S. HRG. 98-700—Pt. 2

IDAHO WILDERNESS

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

TO

REVIEW THE IDAHO WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATIONS

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO, AUGUST 16, 1983
LEWISTON, IDAHO, AUGUST 17, 1983

PART 2

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IDAHO WILDERNESS

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1983

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice at 9 a.m., in Seiter Hall Auditorium, North Idaho College, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, Hon. James A. McClure, chairman, presiding.

Present: Senator McClure.

Also present: Tony Bevinetto, professional staff member; and Thomas B. Williams, professional staff member for the minority.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES A. McCLURE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

The CHAIRMAN. Good morning. This is the third of four official hearings of the Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee, of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on the U.S. Forest Service wilderness and nonwilderness recommendations in the State of Idaho made pursuant to RARE II, and the recommendations to Congress. Testimony will be received on the need for sufficiency and release legislation for these recommendations. My intention upon completion of these hearings is to formulate legislation with my colleagues in the Idaho delegation for introduction at a later date. We are here in the State to begin the legislative process that will decide the general uses of the natural forests in Idaho. The purpose is to gather the specific data necessary to make boundary, resource area, and use decisions. I have not made up my mind about any of the areas, and I welcome the opportunity to learn more about this.

As you can see, we have a very long witness list. While I'm obviously very happy to see a large turnout, I am sure you can understand the need to limit the oral testimony today. We will have to limit it to 2 minutes for each person or we'll never finish. And I ask that those who are first on the list respect that so that those who are later on the list will have their time and their opportunity to present their views.

I would also ask that we don't have any applause or comments. That only makes it longer, and we don't have an applause meter, and the applause isn't going to affect the outcome. So, I hope that you—at least not favorably.

I would hope that we can move as rapidly as possible with as little turmoil as possible so everyone will have a fair opportunity to present their statements.

All of the written statements that are presented by witnesses today will be included in the hearing record in full. So, if they don't have time to give all of their written testimony, it does not mean it will not appear in the record, it will. Any additional materials, maps or articles or whatever it may be appended to those statements and that witnesses may wish to provide, will be retained at the subcommittee files so that it will be available to all of us and to the staff when we get back to Washington.

The hearing record will remain open until September 2. I was rather surprised the other day when a gentleman down in southern Idaho indicated he thought that was an unusually short period. As a matter of fact, it's an unusually long period. We've done that because a great number of people have suggested the time was too short already. We are trying to accommodate those people who have said that they wanted to be able to get into the field and look at some of these areas in the summer, and then give us their advice. I also should say that the Idaho Conservation League has indicated they will give men specific information by the first week in September, and specific boundary suggestions before the first of October, and I have said I will accommodate that timeframe.

One other thing that we can do to make this hearing more useful to all of us is that if we can avoid repetition. I know not everyone is in this room, not everyone is able to get into the room, but I hope that those that are here will remember, and those that are not will hear that repetition doesn't necessarily help. So, if you heard what you were going to say said by the preceding 10 or 15 or 20 or 30 witnesses, there's really not much point in repeating it again, except to very quickly say I agree with everybody who has testified before. Then, I'll understand the reason for that testimony and the point of view of the witness. It will be a much more constructive session if we can avoid the repetition and focus upon specific information that hasn't been made a part of the record already by previous witnesses.

There will be a printed hearing record of all four hearings which you can obtain by filling out a self-addressed sticker. There's a table outside at which you can register your desire to get a copy of the printed hearing record when it is available. It will not be just a matter of days or weeks, but probably a matter of 2 or 3 months before that is available. We will complete the record after September 2. It then goes to the Government Printing Office after having been prepared by our staff. It goes to the Government Printing Office for printing, and it is not the top priority on the Government Printing Office list. They work it in as time is available, so it takes some time. Don't get impatient if you registered and haven't received it.

I hope you will hold on to your written testimony until your panel is called to the witness table. I would hope, too, that each of you has seen and has obtained a copy of the witness list or at least—they are posted outside, and I say that so that people who are going to be witnesses next can be moving up to the front of the room so they will be ready to move into the witness table as quickly as possible after the previous group has left so that we can move this hearing along as rapidly as possible to move it.

The press has room down here. This area of the second row is for the group that is on deck, the ones that will be next testifying. The front row is for the group that is currently testifying.

At this time, with that preliminary, I would like to recognize the fact that Mr. Paul Cunningham, representing Governor Evans, is attending the hearing as he has the other two hearings we have had. It's my understanding that the Governor does not at this time wish to submit any testimony, but has Mr. Cunningham attending so that he can hear what it is people of Idaho say about the questions that are involved.

Mrs. Sandy Tewalt, representing Senator Symms is also present. Senator Symms has made a statement at earlier hearings, and as I understand it, does not wish to submit any testimony at this time; is that right, Sandy?

Mrs. TEWALT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And Mrs. Sandy Patano, representing Congressman Larry Craig, I understand, under the same circumstances because Congressman Craig has also participated and will participate more fully later.

With that, we are ready to hear panel No. 1. I hope all members of panel No. 1 are present, and let me call first on Senator Terry Sverdsten of Cataldo.

STATEMENT OF TERRY SVERDSTEN, STATE SENATOR, CATALGO, IDAHO

Senator SVERDSTEN. Hon. Senator McClure, and members of the panel, my name is Terry Sverdsten. I'm the present State Senator from district 3 on which soil we are congregated here today. I am also a logging contractor and have been involved in the industry since the early forties. We employ some 110 employees in the woods who also their livelihoods are dependent upon the income from our national forest land. I am also a sportsman having bagged my elk for about 27 times out of the last 29 years, so I'm also an outdoorsman and enjoy the exposure of trees, game, and the whole ecosystem that we have in our national forest land.

As a result of that experience, I may have more experience than most anyone else here today as far as the use of our national forest lands. And I would like to rely on that experience on giving you a brief summary of my experience. As a logger, my employees tell me for the most part that they have never been in a wilderness area, and that the only time they can be in the wilderness area is an experience close to roads and access that they can reach on weekends. Because of their work schedules, season work, they are not able to use the wilderness areas in the summertime, and in essence, they are locked out of these areas.

Also, as a legislator I hear basically the same thing, that people are not able to get into the wilderness areas. The only areas they can use are those areas adjacent to roads, and they can use them on weekends. As a result, they feel that the land is being taken away from them rather than being used.

Senator McClure, I have given you a copy of my testimony, and, of course, in 2 minute's time this morning, I will not be able to review the whole thing. That will become part of the record.

I will just conclude by saying that many of my employees and many of my constituents within this district are very disturbed of the eroding tax base of private land. I have employees that live in one county just across the line of Montana, and less than 15 percent of that land base is privately owned. Therefore, the burden of taxes upon those people is very, very great. We do understand that the Government has quite an aggressive program in buying land, and, therefore, we do not feel that buying land and saving more land for wilderness is the right approach for us who live in the west.

I pleased with you, Senator McClure, to protect those who live in the Western land and use discretion in the designating of more wilderness. I am not in favor of more wilderness.

[The prepared statement of Senator Sverdsten follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF SENATOR TERRY SVERDSTEN

My name is Terry Sverdsten. I am the present State Senator from District Three, and we are congregated on District Three soil now. I am also a logging contractor and have made my living from the National Forest since the early 1950's. Our firm also provides employment for some 110 employees so they and their families are dependent on income from the National Forest land. I am also a sportsman who uses the high back country many times yearly as an elk and deer hunter and also a fisherman of streams and lakes. I have bagged my elk every year but two since I started hunting in 1953. I may very well have more total outdoor exposure concerning trees, game and a total changing eco-system than any other person here today.

As a result of that experience I would like to offer testimony in relation to my experience. I will leave to others to specify specific areas to be included in the wilderness system. I would state that in general I am not in favor of more wilderness area. As responsible people we must take pride in the management the agencies have provided and we must continue to manage the Federal land.

I believe that the goal of all special interest groups and land users is to be kind to the land and sustain the uses we now have. I further believe that we live in an ever changing eco-system and nature itself is changing the land. Some would like to think that nature is always kind and its way of progessive change is good, but I disagree. Where given the chance to manage man can do a much better job and man is here to manage the land.

Some would like to tell the public that the elk have always been here and nature has provided a perfect habitat for them. That is not ture, The first elk of north Idaho were planted in the Steamboat drainage of the Coeur d'Alenes and the Calder area of the St. Joe drainage in the mid 1930's. Do you know where these elk came from? They came from an over population and a sick herd in Yellowstone Park.

In the Steamboat drainage the small herd almost died because of mange and interbreeding problems—as a result the Idaho Fish & Game decided to open season on the herd and kill them off. The result of the hunting pressure spread the herd, and that herd thanks to hunting pressure and logging practices which greatly improved the feed range; has given us the herd we have today. In this case man has been much more kind to the game than nature.

I must also touch on who I see out in the forest as forest users. Who are they, Senator McClure? Are they the young aggressive back packer; Are they the older people who love the out of doors? Are they the rich or the poor?

Once again I'm our there every day and see those who can use the forest because of the access now available to them. Most of these people are past middle age and need some access to an area so they can use the National Forest. They are Huckleberry pickers who travel great distances to sit in their favorite patch and pick and enjoy the out of doors. They are also the family groups who are seeking fire wood so they may heat their homes during the winter. Without proper access to the forest land we lock them out and they have equal rights for their forest experience as the Creigheads and those who specialize in the study of one animal in the forest.

I would also like to express the concens of my father whom I knew very well, Senator McClure. As you know he was also a logger and an outdoorsman. He and his family like most loggers spent week days working in the woods and weekends returned to the mountains for camping and other forest uses.

As an old man before his passing away nothing grieved him more than being locked out of the areas he used to frequent because a road had been cut off and now only a trail remained.

Wilderness without management is irresponsible ownership. Our population base must not only have reasonable access for the greatest number of people, but also they are entitled to a use of the resources at a price they can afford.

No one who is interested in the maximum amount of game, natural resources, and the greatest opportunity for a wilderness experience can justify large land lock ups as a proper goal. We must retain the right to manage and wilderness takes that right away.

As a legislator, I hear my constitutants telling me that land lockups are the wishes of the wealthy and a very select few who can take the time to penetrate the vast wilderness we already have. The only means of access most of my constitutants have are motorized vehicles so they can only use those areas adjacent to roads.

Aa a logger, my employees, for the most part, have never been in an existing wilderness areas. Access and time keeps them away because of seasonal work demands a work schedule in the summer months and lay-offs in the winter. As a result they cannot understand who the users of the wilderness areas are. What they do see is an eroding tax base because of the aggressive purchasing of private lands by the government. Some live in counties where the private ownership of land is less than 15 percent of the total land base of the county and the pressure of taxes becomes overwhelming.

I plead to you, Senator McClure, to protect those who live on Western lands and use discretion in the designation of more wilderness.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Terry.

Senator Kermit Kiebert from Hope. [Not present.]

Senator Tim Tucker from Porthill.

Mr. TUCKER. Good morning, ladies and gentlemen, and good morning Senator McClure. I appreciate the promotion, but I am not a Senator. I'm a member of the House of Representatives.

The CHAIRMAN. I'm just blindly reading what's on my sheet.

STATEMENT OF TIM TUCKER, IDAHO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, PORTHILL, IDAHO

Mr. TUCKER. I am a representative of the First District, Senator.

I want to thank you all for giving us all the opportunity to address this most important issue.

I speak here today as the representative of the First District, and it is with great hesitation that I speak for the residents of Bonner and Boundary County who will live the rest of their lives under the influence of the decision you will make, based on the testimony given here today.

It is my personal conviction that we, as a region, must begin a conservative era in discharging our natural resource management. North Idaho deserves a share of that conservation; call it an investment in the future; Idaho's future. Therefore, I request wilderness status for the area in Boundary County known as Long Canyon.

I realize the level of emotionalism, confusion, and the great length of time in the resolution surrounding the issue. In order to balance the above, I suggest more communication.

As are most controversies, this issue was born out of poor communication and diverse cultural philosophies. Poor communication because a group of policy makers in Washington D.C., developed criterion under which we were to classify and use our unique geography. Poor communication because the words used by those policy makers are shadowed in misinterpretation and misunderstanding. Diverse cultural philosophies because each side has chosen their boundaries based on a set of values that cannot be crossed by the

other side, and an inability to accept an admixture of each participating philosophy.

There is another facet to this situation we've been dealt, and that is the question of local control. It is questionable whether the authors of the RARE II proposal——

The CHAIRMAN. That's the time, I guess.

Mr. TUCKER. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Tucker follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF TIMOTHY S. TUCKER, FIRST DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE, IDAHO STATE LEGISLATURE

Senator McClure, ladies, and gentlemen; I want to thank you for giving us all the opportunity to address this most important issue.

I speak here today as the representative of the first district, and it is with great hesitation that I speak for the residents of Bonner and Boundary County who will live the rest of their lives under the influence of the decision you will make, based on the testimony given here today.

It is my personal conviction that we, as a region, must begin a conservative era in discharging our natural resource management. North Idaho deserves a share of that conservation; call it an investment in the future; Idaho's future. Therefore I request wilderness status for the area in Boundary County known as Long Canyon.

I realize the level of emotionalism, confusion, and the great length of time in the resolution surrounding the issue. In order to balance the above, I suggest more communication.

As are most controversies, this issue was born out of poor communication and diverse cultural philosophies. Poor communication number one because a group of policy makers in Washington, D.C. developed criterion under which we were to classify and use our unique geography. Poor communication because the words used by those policy makers are shadowed in misinterpretation and misunderstanding. Diverse cultural philosophies because each side has chosen their boundaries based on a set of values that cannot be crossed by the other side, and an inability to accept an add mixture of each participating philosophy.

There is another facet to this situation we've been dealt, and that is the question of local control. It is questionable whether the authors of the RARE II proposal would have brought it forth had they known its devisive nature.

The various alternatives for Long Canyon's future hold many tenents that, in the testimony here today, cannot be agreed with by the participants. There is one item here that most of us can agree on, and that is the bureaucratic costs that we have already paid for and the inability of that structure to develop quality decisions at the local level. The RARE II process has been going on a considerable length of time and one would think that we should have reached an equitable solution by now. I'm suggesting that because of the clouded terminology and the bureaucratic procedure employed, that we are not at a point where we can render an equitable solution. Of the possible solutions that have been brought forward there seems to be a wide gulf that would leave room for more alternatives in between those already given. Therefore, I am requesting that a permanent solution not be determined by the testimony here today. In addition, I suggest that round table discussions be developed including all the participants: members from Senator McClure's staff; the local environmental groups; the local governmental units. This round table discussion should take up the matters such as terminology, and remove the veil from the catch phrases surrounding this issue.

Through a systematic removal of emotional, economic and language barriers, a negotiated settlement, at the local level, with both sides giving a little, will go far in restoring faith in our system.

Thank you for your attention.

The CHAIRMAN. The balance of your statement will be in the record.

Senator Vern Lannen.

STATMENT OF VERN LANNEN, STATE SENATOR, PINEHURST, IDAHO

Senator LANNEN. Thank you, Senator. I'll try to stay in the 2-minute time limit.

I am Vern Lannen, State senator from the Fourth Districts. I appreciate the opportunity to be here this morning.

Besides being a State senator, I am also a logger. Most of the time this time of the day I am out falling timber. The areas that I am most familiar with are the St. Joe and the Coeur d'Alene River Basins. The only area that I would recommend for wilderness is the Mallard Larkins area. I believe the rest of the land should be opened up for multiple use, and I think that we need to take a hard look at how those lands will be used.

I think there needs to be significant changes made in the way the Forest Service manages the land. Their road building programs are, at best, ridiculous. There needs be significant changes in those so that these lands can be managed properly.

I believe that mining, logging, and wildlife can go together, but unless those policies of the Forest Service are changed wildlife is going to get the short end of the stick, Senator.

I wish you well in your work, but I would hope that some of these policies could be changed, and that we can use some of that road money for wildlife, for restoration because if some of those things aren't changed, 10 years down the line we are going to have a lot of problems with sustained yield, and with wildlife.

I wish you luck in your job.

[The prepared statement of Senator Lannem follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF STATE SENATOR VERNON LANNEN

I am Vernon Lannen, State Senator from the 4th District. I appreciate the opportunity to present my views on the remaining roadless aeas of North Idaho. As a logger who has spent most of my life working in the forests of North Idaho, I believe I have a different propective than many of those who will testify here today.

In the area that I am most familiar with, the Saint Joe and Coeur d'Alene river basins, only the Mallard Larkins should in my mind have wilderness designation. The other roadless areas not classified as wilderness should come under the ongoing planning process of the Idaho Panhandle Forest.

This presents a question I have been considering for some time. Will the Congress and the current Administration allow the Forest Service to continue its current policy on road building and wildlife? If so, the sportsmen and the wildlife of Idaho would be better off if all roadless areas were designated wilderness.

With some modification of the present policy, logging, mining and wildlife can be compatible. Fish and wildlife, however, must be given equal economic consideration. One of the most important changes has to be a significant reduction in the standards of forest roads. Millions of dollars are wasted yearly on costly and unnecessary road-building. Much of this cost is being paid out of tax payers dollars. These monies could better be spent on additional tree planting and wildlife habitat improvement. These changes along with shorter sales duration and closure of logging roads upon completion of logging activities will go a long way in making the words "multiple use" a reality.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Senator.

Commissioner Bill Currie, Bonners Ferry.

STATEMENT OF BILL CURRIE, COMMISSIONER, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Commissioner CURRIE. Dear Senator, I am Bill Currie, Boundary County Commissioner, District 2.

A few weeks ago our local newspaper stated that I was looking for input in my district regarding Long Canyon. Yesterday I announced in public that pro wilderness was ahead 3 to 1 based on 17 calls in favor of wilderness, and 6 against. Well, last night the telephone rang and it didn't stop. I even missed Star Trek. The results were 61 more votes for wilderness, and 45 more for multiple use.

Although I have not talked to every citizen in my district, I believe we would favor setting the ridge-to-ridge part of Long Canyon as wilderness.

All recent Boundary County samplings of public sentiment are subjective. It would be wise for this committee to do an indepth poll of the entire county.

Thank you. Bill Currie.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Commissioner Bob Neumeyer.

STATEMENT OF BOB NEUMEYER, COMMISSIONER, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Commissioner NEUMEYER. Senator McClure, my name is Bob Neumeyer, rancher and county commissioner for Boundary County. I'm speaking for myself and the majority of the commissioners in Boundary County.

I ranch just south of Long Canyon and at the foot of the Selkirk Mountains. I have ridden horseback the entire length of Long Canyon and much of the Selkirk Crest. I'm a hunter, fisherman, and consider myself a conservationist in the full sense of the word and believe multi use is the only way to manage the balance of our forest.

As a commissioner spending the past 3 weeks on our county budget, I realize how important the forest revenue is to our economy. I don't believe we can afford to tie up large areas of timber forever but they best serve the most by multi-use.

With a "Wilderness" classification and the reduction of the allowable harvest, the financial problems of our county and schools would be compounded. Just a few years ago our county received over $500,000 from the 25 percent fund of forest revenue. This past year this was cut to $156,000. If the allowable harvest was reduced our roads would suffer even more than they have and it would become financially impossible to return them to the level of past years.

As a rancher, I believe in conserving all of our natural resources. We utilize all resources on our ranch including the straw in the fields. I can't support leaving mature trees to rot, or worse yet, becoming fuel for a forest fire. I believe there are ways of harvesting these mature trees without harming the environment. I would support snow roads and road and road closures after harvesting the timber.

I believe I enjoy the mountains and outdoors as much as any person in this room but feel the best managaement of our forest is where the most people can be served.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mayor Robert Pluid, Moyie Springs.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT PLUID, MAYOR, MOYIE SPRINGS, IDAHO

Mayor PLUID. I have lived in Boundary County, Idaho, for the past 40 years. I have worked as a logging contractor in the forests of Boundary County for the past 34 years. I have worked in and spent a great deal of my leisure time in every roaded canyon on the west side of Boundary County and the northern part of Bonner County.

It has been my experience in every one of these drainages that just a few minutes walking time in nearly any direction you can find peace and quiet and obtain the feeling of aloneness, which I value very much.

I have been in Long Canyon on several occasions, the first being in 1949. At that time you could catch 50 fish in a half hour easily. The last time I was there, I fished for 4 hours and caught only eight fish, and I saw more sign of man's presence that I have in many areas of the roaded canyons.

I had the experience of operating a bulldozer for 24 days on the Trapper Peak fire in 1967. It was a horrible thing to see and to be involved in. It started at the head of the Cow Creek drainage, and there was no road in Cow Creek. I worked with my cat and others for 3 days building an access road to the fire. By the time we reached the fire, it had covered more than 2,000 acres. Had we been able to get to the fire the first day, it could have well made a big difference in the outcome. But because it had such a start, it burned over 16,000 acres, and is not a very pretty sight today.

I have spent many hours walking a large portion on the Selkirk Crest. It is a beautiful area, and because of the topography and the low timber value, it sould and will remain nearly as it is today.

For the foregoing reasons and the fact that I love Boundary County and the people that have helped make and keep it as it is now, I don't feel Boundary County needs any wilderness areas. If the rest of the timbered areas of the State are at all like Boundary County, I don't think the State of Idaho needs any more designated wilderness.

Also, as mayor of Moyie Springs I would like to present in evidence a resolution passed by the city council of Moyie Springs.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be made a part of the record.

Mayor PLUID. Thank you very much.

[The resolution follows:]

RESOLUTION

Whereas, over seventy (70) percent of the economy of Boundary Country arises from the timber natural resource; and,

Whereas, most of the timber resource in Boundary County is on public lands and,

Whereas, most of the people in Boundary County are able to reside here because their income is derived directly or indirectly from the timber resource; and,

Whereas, those people desire to continue to live in Boundary County, and,

Whereas, the continual reduction in annual allowable cut has steadily reduced the amount of "in lieu of tax" money; and,

Whereas, this loss of "in lieu of tax" money has meant less money for country and school government as well as an increase of taxes on county residents; and,

Whereas, more county residents could make use of the "Crest" if it is retained under the joint use plan than if it is classified as "wilderness," Now, Therefore.

Be it resolved by the City of Moyie Springs, Idaho, that:

1. The City supports the plan submitted by the Bonners Ferry Chamber of Commerce in the RARE II program; and,

2. Specifically, the City supports:
(a) a multiple-use designation for the Long Canyon area; and,
(b) a continuing of the 1971 joint State of Idaho—U.S. Forest Service plan for the Selkirk Crest.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Councilman Steve McCrea, Coeur d'Alene.

STATEMENT OF STEPHEN McCREA, COUNCILMAN, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Councilman MCCREA. My name is Steve McCrea, city councilman for the city of Coeur d'Alene, I am an attorney. From my point of view and the point of view of the constituency who I represent, the primary issue today should not be a final determination of how much wilderness there should be in Idaho. The issue should be how much of the land can we preserve for future generations.

As a city official, the decisions which I make are not always popular, but my decisions are made from the perspective of a trustee protecting the limited resources of the city for the citizens of the municipal corporation. We have to work with a fixed budget, even though the National Government does not. But there are only a finite amount of natural resources on this planet, in the Nation, and particularly in northern Idaho. The decisions that are made now should not be made which will reduce those last few remaining roadless areas if there is no overriding need.

It's a fact that the city of Coeur d'Alene thrives on logging. Several hundred people in the town are employed at the mills, and we have several hundred, if not several thousands, of independent loggers. Neither I nor the city council advocates doing away with the logging industry, nor anything of the sort. Everyone likes to go out in the woods and hunt and fish. Sharing the woods with a logging truck is not a problem, but I think that the majority of the people insist on some wilderness. The critical issue as to the decision of exactly how much is not one that should be made at the present time. The decision that is being made today could affect my children and grandchildren. The decisions should not be made now, but when the need arises.

The roadless land we have now is like money in the bank, except for the fact it can never be renewed. Once the road is built, the character of the land changes forever.

As a legislator, I would ask you to please take a lesson from the cities and conserve as much as you can until the need arises.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Councilman McCrea follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF STEPHEN MCCREA

My name is Stephen McCrea. I am a City Councilman for the City of Coeur d'Alene. I am a member of the Idaho State Bar. I would like to thank Senator McClure for taking the time to listen to comments on the issue of wilderness in Idaho.

From my point of view and the point of view of the constituancy who I represent, the issue today should not be a final determination of how much wilderness there should be in Idaho. The issue should be how much of our land can we preserve in its roadless state for future generations.

As a city official I find the decisions which I make are not always popular. My decisions are made from a perspective of a trustee protecting the resources of the city for the citizens of the municipal corporation. The resources which a city has are

limited. We have to work with a fixed budget. I hope you do not lose perspective of the fact that even though you do not have a fixed budget to work with there are a finite amount of natural resources on this planet, in this nation, and in this state, and particularly in Northern Idaho. Decisions should not be made now which will reduce those last few remaining roadless areas in Northern Idaho if there is no overriding need for those resources.

Last summer I went backpacking in Southern Idaho. We drove approximately 50 miles on dirt roads to get to a point where we traveled another 20 miles on barely passable, one lane, unimproved roads. Only at the end of that road did we reach a wilderness area where cars and trucks were prohibited and the landscape was breathtaking. There were approximately 20 other vehicles in the parking lot at the end of our journey, most of which had Idaho plates. Now it is a fact that you can't ever expect to get away from all the people even in the most remote wilderness areas, but there are a great number of people that want to have wilderness areas to be able to hike where motorized vehicles can't go, to get away from the noises and the sounds of civilization and to enjoy the backcountry. I hope that sometime you have an opportunity to see some of Idaho's pristine backcountry from a trail.

The City of Coeur d'Alene thrives on logging. Several hundred people in town are employed at the mills and we have several hundred if not thousands of independent loggers. I do not advocate doing away with the logging industry. The people I know like to go out in the woods and hunt for elk in the winter and to fish the backcountry for cutthroat trout and sharing the roads with the logging trucks is not a problem. But I think that the majority of us insist on wilderness. The decision of exactly how much is not a decision that should be made at the present time for once and for all—because it will affect my children and grandchildren. The roadless land we have now is like money in the bank except for the fact that it cannot be renewed. Once a road is built, the character of the land changes forever. As a legislator, please take a lesson from the cities around the nation and conserve as much of our resources as you can.

The CHAIRMAN. Darrell Kerby, Bonners Ferry.

STATEMENT OF DARRELL KERBY, ACTING MAYOR, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Mayor KERBY. I am Darrell Kerby, acting mayor and president of the Bonners Ferry City Council. I am offering the following testimony on behalf of the city of Bonners Ferry, Idaho. In my packet you will find a copy of Bonners Ferry Resolution No. 83-4, which passed unanimously, stating that the city supports multiple use management for the Long Canyon area and a continuation of the 1971 Joint State of Idaho—U.S. Forest Service Management Plan for the Selkirk Crest.

Over the past several years we have become increasingly alarmed over the slow methodical loss of this economic base, the national forest land, to single use rather than multiple use.

The effect of this acreage being removed out of timber production is fairly dramatic. For the past years the annual allowable harvest have been determined by taking into consideration the total annual growth in a given area. As this production area decreased by the removing of thousands of acres, the total annual growth also declines. This, of course, causes the annual allowable harvest to decline by the amount of production removed, but it has a further complication in that it—the annual harvest—not only has to be reduced for the acreage no longer available, but has to be reduced low enough to take care of the overcutting that has taken place over the last 40 to 50 years when these areas had been included in the timber resource base.

Long Canyon and its adjacent drainages of Fisher, Farnum, and Parker Creek amounted to 83,903 acres. The Long Canyon portion of this acreage is slightly over 20,000 acres. The Long Canyon area

has one of the highest site indices—55 to 80—in Boundary County. This is a reading showing the height growth of new timber in 50 years. Long Canyon is definitely a highly desirable commercial area for lumber production.

Is our area lacking wilderness recreation experience? No; 25,000 acres have already been set aside in the Boulder Creek area of Boundary County for primitive recreation. Approximately 40 miles southeast of Bonners Ferry there exists the already congressionally designated wilderness area known as the Cabinet Mountain Wilderness comprising 94,272 acres. All in all, there exists today 6,694,522 acres of wilderness proclaimed by Congress within 1 day's drive of Bonners Ferry. How much is enough? As far as our State is concerned, of all 50 States, Idaho is first in the percent of national forests lands already proclaimed as wilderness. In total acreage in proclaimed wilderness areas, Idaho is second only to the State of Alaska.

This issue, as we see it, is not wilderness versus clearcut. We see multiple purpose——

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. The balance of your statement together with the resolution attached to it will be made part of the record.

[The prepared statement of Mayor Kerby follows:]

PREPARD STATEMENT OF MAYOR DARRELL KERBY

Dear Senator McClure and Committee Members, I am Darrell Kerby, Acting Mayor and President of the Bonners Ferry City Council. I am offering the following testimony on behalf of the City of Bonners Ferry, Idaho. Enclosed you will find a copy of Bonners Ferry Resolution No. 83-4, which passed unanimously, stating that the City supports multiple-use management for the long Canyon area and a continuation of the 1971 Joint State of Idaho—U.S. Forest Service Management Plan for the Selkirk Crest.

Bonners Ferry is the county seat for Boundary County. Our Community's economic base is primarily based upon the lumber industry. This lumber industry and our County is dependent on the National forest land for its resource base. Approximately 70 percent of all the land in Boundary County is either Federally or State owned with better than 90 percent of that Federally owned.

Over the past several years we have become increasingly alarmed over the slow methodical loss of this economic base, the National forest land, to single use rather than multiple use. A few examples are:

(1) In the Idaho Panhandle National Forest—116,410 acres have been removed from the timber resource base for the protection of grizzly bear. Almost all of this acreage is in Boundary County.

(2) In the Idaho Panhandle National Forest—121,460 acres have been taken out of timber production for the protection of caribou. Almost all of this acreage is in Boundary County.

(3) As a result of previous Unit Area Planning—Approximately 25,000 acres in the Boulder Creek region of Boundary County have been designated roadless and are managed for primitive backpacking, effectively eliminating any commercial logging. The effect of this acreage being removed out of timber production is fairly dramatic. For the past years the annual allowable harvest has been determined by taking into consideration the total annual growth in a given area. As this production area decreased by the removing of thousands of acres, the total annual growth also declines. This, of course, causes the annual allowable harvest to decline by the amount of production removed; but it has a further complication in that it (the annual harvest) not only has to be reduced for the acreage no longer available but has to be reduced low enough to take care of the "over-cutting" that has taken place over the last 40 to 50 years when those areas had been included in the timber resource base.

Long Canyon and its adjacent drainages of Fisher, Farnum and Parker Creek amount to 83,903 acres. The Long Canyon portion of this acreage is slightly over 20,000 acres. The Long Canyon area has one of the highest site indices (55 to 80) in

Boundary County. This is a reading showing the height growth of new timber in 50 years. Long Canyon is definitely a highly desirable commercial area for lumber production.

While we agree that there needs to be areas set aside for recreation of a primitive type, we feel that the Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest are unacceptable as Congressionally designated Wilderness Area from an economic standpoint as well as a management standpoint.

The Selkirk Crest, for example, is only three-quarters of a mile across in areas. The resulting impact zone that would have to be established in order to provide a buffer zone from man-made encroachments would be dramatic in size and would reach far into already commercially harvested areas. Multiple purpose designation could, however, designate this region to continue to be managed as a primitive recreation area, thereby satisfying the primitive-type recreation need.

Is our area lacking wilderness recreation experience? No.

As I have mentioned before, 25,000 acres have already been set aside in the Boulder Creek area of Boundary County for primitive recreation. Approximately 40 miles Southeast of Bonners Ferry, there exists the already congressionally designated wilderness area known as the Cabinet Mountain Wilderness comprising 94,272 acres. All in all, there exists today 6,694,522 acres of wilderness proclaimed by Congress within one day's drive of Bonners Ferry. How much is enough? As far as our State is concerned, of all 50 states, Idaho is first in the percent of National Forest lands already proclaimed as wilderness. In total acreage in proclaimed wilderness areas, Idaho is second only to the State of Alaska.

Finally, some industry statistics to help you place in perspective the correlation between forest production and money and forest production and jobs. Using the figures of a recent timber sale provided by the Forest Service for a job titled the "Silver Search Sale" located in the Northwestern part of Boundary County, we have determined that the timber value alone in the Long Canyon portion is in excess of $105,000,000.00. The Louisana-Pacific Corporation has determined that one million board feet correlated to 7.5 jobs, both directly related to the harvest and processing, as well as service related.

This issue, as we see it, is not wilderness vs. clearcut. We see multiple purpose as offering a wide variety of management options most capable of serving the needs of the majority of people. We, the citizens of this community, urge you to work toward the adoption and implementation of a multiple-purpose management plan for the Long Canyon area and a continuation of the 1961 joint State of Idaho-U.S. Forest Service management plan for the Selkirk Crest.

RESOLUTION 83-4

Whereas, over seventy (70) percent of the economy of Boundary County arises from the timber natural resource; and,

Whereas, most of the timber resource in Boundary County is on public land; and,

Whereas, most of the people in Boundary County are able to reside here because their income is derived directly or indirectly from the timber resource; and,

Whereas, those people desire to continue to live in Boundary County; and,

Whereas, the continual reduction in annual allowable cut has steadily reduced the amount of "in lieu of tax" money; and,

Whereas, this loss of "in lieu of tax" money has meant less money for county and school government as well as an increase of taxes on county residents; and,

Whereas, more county residents could make use of the "Crest" if it is retained under the joint use plan than if it is classified as "wilderness," Now, Therefore,

Be it resolved by the City of Bonners Ferry, Idaho, that:

1. The City supports the plan submitted by the Bonners Ferry Chamber of Commerce in the RARE II progam; and,

2. Specifically, the City supports:

(a) a multiple-use designation for the Long Canyon area; and,

(b) a continuation of the 1971 joint State of Idaho-U.S. Forest Service plan for the Selkirk Crest.

The CHAIRMAN. I just have a few questions of the panel. I'll be as brief as I can, but some of the issues that we are going to have to resolve haven't been touched on fully in your statments. I think the testimony of the panel illustrates the difficulty we have in making policy because I have heard a range from nothing, no wil-

derness to testimony saying to save every possible acre we can get or put it in the opposite: no more development.

Mr. McCrea, have you looked at the impact that your decision would have on current timber operations throughout the northern part of the State?

Councilman MCCREA. I have several clients who are loggers. My impression, of course—all I can give you is my impression as an individual—is that there's not any of forest lands to be logged in this——

The CHAIRMAN. Are you aware——

Councilman MCCREA. People are employed as much as the need is there. The industry——

The CHAIRMAN. Are you aware of the allowable cut calculations that the Forest Service makes?

Councilman MCCREA. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you in favor of multiple use, sustained yield of the multiple-use lands?

Councilman MCCREA. Absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN. And that multiple-use, sustained-yield policy requires that we remove no more from the timber base than grows in the year on an annual basis?

Councilman MCCREA. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I just point out that means you have to look at all of these areas for their growing potential before you can harvest on the presently roaded and harvested areas.

Councilman MCCREA. If you look at the areas only for the commercial potential in terms of logging.

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, sure, I understand that, but I'm only asking if you understand the impact that it would have on the currently logged areas where it would dramatically reduce the annual allowable yield on all the rest of the areas.

Councilman MCCREA. Well, that's a difference of opinion, I suppose, in terms of whether it's dramatic or not. In terms of whether it's a dramatic yield or not, I don't think it would be a dramatic yield for the areas that we've recommended. You're talking 20,000 acres in Long Canyon.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. But you haven't analyzed that impact?

Councilman MCCREA. Well, I don't believe that you should look at the—every inch of current national forest and determine that is our natural resources base because what you've got is a bank account that you're going to look at in terms—

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that. And that's not necessarily an invalid point. I'm only trying to find out from your standpoint what you look at in making your recommendation. And the question was wheter or not you had looked at what it would do to an annual allowable cut on the currently roaded and commercially available forest lands in northern Idaho and compared them.

Councilman MCCREA. No, I didn't look at that specific issue.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Let me ask you a rather general question here of all of the panel. With respect to the Salmo Priest, is there a feeling on the part of any member of the panel that the Salmo Priest will be roaded and logged? Does anyone on the panel object to Salmo Priest being designated as wilderness?

The PANEL. [No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. Silence is assent, I guess.

Mayor PLUID. Senator?

Councilman MCCREA. Yes, sir.

Mayor PLUID. I would not necessarily make an objection to the Salmo Priest, but I really don't think it's a necessary item with the topographical location of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Are any members of the panel familiar with conditions in Parker Creek drainage and Fisher Creek drainage?

Yes, sir.

Commissioner NEUMEYER. Bob Neumeyer. Yes: I am quite familiar with those drainages.

The CHAIRMAN. Are Parker Creek and Fisher Creek drainages roaded or unroaded?

Commissioner NEUMEYER. They are unroaded at the present time, and no plans of any sales, at least in the near future, are even a long term as far as the Forest Service. They are both very steep drainages, and there's no——

The CHAIRMAN. Do they have any climaxed forest within their drainages: In other words, of the old growth timber?

Commissioner NEUMEYER. Probably not the same as, say, in the floor of Long Canyon. They have never been logged, but it would be—the soild is not the same as Long Canyon.

The CHAIRMAN. Any other comments from those who are familiar with those drainages?

Mayor KERBY. The Parker Creek drainage is, as Commissioner Neumeyer explained, a very steep drainage, and probably would never be commercially available for logging uses in the near future, and more than likely as a community would be supported for permanent backpacking type usages, not necessarily wilderness designated, but managed from a primitive recreation point of view.

The thing that's feared is the impact zones that are needed and required to provide a buffer zone between the wilderness areas, and commercial activity, and man.

The CHAIRMAN. None of the panel have mentioned the question or issue of management areas for the protection of endangered species, particularly two that are most importantly noted: The Caribou and the grizzly bear. Are there any comments that any of you would like to make with respect to the impact zones of such management?

Senator SVERDSTEN. Senator McClure, I'm Terry Sverdsten, Senator from district 3.

I feel that one of the things we need to consider is we are living in an ever changing ecosystem, and if a massive fire or situation like we had with Mount St. Helen's, some natural cause can upset this balance much more than what humans can do. And I believe that if we let the system go ahead and let the trees that mature just die, we're going to lose some of those things anyway. I believe that man can do a better job of managing that habitat for those endangered species than just locking up an area and leaving it alone.

Some of the areas where the grizzly bear and the caribou are now will deteriorate with fire or with the growth of that timber when it matures and dies, and we can lose it in that sense, too. So,

I think we are here to manage, and that's what we really have to do or we're going to lose it anyway.

The CHAIRMAN. Any other comments?

Mayor KERBY. Senator, Darrell Kerby.

In my testimony, I provided, also, some impact with the caribou and the grizzly bear areas that are currently designated in Boundary County for that protection.

Prior to coming down here, Paul Flynn, a local naturalist and historian, stopped to see me and wished that if I had an opportunity that I relay the information on. He previously was employed by the U.S. Forest Service for studies of the caribou issue, and as he stated to me, and as he wished me to relate to you, the caribou have been in Boundary County in the past. He considers the reports by Jasper Carlton the current nationalist to be incorrect; that the caribou now reside in and live in the area just across the border in the Canadian side of the Selkirks, and that he feels there are no caribou now residing in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Any other comments?

The PANEL. [No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen, thank you for your appearance and testimony here today.

OK, panel No. 2. We start with Ronald McDonald.

STATEMENT OF RONALD McDONALD, ASSOCIATED LOGGING CONTRACTORS, PRIEST RIVER, IDAHO

Mr. MCDONALD. I'm Ronald McDonald, Priest Lake, Idaho, of the logging association.

My name is Ron McDonald and I live and work in the Priest Lake area for the last 24 years. I am a logger and it has been my livelihood all my life. I own and operate a logging company and work 95 percent in the Federal and State land of Priest Lake area.

These areas that I know and am concerned about should not have been considered roadless but multiple use with intensive management.

The areas are: 01121 Little Grass Mountain; 01122 Black Tail Mountain; 01123 Upper Priest Lake; 01981 Salmo Priest; involving 39,038 acres, and 533 million board feet of inventory with a potential harvest annually of 6.1 million board feet of volume that could be harvested on a sustained yield basis. All this information is from the Idaho supplement to draft environmental statement of Roadless Area Review and Evaluation.

Sixty-one percent of the timber along the lower slopes and river bottom is mature saw timber. Some of the highest timber volumes per acre exist along the upper Priest River in the proposed Wild River and proposed wilderness areas. Based on the Priest River Wild and Scenic Rivers Draft Environmental Statement, page 3-24 and 3-25. Volumes per acre often total over 100,000 board foot. Growth rates exceed 200 board foot per acre per year. And in my view it has potential under management, to do better.

[The prepared statement of Mr. McDonald follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF RON MCDONALD

My name is Ron McDonald and I live and work in the Priest Lake Area for the last 24 years. I am a logger and it has been my livelihood all my life. I own and

operate a logging company and work 95% in the Federal and State land of Priest Lake Area. These areas that I know and am concerned about should not have been considered roadless but multiple use with intensive management involving 39,038 Acres and 533 mmbf of inventory with a potential harvest annually of 6.1 mmbf of volume that could be harvested on a sustained yield bases. All this information is from the Idaho supplement to Draft environmental statement of Roadless Area Review and Evaluation.

[Millions of board feet]

	Acres	Total inventory volumn	Potential harvest annual allowable
The areas are:			
01121 Little Grass Mountain	4,540	76.5	1.4
01122 Black Tail Mountain	5,140	56.5	0.7
01123 Upper Priest Lake	14,680	128.0	1.4
01981 Salmo Priest	14,678	272.0	2.6
Total	39,038	533.0	6.1

61 percent of the timber along the lower slopes and river bottom is mature saw timber. Some of the highest timber volumes per Acre exist along the upper Priest River in the proposed Wild River and proposed Wilderness areas. Based on the Priest River Wild and Scenic Rivers Draft Environmental Statement page 3-24 and 3-25. Volumes per acre often total over 100,000 board foot. Growth rates exceeds 200 board foot per acre per year. And in my view it has potential under management, to do better.

The timber industry is very important to us in this community. We can not turn back the clock for the volume of timber we have lost due to over ripe, bug infested, damage timber, so lets not turn our timber land in to waste land.

I give my absolute support to the Women in Timber and Idaho Forestry Industry Council and that these areas will be released and classified for multiple-use management

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. McDonald, your time has expired. Your statement is in the record. Thank you.

Mike Karnes

STATEMENT OF MIKE KARNES, ASSOCIATED LOGGING CONTRACTORS, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Mr. KARNES. Senator, my name is Mike Karnes. I was born and raised in Boundary County. Since 1963 I have been working in the woods. In 1970 I started my own logging company. For the past 20 to 25 years, I have hunted, fished, hiked, snowmobiled and camped on virtually every part of the areas being considered here.

It is my opinion that neither Long Canyon nor the Selkirk Crest should be designated for wilderness.

Let's consider first the Selkirk Crest. In 1971 the U.S. Forest Service and the State of Idaho entered into a management agreement for the Selkirk Crest, which this agreement is exhibit 1 in my written testimony. In this agreement, it stated clearly that this area should remain roadless in a near natural condition for back country recreation. It also stated there shall be no harvesting of timber. I wholeheartedly concur with this.

I would highly recommend that the Selkirk Crest be left under the present agreement, so that the Forest Service would be ble to manage adjacent timber stands, protect the crest and adjacent

areas from fire without the hindrances caused by designated wilderness.

Many people including myself, ride snowmobiles in this area several times each year. Due to the snow depth, 7 to 9 feet plus, no damage occurs. In 15 years of riding snowmobiles on the Selkirk Crest area, we have yet to see any big game roaming. If it were designated wilderness, snowmobiling would be prohibited.

Next, let us look at Long Canyon. Many estimates have been made as to the timber volume included in this area. It is my opinion that there is between 300 to 400 million board feet of saw logs.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Karnes follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MIKE KARNES

To Whom It May Concern: I was born and raised in Boundary County. Since 1963 I have been working in the woods. In 1970 I started my own logging company. For the part 20-25 years, I have hunted, fished, hiked, snowmobiled and camped on virtually every part of the areas being considered here.

It is my opinion that neither Long Canyon nor the Selkirk Crest should be designated for wilderness.

Let's consider first the Selkirk Crest. In 1971 the U.S.F.S. and the State of Idaho entered into a management agreement for the Selkirk Crest. (Exhibit I) In this agreement, it stated clearly that this area should remain roadless in a near natural condition for back country recreation. It also stated there shall be no harvesting of timber. I whole-heartedly concur with this.

I would highly recommend that the Selkirk Crest be left under the present agreement, so that the forest service would be able to manage adjacent timber stands, protect the crest and adjacent areas from fire without the hindrances caused by designated wilderness.

Many people including myself, ride snowmobiles in this area several times each year. Due to the snow depth (7 to 9 feet plus) no damage occurs. In 15 years of riding snowmobiles on the Selkirk Crest area, we have yet to see any big game roaming. If it were designated wilderness, snowmobiling would be prohibited.

Next, let us look at Long Canyon. Many estimates have been made as to the timber volume included in this area. It is my opinion that there is between 300 to 400 million board feet of saw logs. It is a over mature stand of timber with trees dying and being blown down. Each year the fire danger increases. If this area is not managed properly in the near future, Long Canyon will be another Trapper Peak or Sundance fire.

At least once each year, I try to ride horseback up Long Canyon. From the westside road the trail stretches almost nineteen miles up Long Canyon to the Selkirk Crest. Between the five and fifteen mile lies the heaviest stand of timber. Trees between three and five foot in diameter. One each successive trip I see additional trees down, adding to the buildup of fire danger. If we don't manage it, we're going to lose it. I believe with proper management Long Canyon could carry an annual harvest rate of between 3 and 5 million board feet, thus adding a significant factor to the economic base of Boundary County.

Please look with me at exhibit II. This is a map of the Selkirk Crest, Long Canyon and additional areas being considered from the Rare II study. The blocked out A area being the Selkirk Crest, D Long Canyon and the remaining B, C, and E areas possible additions to Long Canyon or Selkirk Crest. This takes about 83,903 acres which the Forest Service has to remove from its consideration of timber base, thus reducing the annual cut considerably.

It's time to stop playing games. Let's make a decision!

Leave Selkirk Crest under its present management agreement. Return Long Canyon and the additional areas to the Forest Service to be managed for multiple use.

EXHIBIT I

The Selkirk Crest Special ManagementArea is to be maintained in a near natural state to provide an area of high rugged country for enjoyment by individuals in a combination of situations that provide a range of outdoor experiences.

This plan is prepared in fulfillment of Item 1 of the Memorandum of Understanding between the State of Idaho and the U.S. Forest Service.

WILDERNESS

The Selkirk Crest Area is basically undeveloped. Road access is available to the boundary in several places. Several trails are in existence within the area. West Fork Mountain lookout is the only structure within the area at this time. Roughly 50% of the land is owned by the Forest Service; the remaining half of the area is owned by the State of Idaho, with nine small parcels owned by private owners

MANAGEMENT DECISION

The State of Idaho lands are not available to be managed as classified wilderness. The Crest is so located that it does nor provide an area of seclusion and primeval character as intended by the Wilderness Act. Forest Service land by itself does not include enough area to make a logical unit.

RECREATION

Management situation.—Because of its rugged terrain the area is largely undeveloped. There are no recreational developments, and trail access is limited because of the restrictive nature of the topography. Use has been limited to hunting, fishing, hiking, riding and a limited amount of mountain climbing. Chimney Rock, which has a register at the summit, offers the user an opportunity to scale vertical mountain walls. The many lakes scattered throughout the area are the primary attraction. Most of the attractions are located within a few miles of the road end. *It is anticipated that use of the area will gradually increase to the point that development work will be required to protect the heavier use areas and to disperse users.*

Management Direction.—1. Develop trail-had facilities at jump-off points. As a minimum these would include parking areas, primitive campsites with adequate sanitation, water and some stock handling improvements.

2. Emphasize the pack-in-pack-out policy for garbage disposal.

3. Install registration facilities at locations of primary access.

4. For protection of sensitive heavy-use sites primitive recreational developments compatible with the environment may be installed.

5. All improvements and facilities will be provided by the responsible agency within their ability to do so.

6. *No class of users will be prohibited at this time.* If chronic damage is noted, restrictions will be decided upon by agreement of both parties.

7. The information program will be planned jointly by both agencies. Its goal will be to provide adequate information for the user to locate access roads, trails and points of interest. Information presented will be designed to prevent a rapid influx of users and the resultant destruction of the primitive environment. Releases to the news media will be made as deemed necessary by both parties and such release will be approved by both parties.

FIRE CONTROL

It is recognized that fire is a natural part of the ecology of this area, but due to the unique values within the area as well as the commercial values of the adjacent lands.

Fire control activities within the special management area will be modified by restricting the use of dozers in fire suppression activities. Dozers will not be used if it is felt they will cause more damage than the fire. The decision to use dozers will be made on a unilaterial basis by the responsible Agency. Other equipment associated with fire control activities, i.e. aircraft, retardant, and mechanized hand equipment will be allowed. Helispots are compatible with the area, but the location of the facilities shall be of a nature that their existence shall not detract from the scenic values or encroach upon the environment to the extent of creating an undesirable impact.

TRANSPORTATION

A. *Roads—Management situation.*—There are no driveable roads within the boundaries of the area, and none are planned. Theere are a number of access roads serving the area, some of which reach to within ¼ mile of the boundary.

Management direction.—Exclude road construction within the Selkirk Crest Area.

B. *Trails—Management situation.*—There are several existing low standard trails within the area. Maintenance on these trails has been irregular in the past, and several of the trils are in poor condition.

Management Direction

Brush and fallen timber will be removed only to the point that will make trails passable for the average hiker.

Mechanical and motorized trail construction equipment will be permitted.

C. *Signs—Management Situation.*--Very few signs have been placed at points leading to and within the area.

Management direction.—A coordinated sign plan will be developed between the State of Idaho and the Forest Service. This plan will cover wording, type of sign, and placement. The number of signs will be of sufficiently quantity to guide tourist traffic to their destination with a minimum of confusion. In places where trails are difficult to follow they will be marked by rock cairns.

SOILS

Management situation.—A detailed study of the soils has not been made. The only soils study available is the Sundance Fire Rehabilitation Soil Report. This report covers only the south end of the Selkirk Crest Area. The soil is described as "Rock land—consisting of 25-75% granitic outcrop interspersed with soils consisting of loess caps 10-12" thick which overlie hard granitic bedrock or locally granitic till upwards to two feet thick that overlies hard granitic bedrock." This statement covers the lower elevations of the area. Much of the upper portions are nearly solid rock.

Management direction.— A specific soil analysis will be made on the location of any improvements or developments prior to their installation.

Trails and campsites will be located to avoid areas of fragile soils.

Prevention of soil erosion and stream siltation will be the controlling factor in trail construction and maintenance.

If overuse in an area creates erosion problems, use will be diverted to other areas until any damage has been repaired either artifically or naturally.

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

Management situation.—The water produced by precipitation falling on the Selkirk Crest is one of its most important resources. This precipitation furnishes water for three major tributaries of the Columbia River System. They are the Priest, Pend Oreille and Kootenai Rivers.

Average precipitation in the Selkirk Crest is from 55 to 70 inches, 75% of which occurs as snow. The lower amount occurs at the southern end of the area and at the lowest elevations. Precipitation increases to the north and with the increase in elevation. Average runoff from the area is 40 to 60 inches; again, varying the same as precipitation. The water producing ability of the area is high. Seventy to eighty-five percent of water falling on the area runs off and contributes to stream flow. Because the area is such an efficient water producer there is very little chance, or need, of managing the snow pack for increased water yield.

The quality of the water produced from the area is important. The water contains very few dissolved minerals, has very little bacterial contamination and is odorless and colorless. The chief deteriorator of water quality should be seriously considered before any activities which could potentially increase erosion are begun.

Management Direction.—1. Control the use patterns and visitor activities to the extent necessary and practical to protect water quality.

2. Where necessary to protect water quality, sanitary facilities may be provided.

TIMBER

Management situation.—Timber in the Selkirk Crest Area is generally of fair to poor quality subalpine fir and spruce. Some salvage logging took place in the 1950's during the spruce bark beetle epidemic. Primary areas of logging were in the upper Pack River drainage from Harrison Lake to the west branch of Pack River, head of Myrtle Creek and Upper end of Smith Creek. The estimated volume of timber in the Selkirk Crest Area on National Forest land is 36 MMBF. Most Forest Service land involved is in the high area zone of the Forest Multiple Use Plan and is reserved from cutting. On State lands a total 1,854 acres of marginal commercial forest land is included which is located in scattered tracts and is generally unaccessible under present economic conditions.

Management Direction.—1. No commercial harvest of timber will be permitted.

2. Cutting of dead trees will be permitted for campfire use only.
3. Control of insect or disease outbreaks will be accomplished by the best technique available that is compatible with overall management objectives.

FISHERIES

Management situation.—There are 16 high mountain lakes in the Selkirk Crest Area, most of which support an active fishery. The Idaho Fish and Game Department has maintained stocking programs for individual lakes within the Crest Area on a 1 to 4 year cycle, and has indicated that they will continue the stocking program using flexible rates dictated by ongoing evaluations. Most of the lakes are readily accessible, within 1 or 2 miles of a road, and are the primary attaction of the area.

Management direction.—1. Maintain and improve the existing fisheries through inventory and managing program evaluation in cooperation with the Idaho Fish and Game Department.

2. As financing permits, study each of the lakes in the Selkirk Crest Area for its ability to produce or maintain fish. The Forest Service Fisheries Biologist and the Idaho Fish and Game Department will cooperate in this work.

On the basis of this evaluation, a specific fisheries management program will be written by the Idaho Fish and Game Department. Also, as it may relate to fisheries management, a habitat management program will be written by the Forest Service and the Idaho Department of Public Lands.

WILDLIFE

Management situation.—The Selkirk Crest Area supports mule deer, mountain goats, black bear, and serves as a portion of the range for a small nomadic herd of woodland caribou. Elk are probably present in the area, although reports are unconfirmed. A full range of small game and birds are also present; however, a species inventory is not available. The goats in the area will probably have their highest value for viewing and photography.

The high elevation limits the area to summer range for deer and mountain goats. Hunting in the Selkirk Crest Area is limited by the high elevations, and the rugged terrain. The goat permits issued by the Fish and Game Department probably comprise the bulk of the hunting pressure.

Management direction.—1. To maintain the highest possible quality in wildlife habitat.

2. To work with the Idaho Fish and Game Department in the inventory and maintenance of the mountain goat to keep it at the level which is compatible with the available habitat.

3. To inventory to the extent practicable the small game and bird populations and maintain the habitat requirements for each.

MINERALS

There has been no large scale mineral activity in the area, although evidence of prospecting has been seen. There are traces of mica throughout the Selkirk Range, but no commercial deposits have been found. There are no known mineral claims on Forest Service and no locations on State land. A mineral survey of the area is being made by the Idaho School of Mines and Geology to determine if mineral in commercial quantity is present within the Selkirk Crest Area.

Management direction.—No decision will be made until the survey is completed.

FORAGE

Management situation.—There is very little forage available in the Selkirk Crest Area. The nature of the soils also makes use by domestic stock undesirable because of the posibility of accelerated erosion.

Management direction.—Prohibit grazing by domestic animals within the Selkirk Crest Area, except for that minor amount used by recreational stock.

If grazing use by recreational stock is in conflict with the basic management objectives, the practice will be modified or eliminated.

LAND USE AND PROTECTION

Land Occupancy.—The only building in the Selkirk Crest Area is an abandoned lookout on West Fork Mountain. This building is a 50-foot steel tower. There are

nine parcels of unoccupied and undeveloped private land located within the Selkirk Crest Area.

Management direction.—1. Remove existing occupancies—West Fork Mountain Lookout.

2. Permit only recreational facilities on Federal and State lands.

3. Encourage private landowners to take into consideration the possible impacts of their contemplated activities on the Crest Area and minimize impacts if possible.

Develop an exchange or purchase program to acquire private land within the Crest Area.

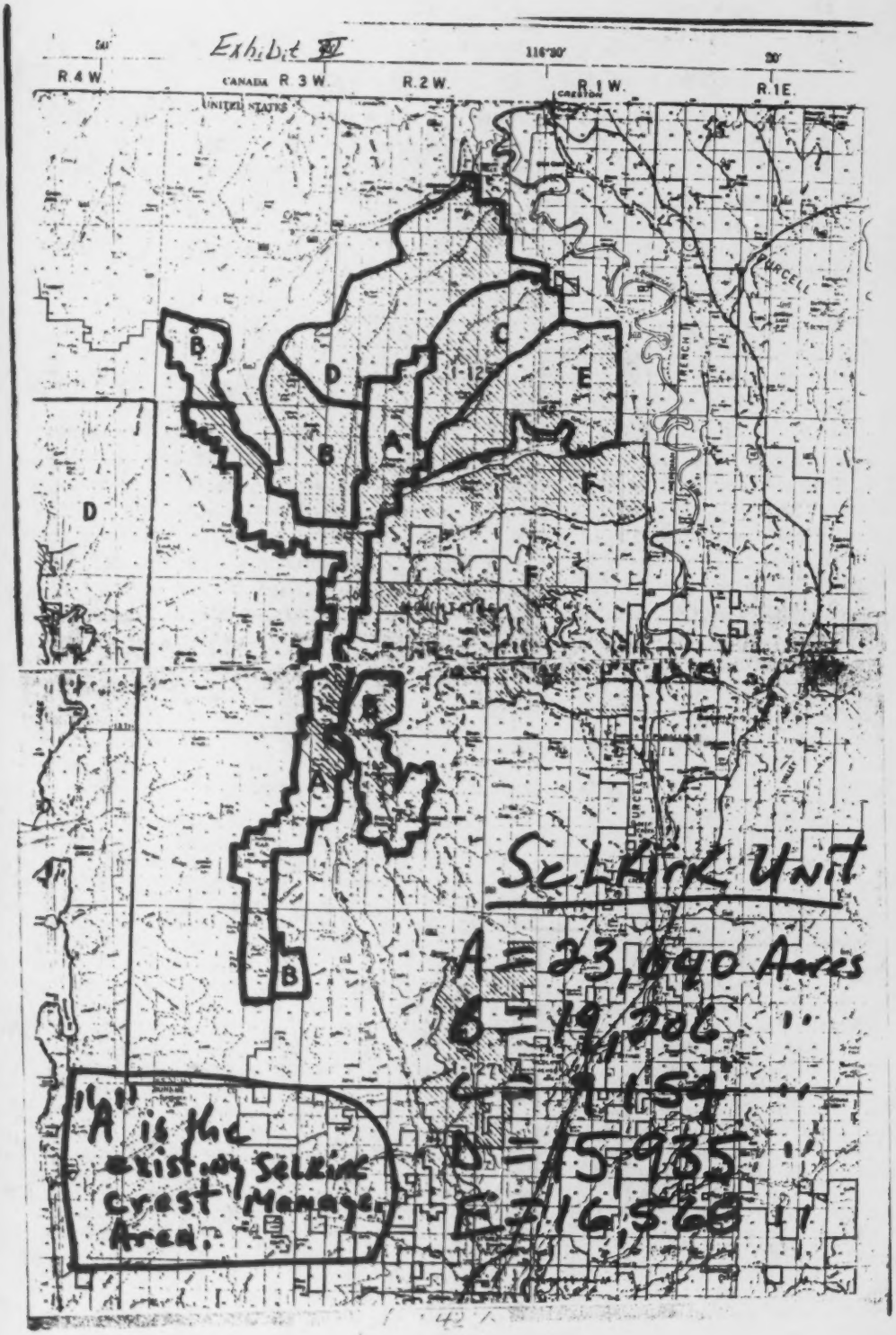
Exhibit 3
R.4 W.
CANADA
R.3 W.
R.2 W.
R.1 W.
R.1E.
UNITED STATES
PURCELL
TRENCH
A
B
C
D
E
F
Selkirk Unit
A = 23,690 Acres
B = 19,206 "
C = 7,154 "
D = 15,935 "
E = 16,568 "
A is the existing Selkirk Crest Manage Area.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.
Mr. John Bruns.

STATEMENT OF JOHN BRUNS, EDWARDS INVESTMENTS

Mr. BRUNS. Honorable McClure, ladies and gentlemen, my name is John Bruns. I am a forester living in St. Maries, Idaho. I am representing and am employed by Edwards Investments, buying timber for two sawmills. Our log and pulp needs are 60 million board feet of saw timber per year and 30 million board feet of pulp in a normal economic year. The past 4 years have not qualified as such.

Further delay in releasing roadless areas to production or additional commitments to our existing designated wilderness will be detrimental to the economy of north Idaho as well as many companies. Where are the figures and studies that verify that we need more wilderness? Who will fund and pay for these studies? Ironically the industries that many are attempting to place out of business by increasing this nonproductive land designation are paying. Many of the very people and groups that advocate more wilderness are the very people that say we need to change our lifestyle—that is, we must conserve more and waste less. By avocating wilderness they are advocating waste on a large scale that is astronomical. To not utilize a renewable resource when it is mature is wrong. To lose the growth capability of good timber sites due to overmature timber stands is wrong. To have entire drainages burn from wildfire due to lack of vegetation management is wrong for water quality as well as wildlife. Have we become this affluent that we can afford this waste?

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bruns follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF JOHN BRUNS

The Honorable Senator McClure: My name is John Bruns. I am a Forester living in St. Maries, Idaho. I am representing and am employed by Edwards Investments, buying timber for two sawmills; one at St. Maries and the other mill North of Princeton. We cut 60 million b.f. between the two sawmills and employ 70 plus workers directly and purchase logs from over 50 Contractors in Benewah and Latah Counties. At St. Maries we also have a whole log pulp chipper. Our log and pulp needs are 60 million b.f. of saw timber per year and 30 million b.f. of pulp in a normal economic year. The past 4 years have not qualified as such.

Further delay in releasing roadless areas to production or additional commitments to our existing designated wilderness will be detrimental to the economy of North Idaho as well as many Companies. Where are the figures and studies that verify that we need more wilderness? Who will fund and pay for these studies? Ironically the industries that many are attempting to place out of business by increasing this nonproductive land designation are paying. Many of the very people and groups that advocate more wilderness are the very people that say we need to change our life style—that is we must conserve more and waste less. By advocating wilderness they are advocating waste on a large scale that is astronomical. To not utilize a renewable resource when it is mature is wrong. To loose the growth capability of good timber sites due to overmature timber stands is wrong. To have entire drainages burn from wildfire due to lack of vegetation management is wrong for water quality as well as wildlife. Have we become this affluent that we can afford this waste? I believe not.

What of the loss of the local tax base due to loss of jobs because of reduction of available timber? Many of the people who oppose further development of these roadless areas are dependent on these very people who earn their living from the woods and pay taxes. This country has recently accelerated the demand and cut from the private sector only because the federal timber base has been continually reduced. It will be even more dramatic and severe if these present roadless areas are not devel-

oped and placed into production and management. Many districts have cut their present limits on the roaded areas and must either reduce their cuts significantly or develop the present roadless areas. How much more in reduction of jobs, taxes, and resource opportunities can North Idaho stand?

If we are to maintain our families and our present way of life in this country there must be some dramatic decisions made and backed that we have sufficient wilderness presently designated in areas such as North Idaho, Montana, Alaska, and etc. Or are we going to see the quality of life in many of these areas decrease including the previously mentioned waste of a renewable resource. Let us sort the fact and fiction and make the proper decisions.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Bruns.

Lawrence Hoiland.

STATEMENT OF LAWRENCE HOILAND, PRESIDENT, ASSOCIATED LOGGING CONTRACTORS, CATALDO, IDAHO

Mr. HOILAND. Senator McClure, my name is Lawrence Hoiland. I am the president of the Associated Logging Contractors of Idaho. I own and operate a contract logging business and have worked as a logger in Idaho since 1955.

I am indeed proud to represent the majority of loggers in the State of Idaho. This group of people is more directly affected by this issue than any other group in Idaho. We are pleased that you have given us this opportunity to state our views here today.

I feel the majority of the now roadless areas in Idaho should be released into the multiple use category. I also realize that this designation does not necessarily mean these areas will be immediately logged. On the contrary, there may be many acres that may never be logged due to wildlife impact, water quality, recreational effects, and many other priorities that responsible management designates.

Contrary to some beliefs, the Idaho logger does not have a goal of cutting down every tree in the State of Idaho. On the other hand, it is difficult to see the value of letting mature and valuable timber go by the way of fire, blowdown, and disease to or obvious benefit to anyone.

It is clearly evident that properly managed forests enhance the recreational value rather than diminish it.

On the wilderness side, I believe the rest of the Nation should be very proud of Idaho for its enormous contribution to the wilderness system.

Is there no limit to the obligation the people of Idaho have to the rest of the Nation, as to the amount of wilderness we must supply? It is difficult for me to accept the concept of more and more while the working people of Idaho suffer from lack of jobs, and an adequate timber supply that we all know could be available.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hoiland follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF LAWRENCE HOILAND

My name is Lawrence Hoiland. I am the President of the Associated Logging Contractors of Idaho. I own and Operate a Contract Logging Business and have worked as a logger in Idaho since 1955.

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It is clearly evident that properly managed forests enhance the recreational value rather than dimish it.

On the wilderness side, I believe the rest of the Nation should be very proud of Idaho for its enormous contribution to the wilderness system.

What the logging community would like in return is enough timber base to supply jobs, so we may sustain our way of life. Also, this will provide a sufficient tax base for Idhao schools, roads, and human services, which this industry has so ably supplied in the past.

Is here no limit to the obligation the people of Idaho have to the rest of the Nation, as to the amount of wilderness we must supply? It is difficult for me to accept the concept of more and more while the working people of Idaho suffer from lack of jobs, and an adequate timber supply that we all know could be available.

With the industries' proposed addition to the wilderness area we now have, it is hard for me to imagine any citizen of the State of Idaho believing we need more. The amazing thing we should recognize is even after this proposed addition, there is still ample timber available in the roadless areas to satisfy the need of the timber industry.

The majority of Idaho loggers feel that the industries proposal will more than satisfy the needs of the Nation's wilderness system.

Please bear in mind the Idaho logger is not against maintaining and preserving the natural beauty of Idaho. On the other hand, we are not against going to work on Monday morning either.

I must state emphatically that Idaho does not have the capacity to satisfy both sides of this issue.

This nation was built on the concept of work first and play later. We think this still applies. Let us take care of our work place first, so we can all enjoy Idaho's abundant and beautiful forest lands.

If we could replace all greed and selfishness with common sense the solution to this issue would be greatly simplified.

Senator, the loggers of Idaho feel that your and you colleagues have the talent and dedication to accomplish this great task.

Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Ms. Donna Favor.

STATEMENT OF DONNA FAVOR, WOMEN IN TIMBER, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Ms. FAVOR. Good morning, Mr. Chairman, Senator McClure, and staff members.

My name is Donna Favor. I live at 1036 North 23d Street in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

I am glad that the roadless areas are to be resolved, but I want you to know that I believe that the U.S. Forest Service has done a sufficient job in studying those lands, and that all roadless areas should be released to nonwilderness uses.

I have lived all my life in the State of Idaho and the neighboring State of Washington; the past 32 years in Idaho. There was a time I lived in Victorville, Calif., in the middle of the Mojave desert for 6 months while my husband was mustering out of the U.S. Air Force after a term in Korea. We missed our native pine trees so much we would travel about 100 miles away to the Big Bear Lake area just to see some pine trees.

I enjoy the scenic beauty of our forests, but they have an even greater hold on me and my family; we are dependent on forest timber for our home, food, clothing, everything it takes for a family

to live. We have an investment in the forests for tomorrow as well as today. We have to take care of them that we may survive. "Taking care" to me means managing the forests in an efficient productive manner much as we do a vegetable garden. When I see trees dead and dying unnecessarily from disease, fire, and insect infestation, I am sick inside for the waste I see. I think of homes for families that could have been built and never will be because of the waste. I think of job opportunities lost because of that needless waste, too. And I think of moneys that could have gone to our public schools, institutions, and roads through timber sales and are lost in the wasted trees.

Senator McClure, I am at a loss to understand how the people of Idaho are to live and take care of themselves and their families without a stable industry.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Favor follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF DONNA B. FAVOR

Chairman Senator McClure and Committee Members: My name is Donna Favor. I live at 1036 N. 23rd. St. in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. I have lived all my life in Idaho and the neighboring state of Washington—the past 32 years in Idaho. There was a time I lived in Victorville, California in the middle of the Mojave Desert for six months while my husband was mustering out of the U.S. Air Force. We missed our native pine trees so much we would travel about 100 miles away to the Big Bear Lake area just to see some pine trees. I enjoy the scenic beauty of our forests, but they have an even greater hold on me and my family—we are dependent on forest timber for our home, food, clothing—everything it takes for a family to live. We have an investment in the forests for tomorrow as well as today—we have to take care of them that we may survive. "Taking care" to me means managing the forests in an efficient productive manner much as we do a vegetable garden. When I see trees dead and dying unnecessarily from disease, fire, and insect infestation I am sick inside for the waste I see. I think of homes for families that could have been built and never will because of the waste. I think of job opportunities lost because of that needless waste too. And I think of monies that could have gone to our public schools, institutions, and roads through timber sales and are lost in the wasted trees.

Senator McClure, I am at a loss to understand how the people of Idaho are to live and take care of themselves and their families without a stable industry such as the lumber, mining, and farming industries as the economic base for our communities. We don't stop being consumers until we're dead. To live one must consume. I've been told that in areas where unemployment is high and common the people are harder on their environment than industry would be because when they're hungry they will poach on the wildlife, and when they're cold they will trespass on forbidden land to get the wood they need to keep their families and themselves warm. In the event we should lose our source of livelihood in the timber industry where do we go and what do we do? We all can't be photographers or computer operators for example. Where will we get the raw materials to produce the cameras, film, and computers? We can't import these things without money to pay for them or raw materials in exchange.

In my opinion the wilderness decision will mean the difference between Idaho as a state independent or totally dependent upon the federal government and tourist trade from other states. I am glad that the roadless areas are to be resolved, but I want you to know that I believe the U.S. Forest Service has done a sufficient job in studying those lands, and that all roadless areas should be released to non-wilderness uses.

While some people are demanding that the forests be preserved for their grandchildren to see on vacations, I'm asking that consideration be given the people in the timber industry who have contributed a great deal to this country since its inception with wood products and that we all enjoy to this day. We want to stay in Idaho where our homes are, but we can't do it without jobs.

Thank you Senator McClure and gentlemen, I appreciate the opportunity to give you my views.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much for your statement.

Pat Mason.

STATEMENT OF PAT MASON, WOMEN IN TIMBER

Ms. MASON. My name is Pat Mason. I am a member of Idaho Women In Timber and I live in Coeur d'Alene. My husband is a unit manager of a local sawmill and therefore, our livelihood is derived from the timber industry.

I am in favor of "No More Wilderness in Idaho." As a member of Idaho Women in Timber, however, we have decided to support the Idaho Forest Industry Council's position.

My husband and I are native Idahoans, and depend on the timber industry in one way or another all of our lives. We believe in a well-managed forest for multiple use. We love to get back to nature to hunt, fish, pick berries, and to camp as much as anyone else. We know we can do all these things and still have timber available to harvest if the forest if properly managed.

A tree is a crop. As such, whenever its full growth is reached it will die, that tree will be very vulnerable to disease, bug infestation and rot. Whenever enough trees in a forest die, become diseased, infested and rotted, they will fall and cause a terrible fire hazard. I know this is supposed to be nature's way, but man was given a brain, I believe, to come up with better ways of coping with some of these stuations. It is my belief that these trees should be harvested at proper intervals and the forest replanted either by human hands or by leaving seed trees to help Mother Nature.

Just because an area is put into multiple use does not necessarily mean the trees will be harvested. Many areas are not suitable for harvest but the more wilderness there is in Idaho, the less accessible the timber is to get to and the less allowable cut, therefore the less jobs available in the timber industry. With unemployment the way it is today, we need all the jobs we can get. We don't need additional mill closures due to the lack of allowable timber sales.

I believe the most important thing is to settle this roadless issue once and for all. It has been sufficiently studied by the Forest Service in the past and we now need to get a firm bill written with hard release language in it.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Karen Hinson.

STATEMENT OF KAREN HINSON, WOMEN IN TIMBER

Ms. HINSON. Senator McClure and committee members; I am Karen Hinson of Hayden Lake, Idaho. I appreciate the opportunity to express my thoughts on a subject that is important to me. My husband is a forester and is employed by the forest industry in Idaho. I, too, am a forester, holding a bachelor of science degree in forest recreation. As you can see, my interests, as well as livelihood, are dependent on a healthy forest resource. I am here today in behalf of Idaho Women in Timber as well as to express some thoughts from my own experiences.

As the previous two speakers have said, Idaho Women in Timber would like a quick resolution of the roadless areas, and we urge that the 5 years of RARE II study and the resulting environmental impact statement be recognized as sufficient, and that the roadless

areas not designated as wilderness be released to the Forest Service for management.

On the personal side, I would like to put my recreation education and experience to work and address two misconceptions held by the general public concerning wilderness. The first is that congressionally designated wilderness is needed for a wilderness experience. I believe that wilderness is an imprecise term in the public's mind, defined by personal perceptions. In the summer of 1974, I worked for the National Park Service in Washington, D.C., presenting nature programs to inner-city children attending day camps. Often this would include a nature hike through the woods. To my surprise, many of the children were hesitant to enter the woods for fear that lions, tigers or bears would get them. To these children Rock Creek Park, in the center Washington D.C., was the wilderness and as much of it as they wanted to handle. Of course this example is extreme, but points out the fact that different people with differing perspectives can get optimum wilderness experiences from areas other than congressionally designated wilderness. This includes parks, unroaded back country and forests managed for other benefits including wood production. In fact some of the restrictions of wilderness actually deter use or dampen the recreational enjoyment of many people. There are, of course, those for whom only the true wilderness will do and their needs should be recognized. They, in fact have been recognized with 3.8 million acres in Idaho. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Hinson follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF KAREN K. HINSON

Senator McClure and Committee Members: I am Karen Hinson of Hayden Lake, Idaho. I appreciate the opportunity to express my thoughts on a subject that is important to me. My husband is a forester and is employed by the forest industry in Idaho. I, too, am a forester, holding a Bachelor of Science degree in forest recreation. As you can seen, my interests, as well as livelihood, are dependent on a healthy forest resource. I am here today in behalf of Idaho Women In Timber as well as to express some thoughts from my own experiences.

Women In Timber is concerned that the National Forest remain as healthy and productive as possible so that they may support a healthy and productive forest industry as well as provide a pleasant atmosphere in which to live. We feel that the current uncertainty that the Ninth Circuit Court decision has cast on management activities in roadless areas jeopardizes the health of Idaho's forest industry, and therefore the livelihood of industry workers. We support the quick resolution of the roadless area question. We urge that the five years of RARE II study by the Forest Service and the resulting Environmental Impact Statement be recognized as sufficient, and that the roadless areas not designated as wilderness be released to the Forest Service for management.

On the personal side, I would like to put my recreation education and experience to work and address two misconceptions held by the general public concerning wilderness. The first is that congressionally-designated Wilderness is needed for a 'wilderness' experience. I believe that wilderness is an imprecise term in the public's mind, defined by personal perceptions. In the summer of 1974 I worked for the National Park Service in Washington, D.C., presenting nature programs to inner-city children attending day camps. Often this would include a nature hike through the woods. To my surprise, many of the children were hesitant to enter the woods for fear that "lions, tigers or bears" would "get them." To these children Rock Creek Park, in the center of metropolitan Washington, D.C., was the wilderness and as much of it as they wanted to handle. Of course this example is extreme, but points out the fact that different people with differing perspectives can get optimum wilderness experiences from areas other than congressionally-designated Wilderness. This includes parks, unroaded back-country and forests managed for other benefits (wood production, wildlife, etc.). In fact some of the restrictions of Wilderness actual-

ly deter use or dampen the recreational enjoyment of many people. There are, of course, those for whom only the true Wilderness will do and their needs should be recognized. They, in fact have been recognized with 3.8 million acres in Idaho already.

The second misconception is that roadless areas not designated as Wilderness, and released to Forest Service planning, will be instantly "raped and pillaged." They will be released to regular Forest Service planning that is under the mandate of "the greatest good for the greatest number in the long run." The Forest Service employs professional foresters, wildlife managers, hydrologists and recreation managers. We are paying these resource professionals to manage the National Forests for the many demands put on it, from timber production to back-country recreation. Congressionally-designated management regimes, such as Wilderness, limit the management options available to these professionals. I suggest that we let them do their job and give them enough latitude in which to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Jackie McAvoy.

STATEMENT OF JACQUELLIN L. McAVOY, WOMEN IN TIMBER

Ms. McAVOY. Senator McClure, and members of the delegation, my name is Jackie McAvoy. I live in Post Falls and I'm a member of Idaho Women in Timber. My husband and I both work in the timber industry and much of our free time is usually spent camping and fishing. Because of my job, I could probably intelligently quote facts and figures relating to the impact that failure to settle the roadless area issue could have on the 20,000 Idahoans like me directly employed in the timber industry. But I'm sure these figures will be cited many times before these hearing are over, therefore, I'm going to focus on one area that affects me personally.

My family has gone through the whole spectrum of camping experiences from sleeping bags thrown on the opened ground to a tent, and now to a 23-foot camp trailer.

Since most of our leisure time is limited to weekend and holiday camping, we find most of our activities centered in north Idaho.

As an avid fly fisherman, my husband's favorite areas are the rivers, streams, and lakes in the Bonners Ferry area. One of the controversial areas proposed for wilderness designation is the Long Canyon area. I would like to see this area designated for multiple use with limited roads for recreational use and timber removal. With this designation, folks like us could explore the area.

I'd like to tell you about an experience that has influenced my feelings about wilderness. A few years ago we were camped near the Bob Marshall Wilderness area in Montana and decided we should take the time to hike into it. I was appalled at what I saw. In some areas the trail was trampled 12 to 10 feet deep. It has rained recently, and water was diverted down the trail like it was a streambed. Off the path deadfalls and diseased trees that has toppled over made exploring dangerous. I couldn't help thinking that it would be interesting to know how many homes could have been built with the dead trees if they had been harvested. It took just a few hours to know this wasn't my type of forest. Just give me the wilderness experience without the wilderness.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. McAvoy follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF JACQUELLIN L. MCAVOY

My name is Jackie McAvoy. I live in Post Falls and I'm a member of Idaho Women in Timber. My husband and I both work in the timber industry and much of our free time is usually spend camping and fishing.

Because of my job, I could probably intelligently quite facts and figures relating to the impact that failure to settle the roadless area issue could have on teh 20,000 Idhoans like me directly employed in timber industry. But I'm sure these figures will be cited many times before these hearings are over, therefore, I'm going to focus on one area that affects me personally.

As a thirty-five year resident of this state, my outdoor oriented family has gone through the whole spectrum of camping experiences. we started with a sleeping bag thrown on the forest floor and food prepared over an open fire. Next we went to a tent, sleeping on an air mattress and cooking on a two burner Coleman stove. With middle age approaching we've graduated to more creature comforts and a 23' camp trailer where we sleep on a bed and cook on a gas range with an oven. We even have a shower and don't have to go through the torture of an ice water bath in a stream.

We have traveled all over the State of Idaho, but since most of our leisure time is limited to weekend and holiday camping, we find most of our activities are centered in North Idaho.

As an avid fly fisherman, my husband's favorite areas are the rivers, streams and lakes in the Bonners Ferry area. One of the controversial areas proposed for wilderness designation is the Long Canyon area in Boundary County. For purely selfish reasons, I would like to see this area designated for multiple-use with limited roads for recreational use and timber removal. With this designation, folks like us could explore the area.

Along these lines, I'd like to cite an experience that makes me favor multiple-use designation. A few years ago my family traveled to a campsite near the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area in Montana. Since we were near this well known wilderness area we felt we should take the time to hike into it. I was appalled. In some areas the trail was trampled 10" to 12" deep. It had rained recently and water was diverted down the path like it was a stream bed. I left the path but did not go far because deadfalls and diseased trees that had toppled over made it dangerous. I quickly returned to the trail. After a couple of hours we turned around and retraced our steps. I thought at the time that it would be interesting if someone would calculate how many homes could have built with the dead trees if they had been harvested. I have no desire to go back to this type of forest. Just give me the "wilderness experience" without the wilderness. And when I say "wilderness experience" that is what I thank people mean when you ask if they want more wilderness. Anyone not familiar with the terms used by government agencies when they discuss the various designations of land use planning can easily confuse the meanings. I have asked many people about their definition of "wilderness". Almost always they describe an area that has actually been designated multiple-use with roads, campgrounds and logging. I ask that you consider this when you propose legislation to resolve this issue.

Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to express my feelings on this matter.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

I appreciate your testimony, and I apologize for the shortness of time, but to accommodate as many people as possible, that's going to be necessary.

I would suggest that those who have additional information they would like to submit for the record do so between now and September 2.

Thank you very much. I have no questions for the panel.

Panel No. 3. Barbara Rawlings.

STATEMENT OF BARBARA RAWLINGS, BOUNDARY BACKPACKERS

Ms. RAWLINGS. Thank you, Senator. My name is Barbara Rawlings. I'm a downtown business owner, homeowner, and resident of Bonners Ferry, and I'm speaking today on behalf of the Boundary Backpackers.

Boundary Backpackers is an organization that began over 4 years ago as a group of volunteers who were dedicated to maintaining and restoring trails through Long Canyon. You will hear more about our trail work in a later testimony.

We have never considered ourselves a political group, but due to the controversial nature of this wilderness issue, we find it necessary to take a political stand at this time. And our desire is to see that Long Canyon and the Selkirk Crest are officially recognized for what they already are, which is a majestic wilderness.

On behalf of the members of Boundary Backpackers, I'd like to make the following points: We support the I.C.L., Endangered Idaho Wilderness Corps, which includes Long Canyon and the Selkirk Crest. We also recommend that the Salmo Priest be included in the Washington Wilderness bill. We recommend that all other forest lands in boundary County included in RARE II be designated multiple use.

We as a group want to make it clear that recommendations of the Bonners Ferry City Council, the school board, and the Boundary County Commissioners come from what is a very small group of special vested interest people. None of these groups is actually thought of as representing the community at large due to the fact that no public input was requested before these resolutions were voted on.

Finally, as you listen to testimony today we ask that you please be aware that economics is only one part of a number of points that need to be considered in this issue.

Boundary Backpackers is dedicated to this issue because of our deep respect for Long Canyon. We began simply as volunteers taking care of a trail to an old growth forest in our area, and when the preservation of Long Canyon and the Selkirk Crest is assured, we will return to just that task.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Forrest Pry.

STATEMENT OF FORREST PRY, KOOTENAI ENVIRONMENTAL ALLIANCE

Mr. PRY. Good morning, Senator, I believe the last time I had a chance to talk to you I remember you saying that numbers didn't impress you. I am vey impressed today from what I see outside and inside. I think this is great. Thank you for this opportunity.

I am representing Kootenai Environmental Alliance. We are pleased you have agreed to wait until October to draft your wilderness bill after you have received a wilderness proposal.

We of the Environmental Alliance, a chapter of the Idaho Conservation League, support the Idaho Wilderness Corps that was given to you by the I.C.L.

We are supporting the Mallard-Larkins area. This area extends from Chamberlin Mountain, the Five Lakes area, Mallard-Larkins, and Snow Peak, approximately 200,000 acres.

As much has been said of the beauty, the wildlife, and the dozens of lakes, I wish to discuss the need for more wilderness.

As our population keeps growing, the need for recreation into our wilderness areas is greatly increasing. In order to lessen the impact by man in these areas of the wilderness, we need to provide more, not less.

I have visited five wilderness areas in Idaho, and I have used these areas by the pack trip, as myself, the day hikers, backpackers, men, women, the very young in their parents' arms, and the very old. Do we need to place a dollar sign on each person that visits the wilderness? I think not.

The wilderness system gives to the general public what is rightfully theirs: A chance to fall in love with the total outdoors.

I take issue with the Forest Service supervision on some of the wilderness that I have been into, specifically the lack of trail markers, hitch racks, and pit toilets.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Pry follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF FORREST PRY, PRESIDENT

Senator MCCLURE. We are pleased that you have agreed to wait until October to draft your Wilderness Bill, after you have received our Wilderness Proposal. We of the kootenai Environmental Alliance, a chapter of the Idaho Conservation League, support the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core that is being given to you by the ICL. We are supporting the Mallard-larkins area. This area extends from Chamberlin Mountain, the Five Lakes area, Mallard-Larkins, and Snow Peak, approximately 200,000 acres.

As much has been said of the beauty, the wildlife, and the dozens of lakes, I wish to discuss the need for more Wilderness.

As our population keeps growing, the need for recreation into our Wilderness areas is greatly increasing. In order to lessen the impact by man in these areas of the Wilderness we need to provide more not less Wilderness.

I have visited five(5) Wilderness areas in Idaho and have seen the use of these areas by the pack trip, as myself, the day hikders, backpackers, men, women, the very young in their parents arms, and the very old. Do we need to place a dollar sign on each person that visits the Wilderness? I think not.

The Wilderness System gives to the general public what is rightfully theirs; a chance to fall in love with the total outdoors.

I take issue with the Forest Service supervision on some of the Wilderness that I have been into, specifically the lack of trail markers, hitch racks, and pit toilets. The Wilderness Act clearly provides the minimal development for the health and safety of visitors. When we asked the Forest Service why the trails were not marked nor maintained, their stock answer was: No trail funds. I feel this is a direct effort by the Forest Service in places to discourage Wilderness use. We offered to use our pack animals to take in and install trail markers free of charge to the Forest Service but we were refused.

The timber industry wants to open up 75 percent of the Mallard-Larkins area to new roads, at what price to the taxpayer since the timber does not warrant the huge expense of road building, let alone the damage to the great wildlife and the water quality in this area. Having spent over half my life in Idaho, I have witnessed many changes in timber industry management. Therefore, I cannot see the need nor the thinking of the industry that wants to exploit the Wilderness.

If timber is becoming depleted so badly that we need to attempt to harvest alpine species at great expense, why are we selling millions of board feet to Japan? I have pictures I took of the loads of logs being loaded out aboard Japanese ships.

Is recreation an industry in Idaho? By all means! It is rated second. Agriculture is rated first and timber is fifth.

Senator, I know you have said in the past that numbers didn't impress you, but I feel in this case the numbers of dollars that are being spent on recreation and again being the second highest industry in the state need to be given careful consideration.

Having worked for Kaiser Aluminum at Trentwood, Washington for 25 years and retired, I do see the need for industry. We need to establish a balance. The Wilderness will establish this needed balance.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. It is very fast. Mr. Robert Small.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT SMALL, MOSCOW, IDAHO

Mr. SMALL. Thank you, Senator. My name is Rober Small. I'm from Moscow, Idaho.

I'd like to make a point that the Forest Service estimates that the wilderness demands lost through—to available recreation area by 1985.

And I support the ICL's forum. And in particular the areas that I'm most interested in are Long Canyon, Salmo Priest and the Selkirk Crest, and the Mallard-Larkins in the south here. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Pam Shea.

STATEMENT OF PAM SHEA, MOSCOW, IDAHO

Ms. SHEA. Senator, I support the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Corps proposed by the Idaho Sierra Club, the Idaho Conservation League, the Wilderness Society, and the Audubon Society. I will support in full the conservationists and sportsman's proposal once it's reached in October. I do not support however, the release language. I don't believe that it is fair to our future generations that we should decide at this time the fate of all roadless areas. Those areas not designated wilderness should be managed by normal forest planning, processing, and later, if necessary, reevaluated for their best usage.

The areas in the Panhandle that should be protected are Long Canyon, Salmo Priest, and the Selkirk Crest.

As for Salmo Priest, the same mature lumber that they're talking about dragging out is also the main principal diet for the endangered caribou. It's on these trees that the moss grows that they mix up the majority of their diet. And I believe that this herd is more important than the value that would be brought about from the timber.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Jane Fritz.

STATEMENT OF JANE FRITZ, IDAHO CONSERVATION LEAGUE

Ms. FRITZ. Senator McClure and friends: My name is Jane Fritz. Today, I am testifying on behalf of the Idaho Conservation League in regards to the hard release language that has been outlined in the Idaho Forest Industries Council wilderness proposal.

As conservationists, we feel this hard release language is shorsighted and contrary to sound planning. It would essentially eliminate wilderness as a legitimate multiple use from future Forest Service management activities. Hard release is inconsistent with the congressional mandates that have been thoughtfully adopted to guide the Forest Service in their management of our national forests. The Multiple Use and Yield Act, the Wilderness Act and the National Forest Management Act all recognize the consistency of wilderness with multiple use management. We feel these laws are sufficient in providing for the periodic review of roadless areas and

for allowing management decisions to be made by the Forest Service—the agency who has the expertise to do so. Wilderness does not conflict with the multiple use principal because it provides wildlife and fish habitat, affords watershed protection, offers recreational opportunities and supplies forage for livestock. Only one multiple use—timber harvesting—is incompatible with wilderness.

The Idaho Conservation League supports the National Environmental Policy Act sufficiency language which precludes any legal challenge to the RARE II process in Idaho. And we request that soft release language be included in your bill, Senator. By soft release we mean allowing roadless lands not classified as wilderness in your legislation to be handled through the regular multiple use planning process. The Forest Service would retain the option to manage lands for timber or any other resource, including wilderness, in future forest plans. We believe this would be the least complicated, most cost-effective and only equitable approach for all parties concerned. Land in nonprotected status would be reviewed with every updated 10-year forest plan with careful consideration to all management options. Soft release language would also insure adequate lands for the recreational needs of future generations.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Fritz follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF JANE FRITZ

Senator McClure and Friends: My name is Jane Fritz. I am vice president of the Panhandle Environmental League Chapter of the Idaho Conservation League in Sandpoint. Today, I am testifying on behalf of the Idaho Conservation League in regards to the "hard release" language that has been outlined in the Idaho Forest Industries Council wilderness proposal.

As conservationists, we feel this "hard release" language is shortsighted and contrary to sound planning. It would essentially eliminate wilderness as a legitimate multiple use from future Forest Service management activities. "Hard release" is inconsistent with Congressional mandates that have been thoughtfully adopted to guide the Forest Service in their management of our national forests. The Multiple Use/Sustained Yield Act, the Wilderness Act and the National Forest Management Act all recognize the consistency of wilderness with multiple use management. Section 2 of the Multiple Use/Sustained Yield Act, for example, states, "the establishment and maintenance of areas of wilderness is consistent with the purposes and provisions of this Act. We feel these laws are sufficient in providing for the periodic review of roadless areas and for allowing management decisions to be made by the Forest Service—the agency who has the expertise to do so. Wilderness does not conflict with the multiple use principal because it provides wildlife and fish habitat, affords watershed protection, offers recreational opportunities and supplies forage for livestock. Only one multiple use—timber harvesting—is incompatible with wilderness.

"Hard release" language would essentially prohibit the wilderness option from the Forest Service planning process unless an Act of Congress deemed otherwise. This is an unfair limitation of the Forest Service's ability to determine the best use of roadless lands remaining after adopted wilderness legislation, and future generations would be the real losers. As designed in industry's proposal, "hard release" language tacitly implies that the wilderness management option is of little value compared to other management options. This simply is not true. Wilderness may not be compatible with timber harvesting, but it is consistent with all of the other multiple uses.

The Idaho Conservation League supports the National Environmental Policy Act "sufficiency" language which precludes any legal challenge to the RARE II process in Idaho. And we request that "soft release" language be included in your bill, Senator. By "soft release" we mean allowing roadless lands not classified as wilderness in your legislation to be handled through the regular multiple use planning process. The Forest Service would retain the option to manage lands for timber or any other resource, including wilderness, in future forest plans. We believe this would be the least complicated, most cost-effective and only equitable approach for all parties

concerned. Lands in non-protected status would be reviewed with every updated 10-year forest plan (being reviewed every five years) with careful consideration to all management options. "Soft release" language would also insure adequate lands for the recreational needs of future generations without having to seek Congressional approval. The demand for wilderness recreation is steadily increasing—growing faster than general outdoor recreation. Between 1965 and 1975, wilderness recreation increased 66 percent while the population only grew 10 percent. Idaho will continue to be an important area for wilderness recreation, so we may need more wilderness areas in the future, especially to ease the pressure on existing areas. It makes good sense that additional wilderness be obtained through the Forest Service planning process—not through an Act of Congress.

And conservationists fear that by eliminating the wilderness management option you also pave the way for development of roadless lands. And once these areas are roaded and logged, the chances of them meeting wilderness criteria in the future are slim. If in the future, however, the demand for timber exceeds the demand for recreation and the timber resources is needed from a wilderness area, timber could be released and harvested through an Act of Congress. Wilderness designation does not mean locking up the timber resource forever. This seems to be the most logical approach to the multiple use/wilderness question and we encourage you, Senator, to include "soft release" language in your legislation. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Will Venard.

STATEMENT OF WILL VERNARD, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Mr. VENARD. Good morning, Senator. I'd like to summarize basically what I have in my prepared statement.

I've lived in Bonners Ferry for 24 years, and for 22 of those I've made a hobby, you might say, of exploring the Selkirk Mountain area in general. I feel that the Selkirk Crest as originally proposed by the Forest Service has omitted some important areas. There are four areas that I believe are in the Eneas Ridge, which is primarily State lands: Fisher Ridge, which is Government land—U.S. Government land, which also includes the highest peak in north Idaho, which would be appropriate for the crest; Smith Ridge, which contains three fine peaks and two great lakes: Smith Lake, Cutoff Lake, and Lake Peaks; and Long Canyon, which lies between Smith ridge and Parker Ridge, and should naturally be a part of the Selkirk Crest.

Some people argue that there sould be no wilderness at all in Boundary County, and I feel that a lot of the people who say that feel that by so doing, we will keep wilderness hidden from the rest of the country. And I feel that doing such a thing is wrong. An enlightened society should show to all its members what areas we have available for their different uses, and any attempt to hide places in our system is a form of greed in no other manner.

I believe that the Selkirk Crest deserves wilderness protection and identification, and Long Canyon along with it.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Venard follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF WILLIAM J. VENARD

Senator McClure; Thank you for this opportunity to express my opinions.

For 24 years I've been a resident of Boundary County, Idaho, and for 22 years I've been exploring the Selkirk Mountains in Boundary County. This year I hiked the proposed Selkirk Crest Wilderness from end to end in one trip. Over the years I've climed 13 of the 16 named mountains in the Crest and visited 18 of the 24 lakes in the Crest. This experience has led me to suggest that some mountains and lakes have been needlessly excluded from the Selkirk Crest as proposed by the United States Forest Service.

Four areas have been, thus far, omitted from the Crest: Eneas Ridge, Smith Ridge, Fisher Ridge, and Long Canyon.

Eneas Peak is just north of Chimney Rock and is worthy of being included for its very spectacular ridge line. The classic glacial valley of Indian Creek's North Fork lies between Eneas Ridge and the Twin Peaks' ridge. This valley is high and swept by avalanches in the winter. What little timber grows there is so low value and would not be missed by industry or government.

Part of Fisher Ridge (as far as TRout Lake) is presently included in the Selkirk Crest proposal. But there is no point in omitting that section beyond Trout Lake when it includes the highest point in North Idaho. Fisher Ridge, at 7709 feet (USGS map) has that distinction. If Fisher Ridge were added to the Silkirk Crest Wilderness, then Fisher Lake and Big Fisher Lake would also be included. Big Fisher Lake is especially fine, being stocked with cutthroat trout and situated in a deep cirque opposite Parker Peak.

Smith Ridge, too, should be included in the Selkirk Crest Wilderness, for this truly spectacular ridge has little of value except scenery. The upper slopes will never produce valuable timber, but this addition could add three mountains—Smith Peak, Lake Peak, and Cutoff Peak—and Smith and Cutoff Lakes to the benefit of the Crest.

The last addition I propose to the Selkirk Crest is Long Canyon. This beautiful old growth forest area is essential for wildlife, allows a Kootenai Valley entry to the Selkirk Crest, and contains a natural progression of plant and animal life from the valley to the ridges. Long Canyon and the Crest not only complement each other, they form common boundaries and naturally belong together.

The ideal north end of the Selkirk Crest Wilderness would be defined by a line from Parker to Caribou Lake, with an extended spur on Smith Ridge to Cutoff Peak.

Some people would have you designate no areas as wilderness within Boundary County, even though those areas are *actually* wilderness. Most who hold this view simply want this area hidden from the attention of the general public. But in an enlightened society we must help each other find those places in the world suitable for individual needs. If we choose to hide our valued places we speak from the position of greed. Though I love the solitude of the Selkirks, years of considering this issue has led me to the above conclusion. A superb area like the Selkirk Crest deserves government identification and protection as wilderness.

In addition, I suport the Idaho Conservation League's Wilderness core proposal of ten wilderness areas for a minimum addition to our Wilderness System.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Jan Wathen.

STATEMENT OF JAN WATHEN, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Ms. WATHEN. Senator McClure, my name is Jan Wathen. I live in Bonners Ferry, and I've been hiking the mountains of Boundary County for quite a few years now.

This summer I've been a forage backpacking leader. That's quite an experience. There are 42 kids enrolled in backpacking in Boundary County, and I have 11 in my group. There are city kids and farm kids, and they are all learning many new things by being out in the wilderness. One of the things that I want to share with them is the experience of hiking and camping in Long Canyon. It's such a unique place. There's really no other place like it in Boundary County or probably all of north Idaho. It's kind of steep to get into, and for that reason I don't know why anybody would really want to put roads into it. But there's—it's just like a rain forest in there, it's just beautiful. You should see it. And because of that, I feel that that should become wilderness.

This summer I also hiked the Selkirk Crest, and that was a great experience, too. The views were beautiful, but one of the sort of sad things about it was that most of the views included roaded and logged areas. At the end of the hike we came out Parker Ridge, and one of the great things was to be able to see Long Canyon in

its entirety with its trees. So, I think that you should consider that it's just really a very small portion of north Idaho—Long Canyon and Selkirk Crest—and the monetary gains just can't make up for the other things that it has to offer.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Betsy Peacock. [Not present.]

Reuben Ellis.

STATEMENT OF REUBEN ELLIS, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Mr. ELLIS. Senator, my name is Reuben Ellis. I'm a farmer from Boundary County.

I'd like to discuss the value of the old-growth forest of Long Canyon. Old growth is sometimes regarded as nearly timber that is decreasing in value, a waste, and overmature. Well, the term "overmature" applied to the forest in Long Canyon doesn't take into account the many values of old growth. Old growth provides very specific wildlife habitat, and stable, pur watershed. But allows for a unique and increasingly popular recreational experience. Even a fallen log in Long Canyon isn't truly wasted. Falling logs are vital in nurturing timber and replenishing the nutrients applied to the soil.

Of course, the Forest Service considers old growth important, too. They have a mandate, I believe, to keep 10 percent of their lands in old growth. In fact, since the Forest Service hasn't finished surveying the Bonners Ferry Ranger District for old growth, it's an open question whether they can stick to that 10 percent quota if Long Canyon were logged.

The Forest Service defines old growth as trees of 160 years old and older, but looking at Long Canyon as just a bunch of 160-year-old trees, doesn't begin to touch the real significance of the place. In calling the forest of Long Canyon overmature, well, it's just like saying that the acropolis would be an OK place if it weren't so old.

There may always be trees coming up the second growth at the 160-year mark, but if Long Canyon goes multiple use we risk an original and untouched area that can't be replaced. So, we need another term that goes beyond old-growth to describe Long Canyon. I suggest the term "wilderness."

I urge you to recommend wilderness status for Long Canyon and the crest.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

David Robinson.

STATEMENT OF DAVID K. ROBINSON, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Mr. ROBINSON. Senator McClure, members of the panel, my name is Dave Robinson. I'm a resident Coeur d'Alene. I'm here specifically for seeking your approval to include Kelly Creek and Cayuse Creek drainages in your wilderness bill that is to be proposed to Congress.

And my position, I think I come to you and state that it's based upon my experiences in the area, primarily as a recreationalist. I'm a backpacker, a hiker, and foremost fly fisherman, and I truly

believe that the Kelly Creek and Cayuse Creek drainage systems support the finest west slope cutthroat trout the fishery probably in the State of Idaho, if not in the western United States.

I'm sort of torn here today because I come to you as an attorney who also represents loggers. So, I'm in sort of precarious position in this regard.

I think that people in the State of Idaho have to be able to make a living, and this State—the primary industries in the State, at least in northern Idaho, is the logging industry and the mining industry. So, I think there has to be a balance here. We all have to make a living somehow, but I truly belive from the information that I have been able to develop that the timber that exists in that area would—and the significant distance that it would have to be hauled if the area were to be roaded and logs were to be taken out of that area, would not justify a cost-efficient basis for the opening of that area.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Robinson follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF DAVID K. ROBINSON, JR.

Dear SENATOR MCCLURE: At the public hearing you are going to be conducting in Coeur d'Alene on August 16, 1983, I would like to go on record as being in support of the inclusion of the Upper Kelly Creek and Cayuse Creek Drainage systems in your proposed Idaho Wilderness Bill, as part of the National Wilderness Act roadless areas.

My position in this regard is based upon numerous fishing, hiking, and camping adventures I have had into this area with my family and friends over the past seven years.

Having fly fished all over the State of Idaho and the western United States ever since approximately 1955, I can truly state that the west slope cutthroat trout fisheries in Kelly and Cayuse Creeks is probably the finest in the State of Idaho, if not the entire Pacific Northwest.

The Idaho Fish & Game Department and the University of Idaho Fisheries Department have invested countless time, energy, and expense in enhancing and protecting this fishery over the past ten to fifteen years. They have done a remarkable job in this regard.

If this area was allowed to be opened up to roads, as proposed by the United States Forest Service under the Toboggan Creek sale plan, this unique and pristine fishery would be significantly jeopardized by the potential increased sedimentation, resultant stream flow and quality degredation and increased access.

One of the primary reasons I came to Idaho a number of years ago was because this State contained one of the largest contiguous wilderness and roadless areas anywhere in the United States. I have subsequently found the Kelly and Cayuse Creek drainage systems to be one of the jewels of the roadless/wilderness areas.

In addition to the excellent fishery, these two drainages provide a significant habitat to a large number of wildlife, including elk and moose, the latter of which are seen seldomly in this State and which I have been blessed with seeing on numerous occasions whenever we hike into and fish and/or camp in these areas.

Finally, I think it is important that if the upper Kelly and Cayuse Creek drainages were not included in the Idaho Wilderness Bill for inclusion in the National roadless system under the 1964 Wilderness Act, the United States Forestry Service could go ahead with their proposed Toboggan Creek roading and timber sale plan.

It is my personal belief that the plan to road this area is of dubious utility from a cost-efficiency basis.

Specifically, the predominant timber species in this area appears to be lodgepole pine, and the slopes bearing said forestation are only thinly timbered. Additionally, the high cost of putting roads into this area, the questionable demand for lodgepole pine, and the significant transportation costs that would be incurred due to the long haul from the cutting areas to Powell, Idaho and/or Superior, Montana, would not seem to justify opening this area up to roads and logging, particularly when weighed against the potential serious deterioration that could occur in the signifi-

cant and unique fish and wildlife populations and overall pristine environment of the area.

Thus, I come before you on August 16, 1983, to seek your support for the inclusion of the upper Kelly Creek and Cayuse Creek drainage system as part of the roadless areas to be included in your proposed Idaho Wilderness Bill.

Thank you for your concern and consideration in this regard.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Just one rather general question. Perhaps let me address it first—well, I won't address it to any individual, but members of the panel, have you been in Parker Creek and Fisher Creek drainages? Anybody here who is familiar with those drainages?

Yes, sir?

Mr. VENARD. My name is Will Venard. What do you care to know about the areas, Senator?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, is there wilderness value in those drainages?

Mr. VENARD. There's wilderness value in those drainages insofar as they are roadless and have primitive aspects.

The forest in Parker Creek was devastated by fire earlier in this century, and there's essentially no forest to amount to anything, and probably never would grow a cedar-hemlock forest due to the soil types.

The CHAIRMAN. And Fisher Creek?

Mr. VENARD. Fisher Creek, I'm really not familiar with it. I know that it's very steep and might be difficult to log it.

The CHAIRMAN. Anybody else familiar with those two drainages?

The PANEL. [No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. No one here, all right. Thank you very much. I appreciate your testimony.

Joe Hinson.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH HINSON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, IDAHO FOREST INDUSTRY COUNCIL

Mr. HINSON. I am Joe Hinson, executive director, Idaho Forest Industry Council for the association that represents the timber industry in the State.

This is an issue in which the fact can be somewhat misleading, as I'm sure you know, Senator. Nuances of multiple use, sustained yield, timber under contract, allowable harvests are all somewhat mind-boggling. I think we oftentimes confuse the public when we use those terms. So, I'd like to cut through some of that and talk just in a very general sense about what this is all about.

We provide about 20,000 people in good years in the State of Idaho. We provide about 25 percent of the total amount of our economic base, and we're a significant factor in maintaining secondary industries: Retail and wholesale trade, services, real estate, finance, and in-State tourism. In short, we feel we are very vital to the State's economy.

We are almost totally dependent upon timber from the National forests. The national forests probably own 75 percent of all the commercial mature timber in the State, and unless that agency sells its fair share, our industry is virtually doomed. There is no real alternative source. Private lands amount to about 15 percent of the total commercial land ownership in this State.

The Forest Service sales program has been reduced over the past decade. It is now further jeopardized with the ninth circuit court of appeals decision which provides a perfect bullet-proof avenue to an appeal.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hinson follows:]

STATEMENT OF
JOSEPH M. HINSON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
IDAHO FOREST INDUSTRY COUNCIL
BEFORE THE
IDAHO CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION
ON
PROPOSED WILDERNESS LEGISLATION
COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO
AUGUST 17, 1983

MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION

I am Joseph M. Hinson, Executive Director, Idaho Forest Industry Council. Headquartered in Coeur d'Alene, IFIC represents 24 individual corporate timber growers and manufacturers of forest products in the state. We appreciate this opportunity to appear before you and express our views on possible legislation to both designate wilderness and release non-wilderness areas for multiple use.

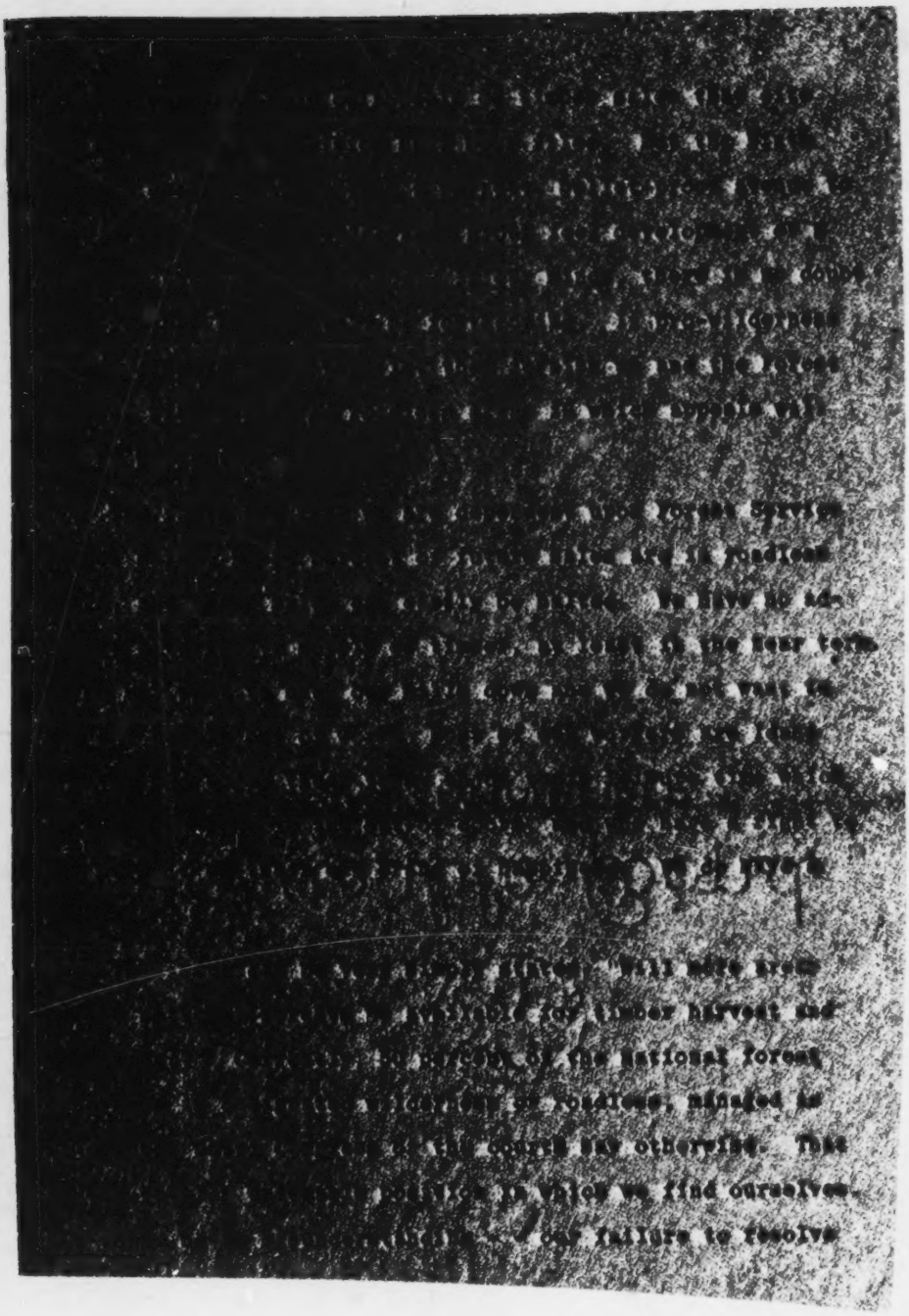
This is an issue in which the "facts" can be misleading. To those without an intimate knowledge of the timber industry, forestry and the management of the national forests, the nuances of "multiple-use," "timber under contract," "allowable harvests," "potential yield," "sales versus harvest," "recreation visitor days," and the like are mind-boggling. The "pros" use these terms with alacrity and knowledgeably, not necessarily to confuse the public, but perhaps without realizing

that confusion is the inevitable result. I'm going to take a few minutes to cut through the rhetoric as an attempt to clearly explain what this issue is all about.

In good years, our industry employs nearly 20,000 people and provides 25 percent of the state's economic base. Even in 1982, a notoriously bad year, we still provided 22 percent of all basic industry wages and directly employed about 12,500 people. Our contribution to basic industry wages was a significant factor in maintaining Idaho's secondary industries: retail and wholesale trade, services, real estate, finance, and in-state tourism. We also paid our share of taxes, and that kept local, state and federal governments working. In short, our industry is vital to the state's economy.

Our industry with its economic benefits, is almost wholly dependent upon timber from the national forests. The Forest Service owns 68 percent of the commercial forest land and probably 75 percent of all the commercial timber. Unless that agency sells its fair share, our industry is doomed. We cannot continue to make up the difference from private lands, because less than one-fourth of the commercial forest land and probably less than 15 percent of all the commercial timber is in private ownership.

The Forest Service's sale program has been steadily reduced over the past ten years and is currently jeopardized by potential appeals over sales in the roadless areas. We



this impasse will, over a relatively short period of time, destroy most of Idaho's timber industry.

Even if suitable wilderness release legislation is passed, we know that other hurdles must be overcome. Wildlife management, maintenance of water quality, and economics all threaten national forest timber sales. But these are largely technical questions, and we are making good progress in addressing them, often in cooperation with the Forest Service and environmental groups. However, without resolving the most basic of forestry questions, "How much land will be available?", our efforts to resolve other issues will be insufficient to maintain our industry. "How much land?", is the question we are asking you and the rest of Congress to answer.

In summary, we need more, not less, Forest Service timber, and that will require more available timber land. "How much" and "where" are the questions which your proposed legislation must resolve. Those are very difficult questions from both a technical and political standpoint. We appreciate your courage in addressing them, and pledge our help throughout the process.

Thank you for the opportunity to present our views.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.
Bob Boeh.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT BOEH, PLUM CREEK TIMBER CO., INC.

Mr. BOEH. My name is Robert Boeh and I'm employed by the Plum Creek Timber Lands. We manage about 170,000 acres in the Idaho Panhandle and the Clear Water Forest. And of that amount, up to 8,500 acres may be impacted should several of the areas currently under consideration for wilderness through the RARE II process be so designated.

And it's our opinion, the generally shared by others throughout the Forest Service, the environmental community, the forest industry, and other user groups, that a wilderness area should not be created which encompasses vast acres of private lands until the private landowner is adequately compensated.

Plum Creek Timber Co. specifically requests that any wilderness bill contain provisions for legislated land exchanges whereby the private landowner could convey to the Government his lands which were impacted by wilderness designation, and in exchange acquire equally valued properties from the Government. Insofar as Plum Creek Timber Co. is concerned, there are two such areas where legislated exchanges will likely be desirable. They are the Scotchman Peak, approximately 2,000 acres, and Mallard-Larkins, approximately 6,500 acres.

Plum Creek Timber Co. management has for many years recognized the high recreation values that exist on the company lands within these areas. We have deferred construction of roads and harvesting of timber pending resolution of the public debate over eventual land use allocation of the adjacent Federal lands. However, we cannot continue to defer our managment activities indefinitely. Should the public debate and subsequent legislation regarding these areas fail to pass in the near future, we will need to construct roads and harvest the timber.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Boeh follows:]

STATEMENT OF
ROBERT E. BOEH
PLUM CREEK TIMBER COMPANY, INC.
before the
SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
ON
POSSIBLE LEGISLATION TO RESOLVE THE RARE II ISSUES IN THE STATE OF IDAHO

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
August 16, 1983

I am Robert E. Boeh, Director, Land Management for Plum Creek Timber Company, Inc. We appreciate this opportunity to provide input. Since we are a newly formed forest products company, I wanted to brief you on our company before supplying our specific comments. Plum Creek Timber Company has approximately 2,200 employees, and its subcontractors employ about 1,000 people. It has nine softwood plywood and lumber manufacturing facilities and one fiberboard plant located in Montana and Washington, and six hardwood lumber sawmills and two laminating plants in West Virginia, Virginia, and Kentucky. Its 1.5 million acres of forestland are situated in Washington, Oregon, Idaho (170,000), and Montana. The new company continues to be a wholly-owned subsidiary of Burlington Northern Inc.

I have been employed by Plum Creek Timber Company and its predecessor companies for 13 years. During my tenure with the company, I have been extensively involved in the many studies, discussions, public hearings, and other activities that have occurred relative to management of both public and private lands impacted by the RARE II process in Idaho.

We believe it is both timely and essential for Congress to develop, consider, and enact legislation which will resolve the entire question of Wilderness designation within Idaho's National Forests.

My comments today are directed at the Idaho Panhandle and Clearwater National Forests within which Plum Creek Timber Company manages approximately

170,000 acres. Of that, approximately 8,500 acres may be impacted should several of the areas currently under consideration for Wilderness through the RARE II process be so designated. It is our opinion, generally shared by others throughout the Forest Service, the environmental community, the forest industry, and other user groups, that a Wilderness area should not be created which encompasses vast acreages of private lands until the private landowner is adequately compensated.

Plum Creek Timber Company specifically requests that any Wilderness bill contain provisions for legislated land exchanges whereby the private landowner could convey to the government his lands which were impacted by Wilderness designation and, in exchange, acquire equally valued properties from the government. Insofar as Plum Creek Timber Company is concerned, there are two such areas where legislated exchanges will likely be desirable. They are the Scotchman Peak (2,000 acres) and Mallard Larkins (6,500 acres) areas.

Plum Creek Timber Company management has for many years recognized the high recreation values that exist on the company lands within these areas. We have deferred construction of roads and harvesting of timber pending resolution of the public debate over eventual land use allocation of the adjacent federal lands. However, we cannot continue to defer our management activities indefinitely. Should the public debate and subsequent legislation regarding these areas fail to pass in the near future, we will need to construct roads and harvest the timber.

In addition to our request for language assuring the completion of equitable land exchanges, we support the inclusion of specific language in a bill which confirms the sufficiency of the RARE II process and releases the areas recommended for non-wilderness to multiple use management in order to prevent further litigation and delay which could result from the California Court RARE II decision.

We encourage the delegation to act quickly to prepare a statewide Wilderness bill which includes legislated land exchanges for private inholdings as well as sufficiency and release language. We stand ready to assist in any way we can to see this matter brought to a timely and final conclusion.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before your committee today. We have limited our comments to two National Forests. This was done because the boundaries of other areas in Idaho as we know them today do not adversely impact Plum Creek Timber Company land. If this changes, we will let you know.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Boeh.
Mike Welling.

STATEMENT OF MIKE WELLING, RESOURCE MANAGER, IDAHO FOREST INDUSTRIES

Mr. WELLING. I'm Mike Welling, resource manager for Idaho Forest Industries, and we strongly support the IFIC stand for wilderness.

You have heard many arguments from preservationists during the past week for making roadless areas wilderness. One of these is that the American people should not subsidize the timber industry by building roads into those roadless areas because of a very low benefit for others. I'd like to give you two examples that would counter this. One example where timber dollars have enhanced recreation values is along the main Coeur d'Alene River. The entire road above Enaville, over 20 miles, was built with timber purchaser dollars. Appropriated money has since asphalted this road, but the original investment came from timber sale dollars which opened this beautiful river to literally tens of thousands of people each year to fish and camp. It is one of the highest used recreation areas in Idaho. The millions of board feet of timber that comes down this road each year has not lessened the beauty of this area.

Besides the Coeur d'Alene River the other major entrance to the Coeur d'Alene National Forest is over the Fernan Hill Road. This is the major access from the highly populated Spokane area.

In 1939 when this road was built, it was paid for with appropriated money. There was not enough timber adjacent to this road to support the original investment. In fact, it was nearly 5 years later that the first timber sale was put up.

Since that time there has been over 1 billion board feet of timber hauled on this subsidized road. It would be hard to calculate the amount of times that the net receipts to the Government have been increased because they subsidized the original investment. In fact, since that time, timber purchasers' money has double-laned and improved this road.

Recreation and timber, along with wildlife and water can exist side by side. No one is subsidized when everyone benefits from an investment to the future.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Welling follows:]

TESTIMONY FOR WILDERNESS HEARINGS

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

August 16, 1983

I'm Mike Welling, Resource Manager for Idaho Forest Industries, a lumbering company which operates three sawmills in Idaho, two of which are located in Coeur d'Alene and one in St. Anthony.

We employ over 460 people whose livelihoods are directly related to some of the issues before you today.

We strongly support the Idaho Forest Industry Council stand that 600,000 additional acres could be set aside for wilderness, but that the rest of the roadless areas in Idaho must be returned to multiple use management with no further consideration for wilderness.

You have heard many arguments from the preservationists for making these areas wilderness during the past week. They have centered on negative arguments that there is already enough timber under contract, that roads would impair water and wildlife quality and that the American people should not subsidize the timber industry by building roads into those roadless areas.

This last point I would like to talk about briefly.

We have repeatedly stated that an initial entry into a roadless area may not support the initial road cost with corresponding high roads standards needed to protect the surrounding environment. We have learned that because of concerns for wildlife and water, sales cannot always be concentrated in small area causing expanded road systems. But we have stressed that following the initial sale or entry that the economic benefits derived

from future sales will more than return the original investment from the roads.

But it seems that these words fall deaf upon the ears of our preservationist opponents. If they can't live for the future, let me speak briefly about the past.

We had a sale called the Lower Tie Sale. It is located near the Little North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River which is a high use recreation area for fishermen, hunters, campers and berry pickers.

As a part of this contract, we had to double lane approximately 5 miles of the North Fork road. This road was not in the sale area but we spent over $200,000 of timber purchase money to upgrade this road to double lane. We have hauled logs on this road for over 20 years with no problem. It was upgraded to accommodate increased recreation use with timber purchaser roads. Was the timber industry subsidized?

Another example where timber dollars have enhanced recreation values is along the main Coeur d'Alene River. The entire river road above Enaville, over 20 miles, was built with timber purchaser dollars. Appropriated money has since asphalted this road, but the original investment came from timber sale dollars which opened this beautiful river to literally tens of thousands of people each year to fish and camp. It is one of the highest use recreation areas in Northern Idaho. The millions of board feet of timber that comes down this road each year has not lessened the beauty of this area.

Besides the Coeur d'Alene River the other major entrance to the Coeur d'Alene National Forest is over the Fernan Hill Road. This is the major access from the highly populated Spokane area.

In 1939-40 when this road was built, it was paid for with appropriated dollars. There was not enough timber adjacent to this road to support the original investment. If fact, it was nearly five years later that the first sale was sold along the road.

Since that time there has been over one billion board feet of timber hauled on this "subsidized" road. It would be hard to calculate the amount of times that the net receipts to the Government have been increased because they "subsidized" the original investment. In fact, since that time, timber purchasers money has double laned and improved this road. Additional appropriated money has asphalted this road making it again a major entrance to the Coeur d'Alene National Forest for people of all interests.

Senator, these along with hundreds of other examples can be presented.

Recreation and timber, along with wildlife and water can exist side by side. No one is subsidized when everyone benefits from an investment to the future.

The management of our national forest must be under a multiple use concept.

Thank you for allowing me time to present our views.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Bill Jones.

STATEMENT OF BILL JONES, RESOURCE MANAGER, LOUISIANA-PACIFIC CORP.

Mr. JONES. I'm Bill Jones, resource manager for Louisiana-Pacific Corp. at Priest River, Idaho.

Louisiana-Pacific agrees with the Members of the Idaho congressional delegation who feel the Idaho wilderness issue has lingered for too long and needs to be settled during this Congress. In regards to specific recommendations, we feel the Salmo Priest roadless area should not be designated wilderness, but rather should be managed under the concept of miltiple-use management.

There is concern by some people for the small group of caribou which apparently spend most of their time in British Columbia, but have in the past wandered into north Idaho and northeastern Washington. Some people feel the Salmo Priest should be included in the wilderness system in order to preserve the caribou. We feel that caribou do not require wilderness to survive.

The greatest cause of unnatural mortality to the caribou appears to be illegal hunting. Mandatory road closures of all new access roads into caribou habitat and public education would alleviate the threat of illegal hunting. Also, approximately 80 percent of the proposed Salmo Priest wilderness area is not prime caribou habitat. At this time the Forest Service has identified approximately 210,000 acres on the Colville and Panhandle National Forests where caribou should be considered in management plans for the area. We feel this will adequately safeguard caribou habitat.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Jones follows:]

STATEMENT OF BILL JONES
SPEAKING FOR LOUISIANA-PACIFIC CORPORATION'S
POSITION BEFORE THE IDAHO CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION ON
PROPOSED WILDERNESS LEGISLATION,
COEUR D' ALENE, IDAHO,
AUGUST 16, 1983

Louisiana-Pacific agrees with the members of the Idaho Congressional Delegation who feel the Idaho wilderness issue has lingered for too long and needs to be settled during this Congress. In regards to specific recommendations, we feel the Salmo-Priest Roadless Area should not be designated wilderness, but rather should be managed under the concepts of multiple-use management.

There is concern by some people for the small group of caribou which apparently spend most of their time in British Columbia, but have in the past wandered into north Idaho and northeastern Washington. Some people feel the Salmo-Priest should be included in the Wilderness System in order to preserve the caribou. We feel that caribou do not require wilderness to survive. The greatest cause of unnatural mortality to the caribou appears to be illegal hunting. Mandatory road closures of all new access roads into caribou habitat and public education would alleviate the threat of illegal hunting. Also, approximately 80% of the proposed Salmo-Priest Wilderness Area is not prime caribou habitat. At this time the Forest Service has identified approximately 210,000 acres on the Colville and Panhandle National Forests where caribou should be considered in management plans for the area. We feel this will adequately safeguard caribou habitat in north Idaho and northeastern Washington. Designation of wilderness in the range of the caribou would prohibit many forms of habitat manipulation that research may show to be beneficial to caribou.

There is also concern for grizzly bear in the Salmo-Priest area. At this time, very little is known about the grizzly bear population in north Idaho. More research on this species is needed before sound management plans

for the grizzly bear can be formulated. The answers provided by on-going and future research can be incorporated into plans for multiple-use management of the area.

There is also concern by some people that areas of valuable merchantable timber within the Salmo-Priest might never be managed to provide wood for industry, jobs for residents of the area, and revenue for the counties the timber is located in. Multiple-use management of the Salmo-Priest would allow the management of timber to the extent that timber management is compatible with other uses of the area.

In summary, we do not support wilderness designation for the Salmo-Priest, but rather we do support multiple-use designation for the area.

Robert W. Jones

Robert W. Jones
Resource Manager

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.
James Dickison.

STATEMENT OF JAMES R. DICKISON, SENIOR RESOURCE MANAGER, LOUISIANA-PACIFIC CORP.

Mr. DICKISON. Senator, I am Jim Dickison, and I am a resource manager for Louisiana-Pacific. I am addressing the Idaho Forest Industry Council's position on Long Canyon and the Selkirk Crest area. This is more detailed in the book just submitted.

Long Canyon contains valuable timber resources, which are needed to help support the local economy. Long Canyon poses management challenges which, if met, can assure the needs of sportsmen, back country recreationists, the timber industry, and the local economy be achieved.

Long Canyon and Parker Canyon, which is the adjacent drainage to the south, have similar characteristics except that Parker Canyon is not economically feasible to access. From a timber industry standpoint, there are three objectives which should be achieved in a comprehensive management plan for the Selkirk area: Retaining the biological productivity of Long Canyon and Parker Canyon as a component of the annual allowable harvest; allowing harvest of mature timber within Long Canyon; and maintaining desirable back country recreation values in Long Canyon, Parker Canyon, and the Selkirk Crest.

Industry believes these objectives can be met through implementing management plans which include roadless, back country status for the Selkirk Crest and Parker Canyon; low impact logging methods and/or snow roads for any areas to be harvested in Long Canyon; strict, effective road closures for any roads entering Long Canyon; design of cutting units to minimize visual impact and provide maximum wildlife benefits; preservation of representative stands of old-growth timber along the trail and adjoining the stream in Long Canyon; Parker Canyon would be preserved as roadless in perpetuity; a citizens advisory group which could help manage this Selkirk area.

Thank you for the opportunity for us to state our recommendations for this area.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Charles Roady.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES ROADY, W-I FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.

Mr. ROADY. Senator McClure, my name is Chuck Roady. I'm a forester for W-I Forest Products.

During the past three winters, W-I has engaged in Forest Service timber sales in drainages of the Selkirk Mountains, very similar to Long Canyon. These timber sales had been set up to salvage the spruce bark beetle infested timber and to slow its advance into other areas. We were confronted with many obstacles and difficult situations in trying to remove this timber in these fragile areas. We had to work in very deep snow a short 3-month time period, as well as the restrictions of working in caribou and grizzly bear habitats.

32-427 O—84——5

However, by using advanced methods and modern equipment in building snow roads and trails, and working with the Forest Service, the department of fish and game, and other concerned wildlife people, we successfully and economically harvested these sales.

W–I feel that if given the opportunity the same successful operations could occur in Long Canyon. The spruce bark beetle has advanced to some near eqidemic proportions in the spruce-Alpine fir zone of the drainage. There are at least a half dozen pockets of beetle infected trees ranging from 1 to 2 acres in size. If not harvested and the advance of the insect slowed, the beetle could, in a very short period of several years leave nothing but a myriad of spruce snags in this upper zone of the canyon.

By means of a low-impact road entering from the north side of the drainage, the Smith Creek side as the sole access, Long Canyon could be opened to harvest the timber resource. By winter logging through the use of snow roads and trails, leaving the soil and undergrowth virtually undisturbed, very few scars are left on the land. The dying, diseased, and overmature trees can be harvested in a manner so as not to open up the timber stands more than is necessary for proper forest management.

Through the continued cooperation of the timber purchaser and the Forest Service, W–I believes that Long Canyon could be entered.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Roady follows:]

Statement of:

Chuck Roady, Forester
W-I Forest Products, Inc.
Bonners Ferry, Idaho

Hearing on Forest Service Roadless Areas of Idaho
Energy & Natural Resources Committee
United States Senate

Coeur d' Alene, Idaho
August 16, 1983

Senator McClure & Members of the Committee:

My name is Chuck Roady. I'm a forester for W-I Forest Products, Inc. a privately owned company. W-I owns and operates three (3) sawmills and one chip plant in the Idaho Panhandle, directly employing approximately 420 employees with another 150 people working in contract logging and road building.

During the past three winters,W-I has engaged in Forest Service Timber Sales in drainages of the Selkirk Mountains, very similar to Long Canyon. These timber sales had been set up to salvage the Spruce Bark Beetle infested timber and to slow its advance into other areas. We were confronted with many obstacles and difficult situations in trying to remove this timber in these fragile areas. We had to work in 6-12 feet of snow, a 3 month time period to remove 5 to 12 million board feet, as well as the restrictions of working in caribou and grizzly bear habitats.

However, by using advanced methods and modern equipment in building miles of snow roads and trails, and by working with the U.S. Forest Service, the Idaho Department of Fish & Game, and other concerned wildlife people, we successfully and economically harvested these sales.

W-I feels, that if given the opportunity, the same successful operations could occur in Long Canyon. The Spruce Bark Beetle has advanced to near epidemic porportions in the Spruce-Alpine Fir zone of the drainage. There are at least a half dozen pockets of beetle infected trees ranging from 1 to 2 acres in size. If not harvested and the advance of the insect slowed; the beetle could, in a short period of several years, leave nothing but a myriad of spruce snags in this upper zone of the canyon.

By means of a low-impact road entering from the north side of the drainage (Smith Creek side) as the sole access; Long Canyon could be opened to harvest the timber resource without being detrimental to its other resources. By winter logging through the use of snow roads and trails, leaving the soil and undergrowth virtually undisturbed, very few scars are left on the land. Thus, the dying, diseased, and overmature trees can be harvested in a manner so as not to open up the timber stands more than is necessary for proper forest management.

Through the continued cooperation of the timber purchaser and the Forest Service, W-I believes that Long Canyon could be entered and the timber resource utilized without a negative impact on the other values of the drainage. The logging could and surely would enhancethe wildlife populations by allowing more browse and food sources. With a strict closure of the sole access road upon completion of logging and management operations, the drainage can continue serving as a recreational area for backpackers and others. The closed off road would actually make Long Canyon more easily accessable to people who previously were unable to visit the canyon, by allowing a shorter walk to the upper reaches of the drainage.

We have studied and researched our roadless areas to a frazzle. Unless we want to keep them as perpetual study areas and keep our valuable resource base suspended in non-use, we must take action now.

Let us continue to provide the needed products and jobs that could be derived from harvesting timber in Long Canyon and other roadless areas, by freeing these Rare II designations through the proper legislation.

Thank-you for the opportunity to present our thoughts and feeling on this subject.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.
Mr. ROADY. Thank you.
The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Kevin Greenleaf.

STATEMENT OF KEVIN GREENLEAF, LOUISIANA-PACIFIC CORP.

Mr. GREENLEAF. Good morning, Senator. My name is Kevin Greenleaf, and I'm representing Louisiana-Pacific here this morning from Moyie Springs.

Seemingly, however, over hundreds of years in this country resource management through confrontation has been the means by which each particular interest has obtained some part of our natural resources for their own use. Ignoring other's rights to a voice in that management has led to a system today through which objective decisions from unbiased parties are sought. The system of relying, in our case, on Congress for decisions as to the disposition of our local public natural resources, at best, places our congressional leaders in an adversary position with whoever loses the greater amount of the resource by their decision.

In respect to the resource, the worst-case decision is one leading to the degredation of the resource or its potential to rejuvenate whether it be due to natural causes or to man's intervention.

The disadvantageous position of being 2,000 miles removed from the community and its economic, spiritual and recreational needs only increases the possibility of unwittingly relying on unsubstantiated information or biased fact which increases the chance of reaching a damaging decision with regard to the resource of a community's stability.

In the case of Boundary County, as with many rural areas which depend upon their natural resource both private and public for a means of tax support and employment, any decision concerning those resources is deliberated by a greater number of people per capita than in larger or more industrially diverse communities. A decision adversely affecting a single industry can have disastrous effects on not only the people directly employed, but also on the supporting businesses as well.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Greenleaf follows:]

Statement Of

Kevin Greenleaf

Speaking As

An Individual

Before The

Idaho Congressional Delegation

On

Proposed Wilderness Legislation

Coeur d' Alene, Idaho

August 16, 1983

Members of the Delegation;

No one wants their head "busted". Seemingly however over hundreds of years in this country " resource management through confrontation " has been the means by which each particular interest has obtained some part of our natural resources for their own use. Ignoring others rights to a voice in that management has led to a system today through which objective decisions from unbiased parties are sought. The system of relying, in our case, on Congress for decisions as to the disposition of our local, public natural resources at best places our Congressional leaders in an adversary position with whoever loses the greater amount of the resource by their decision. In respect to the resource the " worst case " decision is one leading to the degredation of the resource or its potential to rejuvenate whether it be due to natural causes or to mans intervention.

The disadventageous position of being two thousand miles removed from the community and its economic, spiritual and recreational needs only increases the possibility of unwittingly relying on unsubstantiated information or biased fact which increases the chance of reaching a damaging decision with regard to the resource or a communities stability. In the case of Boundary County as with many rural areas which depend upon their natural resource base

both private and public for a means of tax support and employment any decision concerning those resources is deliberated by a greater number of people per capita than in larger or more industrially diverse communities. A decision adversely affecting a single industry can have disastrous effects on not only the people directly employed but also on the supporting business as well. Together the major industry affected and the support business can make up a large portion of the tax base providing roads, schools and all other public services paid for from that tax base. Consequently the loss of any percentage of that industry only reduces the quality of life within that community.

Do we really want to have decisions regarding our natural resources and community stability made by our Congress? Remember there are many more Congressmen than just ours who will vote on our area.

I do not believe We are giving ourselves enough credit for brains or fairplay. There is a better way, it will entail compomises, arguments and some soul searching but it will be by the local people and not by many unknown people of the Nation who only have a vague idea of what our lives really are about. I propose to the people of North Idaho that the area of Long Canyon and the Selkirk Crest be retained for resource management because it will be the only way you can have a say in what happens to the local natural resources in our area. I propose that we form a council utilizing the tremendous wealth of knowledge which the people in Bonner and Boundary Counties have regarding these areas and work with the U.S.F.S. to promote sound nondegrading management of the resources in these areas. An organizational base could begin with our County Commissioners, City Councils, Sporting organizations and Backpacking and Hiking Clubs. Business people must become involved including Merchants and Bankers who have as great an investment in our communities as any one of us.

Together the Council and the Forest Service can jointly explore and combine information from all interests to help in creating a plan and guide to managing these areas of the Selkirks.

The choices, tradeoffs and compromises are extremely important to all of us.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.
Bob Blanford.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT BLANFORD, LOUISIANA-PACIFIC CORP.

Mr. BLANFORD. Senator, my name is Robert Blanford. I am the resource manager for Louisiana-Pacific's Moyie Springs Sawmill.

Our recommendation for Long Canyon is that it remain in the timber base. Long Canyon contributes a conservative 3 million board feet annually to the allowable cut on the Bonners Ferry district. Without Long Canyon, the allowable cut will drop from 35 million feet per year to 32 million feet per year; an 8½-percent reduction. The sale program on the Bonners district 10 years ago was 54 million board feet. As the timber base has been restricted, the allowable cut has declined.

A 3-million foot reduction in the allowable cut will mean roughly a loss of 23 direct jobs for Boundary County and a resulting loss of over $400,000 annually in wages, and also a corresponding loss of approximately $150,000 each year in stumpage revenues for Government.

Boundary County as a result will receive less money; roads and schools will have to get by with less money or the local people will have to pay the additional taxes to keep at current levels.

Long Canyon is an integral part of the timber base for the forest industry, and managed under miltiple-use objectives will continue to yield timber crips and other forest values for generations to come.

We also support the existing management plans for the Selkirk Crest. We desire to keep it as primitive recreation instead of wilderness.

Louisiana-Pacific has terminated the random length sawmill at Moyie Springs and continues to operate the studmill. The studmill by itself could utilize more wood than is sold on the Bonners Ferry district. We would still consume the same amount of wood as in past years by just adding one shift to the studmill. We shouldn't lock up these resources from future generations, especially considering what has already been set aside in Idaho. The need for timber off Forest Service lands will be more critical in the future with the over cutting occurring on much of the private lands.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Blanford follows:]

STATEMENT OF

ROBERT BLANFORD

SPEAKING FOR

LOUISIANA-PACIFIC CORPORATION - MOYIE SPRINGS OPERATION

BEFORE THE

IDAHO CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

ON

PROPOSED WILDERNESS LEGISLATION

COEUR d'ALENE, IDAHO

AUGUST 16, 1983

Members of the Delegation:

My name is Robert Blanford. I am the resource manager for Louisiana-Pacific's Moyie Springs sawmill. Louisiana-Pacific feels the RARE II process has gone on too long and would like to see it resolved. We strongly support congressional legislation that would declare that the RARE II process is sufficient, and release all areas recommended for non-wilderness. We don't need to spend millions of dollars restudying these areas. Presently with the Ninth Circuit Court decision, any timber sale that is in an area covered by RARE II can be halted by one twenty cent stamp. Since the Forest Service knows these sales can be terminated by any individual, they will where possible avoid laying out timber sales in these areas and possible log an area under a lower silvicultural priority. They will have difficulty accessing beetle infested stands prior to their deterioration. This will result in increased beetle populations and a product that becomes less valuable with time and a corresponding loss of revenue to the government.

Our recommendation for Long Canyon is that it remain in the timber base. Long Canyon contributes a conservative three million board feet annually to the allowable cut on the Bonners Ferry District. This volume loss does not include the volume that would also be lost on Fisher, Farnum and Parker Creek. Without Long Canyon the allowable cut will drop from 35 million board feet per year to 32 million board feet per year;

an eight and one-half percent reduction. The sale program on the Bonners District ten years ago was fifty four million board feet. As the timber base has been restricted the allowable cut has declined.

Long Canyon has been in the timber base in the past, and if withdrawn now it would mean the Forest Service has been over cutting on a sustained basis and would result in more than a three million board feet reduction per year.

A three million foot reduction in the allowable cut will mean roughly a loss of twenty three direct jobs for Boundary County and a resulting loss of over $400,000.00 annually in wages and also a corresponding loss of approximately $150,000.00 each year in stumpage revenues for government.

Boundary County as a result will receive less money; roads and schools will have to get by with less money or the local people will have to pay the additional taxes to keep at current levels.

Long Canyon is an integral part of the timber base for the forest industry and managed under multiple use objectives will continue to yield timber crops and other forest values for generations to come.

We also support the existing management plans for the Selkirk Crest. we desire to keep it as primitive recreation instead of wilderness.

Louisiana-Pacific has terminated the random length sawmill at Moyie Springs and continues to operate the studmill. The studmill by itself could utilize more wood than is sold on the Bonners Ferry District. We would still consume the same amount of wood as in past years by just adding one shift to the studmill. We shouldn't lock up these resources from future generations, especially considering what has already been set aside in Idaho. The need for timber off Forest Service lands will be will be more critical in the future with the over cutting occurring on much of the private lands.

I would also like to include the signatures of some of our mill workers and loggers who weren't able to be present today but support multiple use for all lands in Boundary County - and no wilderness.

Sincerely,

Robert J Blanford

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Mr. Ralph Kizer.

STATEMENT OF RALPH D. KIZER, CHAIRMAN, INLAND EMPIRE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Mr. KIZER. Senator McClure, I am Ralph Kizer. I'm a graduate of the University of Idaho, College of Forestry, and I have recently retired from the U.S. Forest Service after more than 30 years of employment, most of it in north Idaho. I have been forest supervisor of the Kaniksu and Idaho Panhandle National Forests for the past 12 years.

But I am here today representing over 500 members of the Inland Empire Society of American Foresters. I am currently chairman of this organization of professional foresters.

The Society supports a complete wilderness preservation system in the United States, which includes a broad representation of major ecosystems. The society also supports the nondevelopment of many areas for primitive recreation, for quality hunting and fishing, for research, and for other non-commodity or amenity purposes.

However, as professional foresters, we question the wisdom of preserving thousands of acres of commercial forest lands in addition to those already preserved.

Of the 11,800 acres of the Salmo Priest RARE II area, which is in Idaho, 7,500 acres are suitable for growing timber. We recommend that the boundary be withdrawn and adjusted to exclude as much of that as possible.

The Selkirk Crest area contains very little commercially important forest land, and it is now being managed for its wild land values under a joint agreement between the State of Idaho and the Forest Service. To us, this seems to be working well, and we don't think it is necessary to put it into wilderness, but the tradeoff would not be great.

The Scotchman Peak proposal is much the same as the Selkirk Crest. However, there's 4,200 acres of commercially important forested land in Idaho within this area. Probably most of these areas could be excluded without detracting from wilderness values.

We propose the original Mallard Larkins Pioneer Area be expanded to include the Five Lakes Butte area, but also that the boundaries be adjusted to exclude a considerable portion of the commercial forest lands within the area.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Kizer follows:]

STATEMENT OF RALPH D. KIZER
CHAIRMAN, INLAND EMPIRE SOCIETY
OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

AUGUST 16, 1983

Senator McClure and members of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

I am Ralph D. Kizer. I am a graduate of the University of Idaho, College of Forestry. I have recently retired from the U.S. Forest Service after more than thirty years of employment, most of it in North Idaho. I have been Forest Supervisor of the Kaniksu and Idaho Panhandle National Forests for the past 12 years.

I am here today representing over 500 members of the Inland Empire Society of American Foresters. I am currently Chairman of this organization of professional foresters.

The Society supports a complete wilderness preservation system in the United States, which includes a broad representation of major ecosystems. The Society also supports the nondevelopment of many areas for primitive recreation, for quality hunting and fishing, for research, and for other noncommodity or amenity purposes.

However, as professional foresters, we question the wisdom of preserving (rather than managing for wood products) thousands of acres of commercial forest lands in addition to those already preserved.

Looking back over the last century in the United States -- at the changes in demand for forest products -- and then looking ahead, leads us to believe this country will need all the fiber it can produce. Wood provides for the basic needs of us all. Houses for Americans and even food and clothing come from wood. And here in North Idaho, our forests provide the dignity of a good job for many people. We regard these things as well within the realm of humanism.

Considering building materials alone, wood is most efficient and it can be grown on the same location again and again. Aluminum and steel, for example, require huge amounts of energy in manufacturing. Coal and oil must be extracted and burned, dams must be built across rivers, and nuclear power plants must be built to provide this energy. Consider also that 50 acres of pulpwood must be cut every day to publish only the New York Times.

Of the 11,800 acres of the Salmo Priest RARE II area, which is in Idaho, 7,500 acres are suitable for growing timber. We recommend that the Forest Service withdraw the southern boundary to exclude from the wilderness proposal as much commercial forest land as is practicable and still have a manageable boundary. The southern boundary in Idaho should be approximately the south line of Township 65N Range 5W. The east boundary should be the Priest River corridor which is currently proposed for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. We support wilderness preservation for the majority of the Salmo Priest area, most of which is in Washington.

The Selkirk Crest area contains very little commercially important forest land. Whether the area is preserved formally as wilderness would make little difference to professional foresters. The trade-offs would be slight. The Selkirk Crest is now being managed for its wild land values under a joint agreement between the State of Idaho and the Forest Service. To us this seems to be working well.

The Scotchman Peak proposal is much the same as the Selkirk Crest. The commercial forest values forgone if the area is preserved as wilderness would be slight. This is especially true of the portion in Idaho. There are 4,200 acres of commercially important forested land in Idaho. Probably most of these acres could be excluded without detracting from wilderness values. We also would want you to note that there may be commercially important mineral deposits within the Scotchman area which should be considered.

We propose the original Mallard Larkins Pioneer Area be expanded to include the area south to Goat Ridge, Isabella Point, Black Mountain, the Nub, and Skull Creek. Also, we propose the north and east boundary be drawn to include the Five Lakes Butte area but only the upper reaches of the Bean and Bacon drainages. This proposed wilderness would be much greater in size than the original Pioneer Area, but considerably less than the RARE II proposal. Some of the best commercially important forest land would be excluded.

The most controversial area in the Idaho Panhandle is Long Canyon. The Society of American Foresters recommends that Parker Canyon and the upper reaches of Long Canyon be added to the Selkirk Crest area and managed similarly. While this would include some commercial spruce and fir timberland, it would also add an additional and desirable dimension to the wilderness proposal.

The lower Long Canyon drainage, downstream from a line between Smith Peak and Pyramid Peak, should be managed for other than wilderness purposes. There is simply too much excellent productive forest land in Long Canyon to forego. Also, it may be necessary to forego several thousand acres of timberland because it has been determined by wildlife biologists to be critical to the recovery of the mountain caribou in the United States. We would ask the Committee to support State and Federal research efforts to determine just how much timber value must be foregone, if any, to assure survival of the caribou herd.

One of our members in Bonners Ferry, who is also a backpacker, has counted 24 wildernesses in the northwest within a 1-day drive of Bonners Ferry. We believe the opportunity for a variety of wilderness experiences is almost unlimited now. It should not be necessary to forego valuable forest resources to create more.

Regarding "release" of other roadless areas, we ask only that you consider the consequences. If timber in those areas is not going to be available, the Forest Service says there will have to be a reduction in production of about 40% in North Idaho.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.
Steve Walker.

STATEMENT OF STEVE WALKER, RILEY CREEK LUMBER CO.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Chairman, I am Steve Walker representing Riley Creek Lumber Co. of LaClede.

During the course of these hearings you have heard from forest industry executives who have urged you to lift the amount of productive forest land set aside as wilderness in your Idaho forest management bill. They have argued that limited wilderness designations are necessary to maintain Forest Service timber sales programs, and, thus, a healthy woods products industry.

We do not disagree. However, we think there is an even more compelling reason why additional wilderness designations be kept to a minimum.

The national forests are a living, dying, dynamic resource which is best managed by the full professionals of the Forest Service. A drainage by disease can be logged today and provide semi-primitive recreational opportunities within a decade. An area that is clearcut in 1983 can in 10 to 20 years be managed to support a large herd of elk. People who view the national forests as static and unchanging are out of touch with ecological realities.

We believe your forest management bill should establish a statutory framework which will provide Forest Service managers with the flexibility to meet changing public demands for forest products and services.

To accomplish that objective, the wilderness designations on the Panhandle Forest should be limited to areas where wilderness will always be the best use of the land. Other areas where timber can be harvested and the land then managed for other multiple uses should not be set aside as wilderness. Long Canyon is a good example of an area that should not become wilderness.

Mr. Chairman, we hope your bill will also end the roadless area battle in northern Idaho, limit the wilderness designations to the area and boundaries in the proposal made by the Idaho Forest Industry Council, overturn the *California* v. *Block* decision as shown in my statement, and end any need for additional wilderness studies.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Walker follows:]

Statement of

Steve Walker
Riley Creek Lumber Company

before the

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

August 16, 1983

RILEY CREEK LUMBER COMPANY ◎ RILEY CREEK ROAD ◎ PO BOX 631 ◎ LACLEDE, IDAHO 83841 ◎ PHONE 208-263-7574

Mr. Chairman, I am Steve Walker, a forester with Riley Creek Lumber Company of Laclede, Idaho. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to present the views of Riley Creek Lumber on the Idaho Forest Management legislation which you are developing.

My testimony is slightly different from the statements made by other witnesses who are testifying in support of the proposal submitted to you by the Idaho Forest Industry Council (IFIC). Although Riley Creek Lumber supports the IFIC effort as a means to maintain a healthy forest products industry, I will discuss a different reason why we believe wilderness designations within the Idaho Panhandle National Forests should be strictly limited.

Riley Creek Lumber Company

Riley Creek Lumber Company is a small privately-held business which employs approximately 135 people in the sawmill and as many as 20-40 contract loggers. We are, therefore, one of the largest employers in Bonner County.

In an average year, some 60 percent of our timber comes from Forest Service sales. Our operating circle, has a radius of about 100 miles; we purchase timber from the Panhandle and Kootenai National Forests in Region 1 and from the Colville National Forest in Region 6. Thus, we operate within the states of Idaho, Montana, and Washington.

Riley Creek Lumber uses a variety of tree species in the manufacture of dimension lumber. In a typical year we purchase 46-50 million board feet (MMBF) of logs and produce 70 MMBF of lumber.

Wilderness Designations Should be Limited

During the course of these hearings, you have heard from numerous forest industry representatives about the need to preserve the productive forestland base of the national forests in Idaho. These representatives have urged you to limit the amount of commercial forestland acreage set aside as wilderness in your Idaho Forest Management bill. They have argued that limited wilderness designations are necessary to maintain existing Forest Service timber sale programs, which, in turn, are needed for a healthy forest products industry and a stable employment base.

We do not disagree. However, we think there is an even more compelling reason why additional wilderness designations in Idaho should be kept to a minimum. We believe that the professionals within the Forest Service -- because they are the government officials who are closest to the land, the people, and the resources -- are best suited to make complex resource allocation decisions. We believe that management of the public forests is a full-time responsibility which should be left to full-time, responsible professionals.

The national forests are a living, dying, dynamic resource. Anyone who has studied ecology or natural history knows this to be true. A drainage with trees damaged by disease or infested with insects can be logged today and provide semi-primitive recreational opportunities within a very few decades. An area that is burned or clearcut in 1983 can, in ten to twenty years, be managed to support a large herd of elk. People who view the national forests as static and unchanging,

are out of touch with ecological realities. Forest Service managers, on the other hand, understand the dynamic nature of forest ecosystems.

We believe that your proposed Idaho Forest Management Act should establish a statutory framework which will provide Forest Service managers with the flexibility to meet changing public demands for wood products, recreation, and other forest products and services.

The Proposed Panhandle Forest Plan

Riley Creek Lumber has carefully monitored the development of the new Panhandle Forest Plan required by Section 6 of the National Forest Management Act. The Plan was prepared during late 1982-early 1983 and is now being rewritten to incorporate the further wilderness evaluation made necessary by the decision of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in California v. Block.

Although the Plan is not without serious shortcomings,[1] it does demonstrate the ability of professional forest resource managers to meet the challenges associated with multiple-use management. The Plan, as outlined in the Forest Service summary statement of December 1, 1982, will achieve:

-- 97 percent of the goals set by the Idaho Fish and Game Depart-

[1]For example, the Forest Service has proposed new Regional Utilization Standards which will reduce the current potential yield of the Panhandle National Forests. The proposed Forest Plan projects an annual potential yield of 260 MMBF for Panhandle forest areas classified as "suitable productive forestland." However, this potential yield level has been calculated using the new Utilization Standards. If the current Utilization Standards had been used, the potential yield would probably be in the range of 220-235 MMBF.

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ment for elk populations (13,400 animals up from a base level of 9,200 animals in 1980);

-- the Resources Planning Act (RPA) timber goal in all but the first ten years and 95 percent of the RPA goal during the first decade (260 MMBF in the first decade, up from the 1980 base of 251 MMBF);

-- 82 percent of the demand for roadless (semi-primitive) recreation (185,000 recreation visitor days, up from the base year level of 124,000 recreation visitor days in 1980);

-- 105 percent of the anticipated demand for developed recreation (723,000 recreation visitor days up from the 576,000 recreation visitor days recorded in 1980); and

-- a high percentage[2] of the Panhandle National Forests' portion of the habitat requirements of the Salmo-Priest caribou herd.

A breakdown of anticipated "output" levels for the preferred alternative of the Panhandle Forest Plan is presented in Table 1, on page 9.

The Forest Service will meet these objectives by changing the current "management emphasis" on much of the land within the Panhandle National Forests. For example, the amount of land for which timber production is "emphasized" will decrease from the present 1,392,000 acres to 857,000 acres under the proposed Forest Plan. Similarly, the acreage for which elk and big game habitat is "emphasized" will increase from 181,000 acres to 374,000 acres. A summary of allocations proposed in the preferred alternative of the new Forest Plan is listed in Table 2 on page 9.

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[2]An exact percentage is not given in the draft Plan.

Forest Service resource specialists are capable of developing sophisticated land management regimes. The new Panhandle Forest plan is evidence of that capability. However, Forest Service management options are severely limited by:

-- continued uncertainty about which roadless areas will be designated wilderness and which areas will be available for multiple-use management; and

-- the decision of the Court of Appeals in the California lawsuit, which will require further wilderness study of roadless lands that have already received sufficient review and evaluation.

Specific Recommendations

1. Wilderness designations. We believe that the wilderness designations made by your legislation should be limited to the proposal advanced by the Idaho Forest Industry Council. The IFIC wilderness plan takes into consideration those components of the proposed Panhandle Forest Plan which emphasize something other than timber production -- such as big game habitat, semi-primitive recreation, or watershed protection.[3]

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[3]According to information released by the Forest Service on February 18, 1983, the long-term sustained-yield (LTSY) of the new Plan's preferred alternative is 538 MMBF and the amount of land deemed "suitable" for timber production is 1,348,000 acres. However, this 538 MMBF of LTSY is reduced by 72 MMBF for elk and deer habitat, 61 MMBF for semi-primitive recreation areas, and 12 MMBF for critical caribou habitat. In addition, as much as 530,000 acres on the Panhandle may be deferred from harvest due to watershed considerations.

For reasons outlined earlier, we feel that wilderness areas designated in north Idaho should be limited to areas where wilderness will always be the best use of the land. Other areas, where timber can be harvested and the land subsequently managed for other multiple-uses, should not be set aside as wilderness. The Long Canyon area, which is proposed for wilderness classification by Idaho conservationists, is a good example of this point.

Long Canyon is a glacial valley with roads approaching the area from the top of the valley on the north side. Much of the timber in Long Canyon is white pine, which is dying from blister rust, and spruce badly infested with spruce bark beetle. This area contains 100 million board feet of merchantable timber, which could support a programmed harvest of three million board feet per year. Using a (conservative) average stumpage rate of $60.00 per thousand board feet, the area can provide $180,000 of timber per year for area mills and $45,000 per year for Boundary County in 25% funds. Once the merchantable timber has been harvested in Long Canyon, the area could be reforested, the roads closed and reseeded, and the area intensively managed for big game habitat and, within a few decades, for semi-primitive recreation.

2. Release language. Once the Forest Service conducts a thorough study of the wilderness characteristics of a roadless area and Congress has reviewed and acted upon the recommendations of that agency, there is no reason why this process should be repeated. Therefore, we support the inclusion of strong release language within your bill.

Some wilderness advocates argue that release language is "bad public policy" because it "ties the hands" of the professional resource managers

within the Forest Service. These wilderness proponents are opposed to release language because it would prevent Forest Service planners from restudying the wilderness attributes of a roadless area during revision of the forest-wide plans required by Section 6 of the National Forest Management Act. They argue that the concept of "release" is not consistent with the NFMA planning process. This line of argument is off-base for two reasons.

First, it fails to take into account the fact that the hands of the professional resource managers are already tied. These managers have no flexibility to restudy National Wilderness System lands to determine if those lands should remain in a primitive and undevloped state or instead restored to traditional multiple-use management.

Second, Congress has reserved unto itself the right to designate an area of National Forest System land as wilderness. Once a potential wilderness area has been thoroughly examined by Forest Service resource specialists and subjected to additional Congressional scrutiny, further wilderness studies are a waste of time, personnel, and tax dollars. Although "wilderness" may be a subjective concept in theory, in practice it is not difficult to objectively assess a roadless area to determine if it possesses the special attributes characteristic of wilderness.

3. Sufficiency language. As other witnesses at this hearing have outlined, the decision of the Court of Appeals in the California v. Block lawsuit, will have a devastating effect on the timber sale program on the Panhandle National Forests. Therefore, language should be included within your bill to declare the RARE II final environmental impact statement legally and factually sufficient. Without such "sufficiency" lan-

guage, the Forest Service must reconsider the wilderness attributes of the roadless areas on the Panhandle during preparation of the new Forest Plan. Such additional wilderness study is unnecessary and unwarranted.

Conclusion

Mr. Chairman, we share your view that the proposed Idaho Forest Management Act must be much more than just another wilderness bill. We believe this legislation must bring to a close the fight over the fate of the national forest roadless areas in northern Idaho. In addition, the bill must declare the RARE II final environmental statement legally and factually sufficient in order to preclude another round of wilderness studies.

We hope your legislation will establish a statutory framework that will return the day-to-day management of the National Forest System to the capable hands of the trained professionals of the U. S. Forest Service.

Thank you for the opportunity to make this statement.

IDAHO PANHANDLE NATIONAL FORESTS

FOREST PLAN SUMMARY

12/1/82

Total Acres: 2,478,000

TABLE 1 - SUMMARY OF OUTPUTS

		Timber (MMBF)	Suitable Forest Land (M Acres)	Habitat Potential Elk (Summer) (Pop)	Habitat Potential Grizzly (Pop)	Developed Rec M Acres	Developed Rec M Rvds	Semiprim Rec M Acres	Semiprim Rec M Rvds	Prop Wilderness (1) (M Acres)
Pref	1st Decade	260	1,348	13,400	25	2.3	723	196	185	138
Alt	5th Decade	466	1,348	12,600	25	3.3	1,268	196	185	138
Base Year (1980)		251	1,756	9,200	17	2.3	576	184	124	138
Target Achievement (%)	1st Decade	95	-	97	100	-	105	-	82	-
	5th Decade	109	-	91	100	-	100	-	82	-

(1) Includes some wild river and research natural area proposals

TABLE 2 - SUMMARY OF ALLOCATIONS (M ACRES)

MANAGEMENT EMPHASIS	MGT AREAS	PREFERRED ALTERNATIVES(12)	CURRENT MANAGEMENT(8)
Timber	1*	857	1,392
Elk, Big Game Habitat	4*,5,6*	374	181
Timber, Big Game, Grizzly	2*,3*	114(2)	152(1)
Nat Hist Sites; Prop Wilderness; Semi-Prim Rec; Wild R; Scenic Areas	10,11, 12,13	372	258
Caribou	7*,8	114(2)	44(2)
Custodial	All	585	363
Research Areas, Exp. Forests	14	16	15
Riparian	16*	33(3)	65(3)
Developed Recreation	17	3	2
Range	15	5	5

*Timber management included

(1) Portions also included in Mgt Areas 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14

(2) Portions also included in Mgt Areas 10, 11, 12, 14

(3) Portions also included in other Mgt Areas

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Blanford, you indicated you had an attachment to your statement. My staff, apparently, doesn't have that attachment.

Mr. BLANFORD. Yes. I gave that to Leroy Kelson. He had signatures of the same statement. He will submit that later.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Thank you very much.

I have no questions. Thank you, gentlemen, very much for your testimony.

Dave Williamson.

STATEMENT OF DAVID WILLIAMSON, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Good morning. My name is David Williamson. I'd like to begin by stating I support the inclusion of Long Canyon and Mallard Larkins in the Idaho wilderness system.

There is great concern by myself and others that in your haste to prepare your proposed wilderness legislation the technical information necessary for responsible decisionmaking is readily available only from sources that are generally opposed to wilderness.

The Panhandle National Forest has in the past been poorly managed by the admission of the Forest Service itself. High quality accessible stands have been overharvested, leaving the poor quality and/or inaccessible timber to bear the brunt of future timber harvest targets.

In support of its wilderness bill proposal, the Idaho Forest Industry Council does not accurately represent the conditions as they exist in the Idaho Panhandle National Forests, maintaining that the majority of roadless areas are average acres, similar to the thousands of acres of national forest lands previously roaded and developed, and that the reason that these lands have not been developed is by default and not through conscious management decisions.

This is simply not true. Steep slopes representing high road costs, and low timber values have kept the roadless areas in the panhandle as they are. The Forest Service has overcut the available and accessible lands in terms of other resource values. These resources include fish, game, hydrologic and recreational resources. These are not average acres. The roadless areas are, in a sense, the remaining oasis for these resources.

In February of 1980 the Forest Service completed a timber harvest program analysis and evaluation which analyzed the timber harvest program in relation to other resource values. The conclusion drawn by the staff differ measurably from information presented by the Forest Service Industry Council.

The merits of an accelerated capital construction access program for preharvest roading is the subject of a 1981 Forest Service study. The conclusion of the study is that such a program is necessary if high risk, low-value stands are to remain in the timber base in order to be consistent with multiple use sustained yield management. An analysis of the four top priority projects of the study reveal that the projects are all close to deficit sale conditions, meaning that the Government would be directly subsidizing the timber industry to remove timber from these areas.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Williamson follows:]

STATEMENT OF DAVID WILLIAMSON

SUPPORTS INCLUSION OF
LONG CANYON AREA &
MALLARD LARKINS AREA
IN IDAHO WILDERNESS SYSTEM

DAVID R. WILLIAMSON
PO BOX 1701
COEUR D'ALENE, ID
83814

There is great concern by myself and others that in your haste to prepare your proposed wilderness legislation, the technical information necessary for responsible decision making is readily available only from sources that are generally opposed to wilderness (except perhaps Idaho Fish and Game).

The Forest Service itself is generally set up as a timber management entity (as an indicator wildlife program funding has typically been less than 4% of the Forest Service field budget), and frankly, would not "benefit" politically from the inclusion of substantial acreage in the Wilderness System. The Panhandle National Forest has in the past been poorly managed by the admission of Forest Service itself. High quality accessible stands have been over-harvested, leaving the poorer quality and/or inaccessible timber to bear the brunt of future timber harvest targets.

In support of its Wilderness Bill proposal, the Idaho Forest Industry Council does not accurately represent the conditions as they exist in the Idaho Panhandle National Forests, maintianing that the majority of roadless areas are "average acres, similar to the thousands of acres of national forest lands previously roaded and developed", and that these lands have not been developed "by default and not through concious management decisions".

This is simply not true. Steep slopes representing high road costs, and low timber values have kept the roadless areas as they are. The Forest Service has overcut the available and accessible lands in terms of other resource values. These resources include fish, game, hydrologic and recreational resources. These are not "average acres". The roadless areas are, in a sense, the remaining oasis for these resources.
In February of 1980 the IPNF (Idaho Panhandle National Forests) completed a Timber Harvest Program Analysis and Evaluation which analyzed the timber harvest program in relation to other resource values. The conclusions drawn by the IPNF staff differ measurably from information presented by the Idaho Forest Industry Council.

The Council states that "largely, as a consequence of public policy, timber in Idaho has been artificially scarce---adequate volumes exist, but it isn't available", and that it is this timber availability that is one of the most important influences on the viability of the industry. Also, that the Forest Service has steadily reduced their sales program, and that further constraints will be devastating, "effectively choking off economic recovery for Idaho's wood products industry".

The Forest Service studies show, on the other hand, that the total volume of timber under contract has risen, while the cut volume has remained relatively static, resulting in a backlog of sold but un-cut timber of over one billion board feet, or the equivalent of over three years average actual cut. The Industry explains that it is normal business practice that causes the lag. Perhaps, but to a point; why,then, have contracts had to be renewed in record numbers, having exceeded their allotted time schedule for harvesting?

The Industry also warns that the recent Ninth Circuit Court decision has made it possible for disappointed pro-wilderness groups to stop developments at will. I suppose the Industry will point to the proposed road running through the heart of the Mallard Larkins Pioneer Area as an example.

The merits of an accelerated capital construction access program for pre-harvest roading is the subject of a 1981 IPNF study. The conclusion of the study is that such a program is necessary if high risk, low value stands are to remain in the timber base in order to be consistent with multiple use sustained yield management. An analysis of the four top priority projects of the study reveal that the projects are all close to deficit sale conditions, meaning that the government would be directly subsidizing the timber industry to remove timber from these areas. "Pre-roading of these areas is also not a guarantee that the sales will sell- creating a 'Roads to Nowhere' situation". There is a danger that in order to sell these projects "incentives" to induce a purchase will be necessary. Talks along these lines are now occurring between the Forest Service and the Industry.

At various times the wilderness discussions have considered protected classifications without wilderness classification. Adequate protective language would have to be a part of any bill that would offer this as some sort of compromise. With the present administrations demonstrated approach toward wilderness, studies on accelerated access programs, and with statements such as IPNF supervisor Ralph Kiser's statement that "all unroaded drainages on the IPNF will be accessed by 1990", it is no wonder that wilderness supporters are skeptical of anything but wilderness designation for the remaining scenic beauty and high quality hunting and fishing found in these roadless areas.

As you proceed in your chosen task to, as you put it, settle the wilderness question once and for all, I urge you to use accurate site specific information in making your decisions on this proposed legislation. I have referred to several studies by the Forest Service that I am not sure you have in your possession. I am including a copy of each for your review. Regretfully, I do not have the resources to furnish 15 copies for the entire committee. I will try to have copies from the Forest Service forwarded to your office in Coeur d'Alene.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

David R. Williamson

IPNF

2410 Plans
7710 Transpprtation System Planning

June 4, 1981

Financial Analysis - Timber Harvest Program Analysis and Evaluation, Vol. II

Forest Supervisor

I have completed a preliminary financial analysis of the four top priority projects in the IPNF Timber Harvest Program Analysis and Evaluation, Vol. II. The purpose of the financial analysis was to assess the risk of preroading areas which would still be unable to support a viable timber sale. The analysis shows that all four projects are marginal and the results are extremely sensitive to the assumptions made.

Table 1 compares local road cost to stumpage value. Stumpage values and local road costs are based on information provided by the Districts. A detailed list of assumptions is attached. Stumpage values have been discounted for three years to reflect the lead time needed to build roads before revenue is produced. The projects are ranked according to their excess of benefits over costs. Only Crooked Crown shows a net loss, indicating the project would not sell.

Table 1: Discounted Stumpage Value, Local Road Costs and Net Value

Project	Local Road Cost 1980 $	Stumpage Value (1980 $ Disc. 3 Yrs.)	Net Value
Tanglefoot	1,320,000	1,628,464	308,463
Lower Simmons	546,072	727,199	181,127
Cedar Mountain	1,575,000	1,616,515	41,515
Crooked Crown	1,608,694	1,567,967	(40,727)

Because the analysis shows all projects so close together in net value and so close to the sale/no sale point, the ranking could easily change if any one of the assumptions changed. Increasing the estimated median dbh on Crooked Crown from 8" to 9" would increase the net value of the project to $748,181 and move it from last to first place in the ranking. Increasing the estimated logging costs of the light, long skyline would make all four projects look worse and would take Cedar Mountain below the sale/no sale point.

Table 2 compares total road costs - preroading plus local roads - to stumpage value and timber volume. The summary shows that as road costs increase, the total subsidy increases. In general, however, as the volume accessed increases, the susbidy per mbf declines.

Table 2: Total Road Cost, Stumpage Value and Subsidy per MBF

Project	Total Road Cost (M$)	Stumpage Value (M$)	Total Subsidy (M$)	Volume (mmbf)	Subsidy per mbf ($)
Lower Simmons	$1,697	$727	$970	12.5	$77.60
Cedar Mountain	2,691	1,616	1,075	36.0	29.86
Crooked Crown	2,774	1,568	1,206	62.5	19.30
Tanglefoot	3,741	1,628	2,011	43.0	46.77

In summary, we can conclude that:

1. Preroading these areas is risky business. We should improve our estimates of volume, size, species, local road costs and logging costs before proceeding.

2. The more expensive the project, the greater the subsidy in absolute terms.

3. The greater the volume accessed, the lower the subsidy per mbf.

ELLEN J. HALL
Economist

Enclosures

EHALL:cr

General Assumptions:

1. There is an allowance of $20.25/mbf to cover slash disposal, other environmental, road maintenance and temporary development paid for by the purchaser.

2. The light, long skyline logging method is assumed to have costs more similar to current jammer costs than to current large skyline system costs.

3. No account has been taken of FS costs for sale prep, sale administration, etc. FS costs would still have to be subtracted from the net value given for each project.

4. Local road costs and stumpage value are for the first sale (outlined in Vol. II) only. Subsequent sales would provide more benefits and some additional local road costs.

Area Characteristics

Project	Local Road Miles	$/Mile	DBH	Species	Logging Method	Stumpage Value/ mbf	Volume (mmbf)
Crooked Crown	59	27,266	8"	LPP 95% Sp 3% SAF 26%	T-25% J-50% S-25%	28.22	62.5
Lower Simmons	12	45,506	10½"	WP 6% DF-L 26% GS-AF 15 LP-Sp 53	T-20% J-20 S-60	65.44	12.5
Tanglefoot	44	30,000	9"	LP 80% mix 20%	T-15% J-45 S-40	42.60	43.0
Cedar Mtn.	42	37,500		LP-50% mix-50%	T-15 J-40 S-45	50.51	36.0

IDAHO PANHANDLE NATIONAL FORESTS
TIMBER HARVEST PROGRAM ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

February 1980

ABSTRACT: A staff paper addressing the dynamics of changing resource values and standards as they apply to the timber harvest objectives for the Idaho Panhandle National Forests. Recent timber management practices are monitored and compared to timber management plans, correlation with other resource standards and guidelines is analyzed, conclusions are summarized and recommendations are outlined.

WORKING PAPER

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I. INTRODUCTION

This paper outlines relevant facts, draws preliminary conclusions, and explores realistic program recommendations for harvesting Idaho Panhandle National Forests (IPNF) timber. It is neither a forest land management plan nor a timber management (TM) plan. Historical information, sampling data and predictions, though statistically sound, may not be of sufficient scope to serve as more than short-term indicators of management trends and consequences. In addition to interim program direction necessary to alleviate critical conditions at present, the work begun in this analysis will be expanded and refined over the next two years in the IPNF planning process.

This staff paper refines and expands a preliminary study published jointly by the Clearwater, Nezperce, and Idaho Panhandle National Forests in 1977. At that time the three Forest Supervisors were becoming increasingly concerned about their capability to be responsive to projected timber harvest commitments. The pressures of increasing resource constraints, diminishing land base, and limited accessibility seemed to be eliminating program alternatives faster than management could develop new ones.

Since that initial effort, legislative and administrative direction has both intensified and clarified some elements of that concern to a point where a better situation analysis is possible. The National Forest Management Act and RARE II (i.e., the administrative allocation of roadless areas to recommend for wilderness, make available for multiple uses other than wilderness, or further planning) are examples of major items that were not clear in 1977. At the same time increasing emphasis on hydrologic, wildlife, cultural and other resources, coupled with little change in new access funding, has intensified concern over the capability to maintain harvest levels. Some of the conclusions and recommendations presented here may appear to be abrupt departures from "Business as usual". For example, it does not appear that more funding will result in immediate increases in board-foot outputs. Nor does it seem that RPA harvest goals approaching

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potential yield levels are realistic and attainable as early as 1995. Each recommendation is offered constructively, however, and with the intent that the IPNF take every independent action within its authority to reorder priorities and develop responsive programs.

For those recommendations requiring the coordinated efforts of other agencies, resource staff groups, or the involvement of higher authority, continuing opportunities for analysis, discussion and clarification will be provided.

The overriding objective of this paper is to present an accurate assessment of today's timber management situation on the Panhandle. It reflects considerable input, review and revision by a broad spectrum of IPNF line and staff personnel at both the Ranger District and Supervisor's Office level. This paper truly represents the concensus of the IPNF professional staff.

Everyone participating in the resolution of conflicts, constraints, and future allocation of resources must approach that challenge with the best possible understanding of the complexities involved.

II. THE SITUATION

The primary elements that influence the generation of timber outputs changed dramatically during the 1970's. A comprehensive review of three of these elements; TM plan objectives, base land availability, and resource constraints, presents a telling assessment of today's situation.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT PLANS AND PROGRESS TO DATE

Approved TM plans for the three IPNF working circles (i.e., Kaniksu, 1975[a]; Coeur d'Alene, 1964; and St. Joe, 1961) provide a number of specific resource management objectives that, taken together, establish a course for a sustained even flow of wood fiber and related outputs. Monitoring progress as it relates to these objectives is a key managerial responsibility.

How are we doing? Are we on course or drifting into circumstances that may adversely affect ultimate goals and responsibilities or unnecessarily limit our options? As a first step in assessing the current situation, it is appropriate to review a summary of the Forests' timber management accomplishments.

Timber Harvest Objectives

The statistics displayed in Figures 1-9 illustrate some basic harvest trends in the recent past.

1. Regeneration cuts in sawtimber stands are noticeably less in terms of both volume and area than timber management plan expectations.

2. Intermediate harvests in immature stands exceed plan volume objectives, but not area objectives, by wide margins.

---

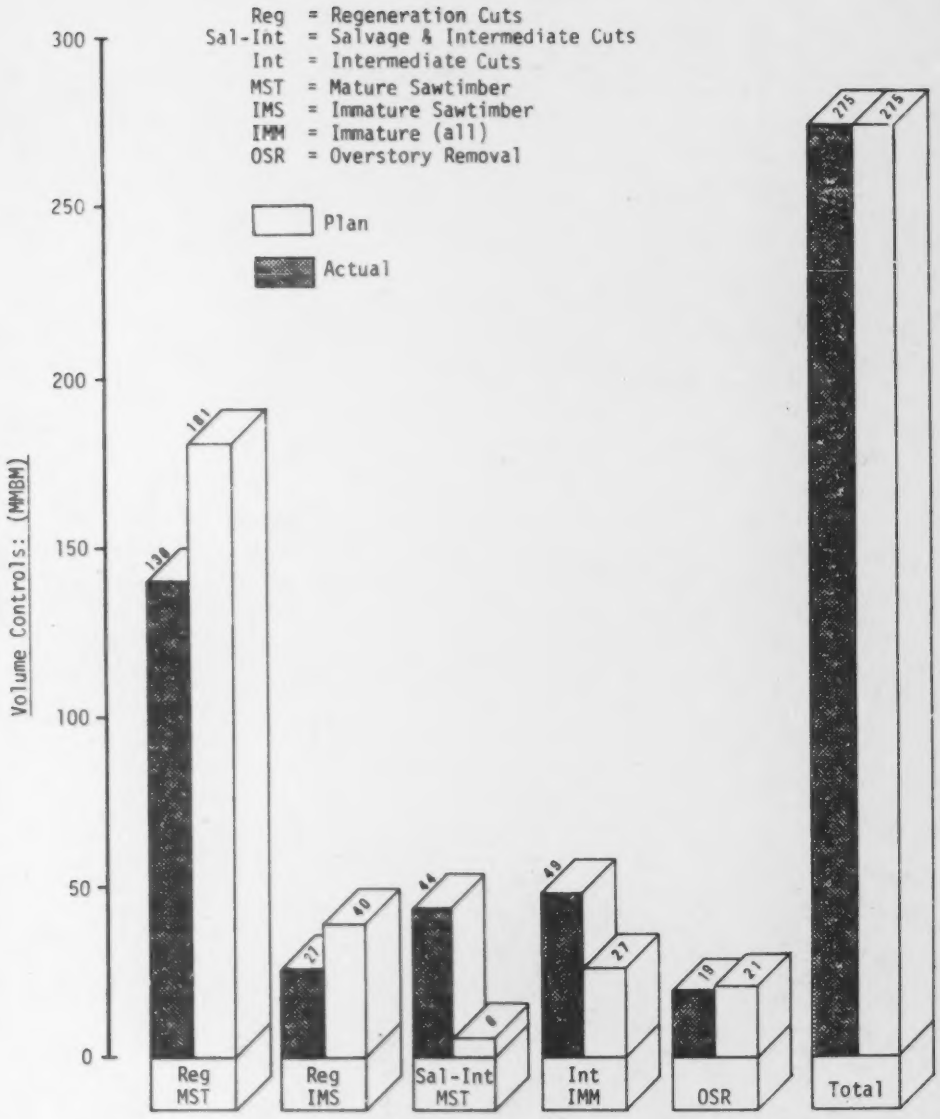
a Although approved in 1975 to reflect new administrative boundaries, the basic Kaniksu plan had been developed earlier and was based on 1969 data and conditions of approximately 1970-1971.

3. Generally, the Forest has met total timber volume objectives from only seventy percent (70%) of the area specified (23,852 acres versus 34,089 acres).

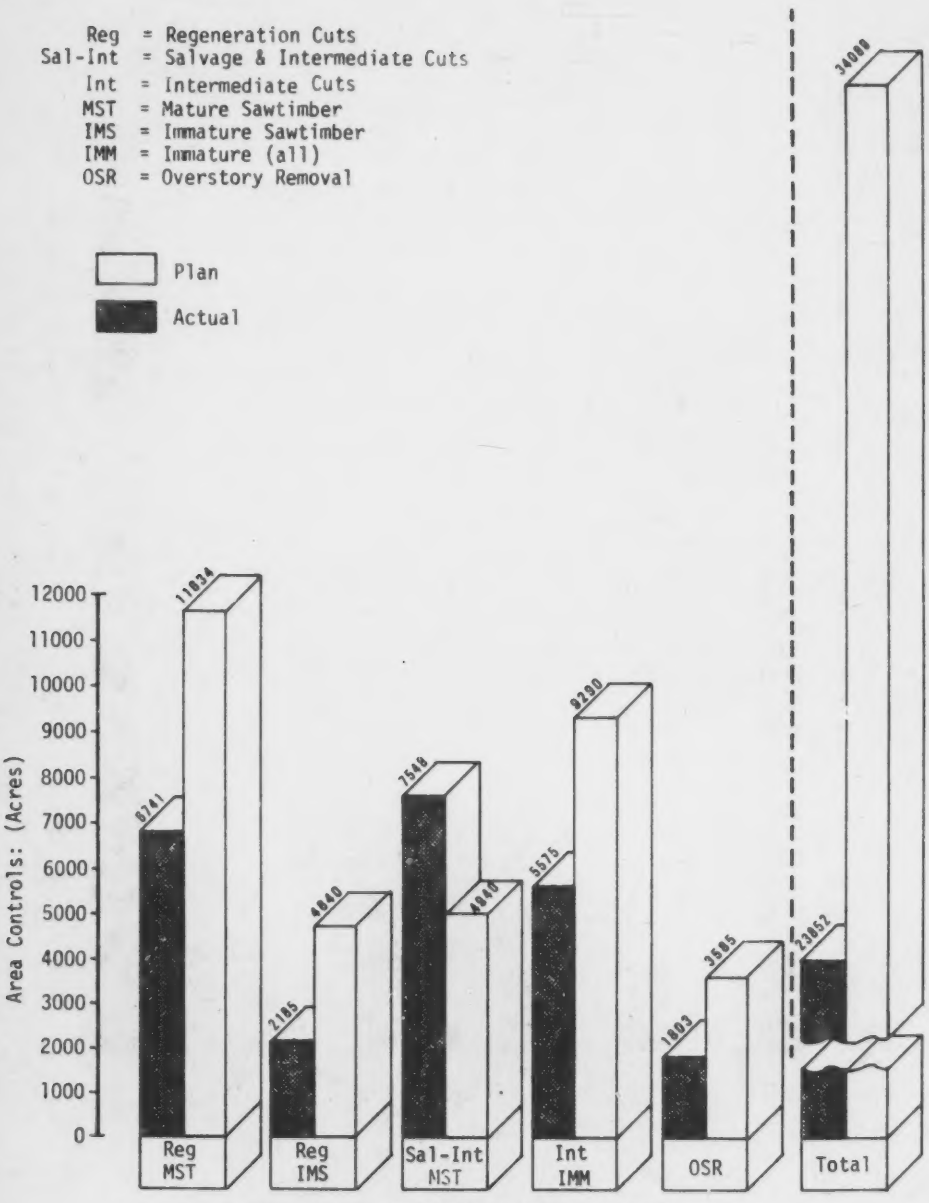
4. The balance of uncut timber under contract has increased over 30 percent since 1973 (see Figure 9).

The reasons for such marked variances from planned objectives are not apparent without a thorough understanding of the several other elements of this situation statement.

Each of the three working circle plans clearly states that intermediate harvest levels (volume) are objectives, not limits. Acreage objectives should therefore be considered most important for such stand classes.

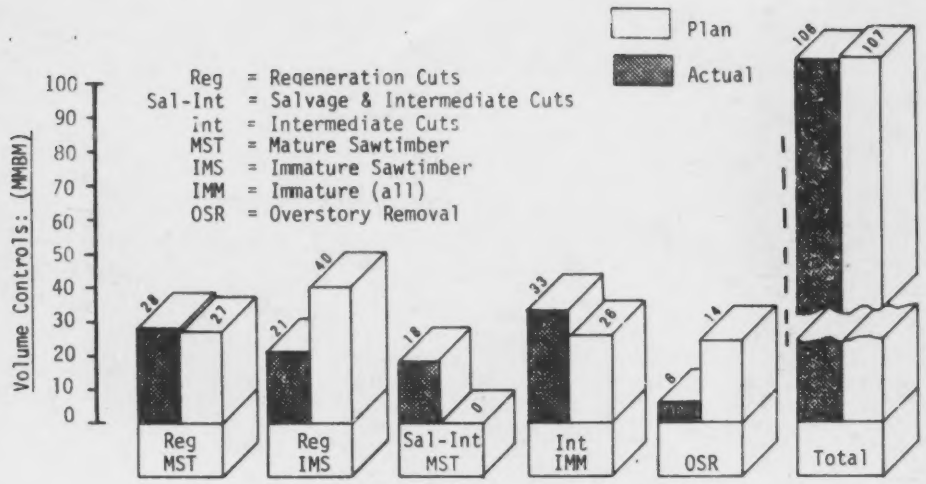


AVERAGE ANNUAL TIMBER SALE VOLUME
FY1974-FY1979
Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Figure 1

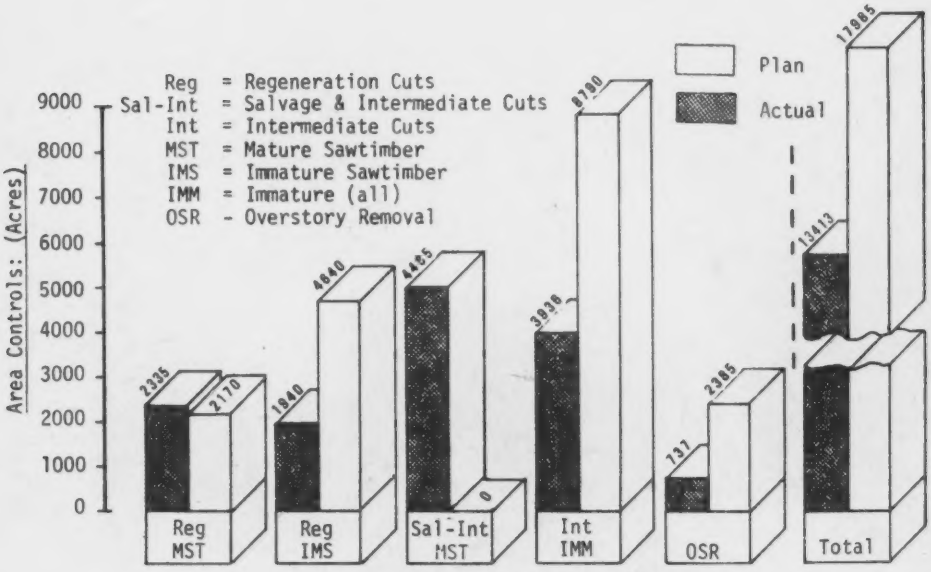


AVERAGE ANNUAL TIMBER SALE HARVEST ACREAGE
FY 1974 - FY 1979
Idaho Panhandle National Forests

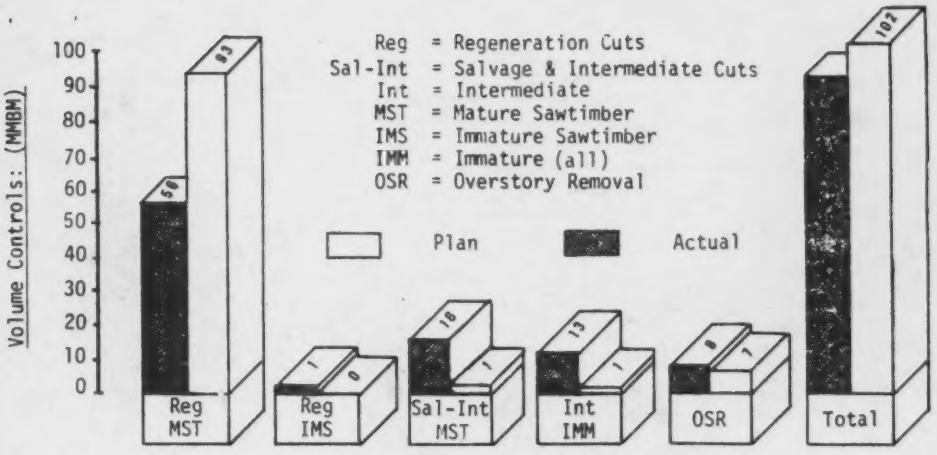
Figure 2



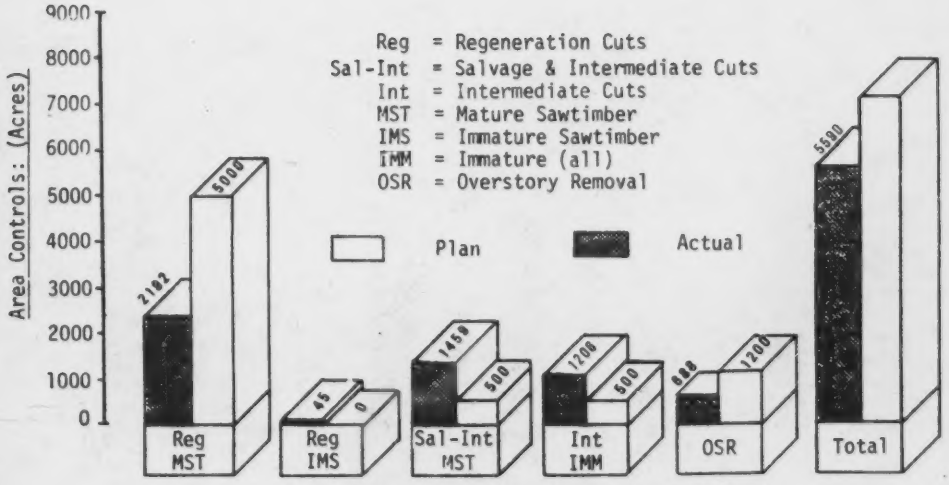
AVERAGE ANNUAL TIMBER SALE VOLUME
FY 1974 - FY 1979
Kaniksu Working Circle (IPNF)
Figure 3



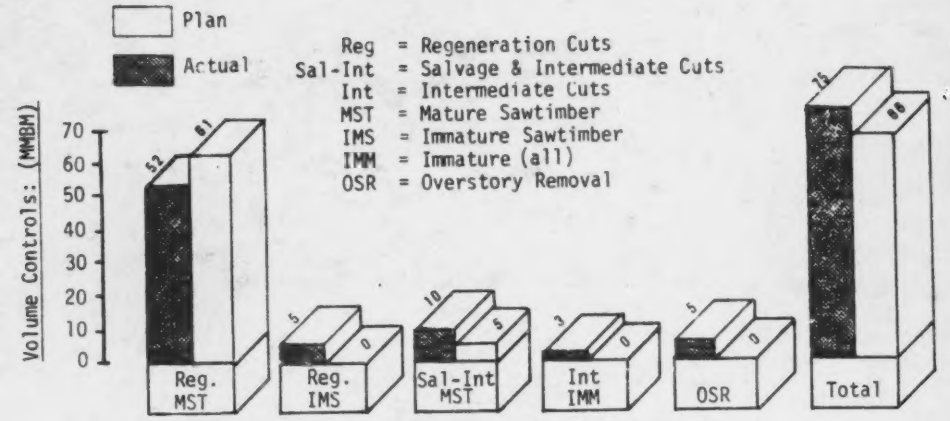
AVERAGE ANNUAL TIMBER SALE HARVEST ACREAGE
FY 1974 - FY 1979
Kaniksu Working Circle (IPNF)
Figure 4



AVERAGE ANNUAL TIMBER SALE VOLUME
FY 1974 - FY 1979
Coeur d'Alene Working Circle (IPNF)
Figure 5

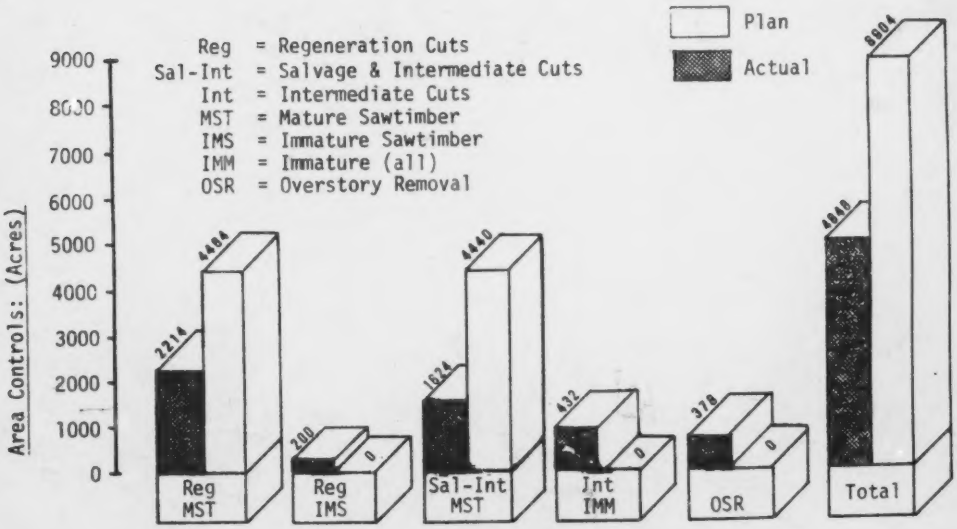


AVERAGE ANNUAL TIMBER SALE HARVEST ACREAGE
FY 1974 - FY 1979
Coeur d'Alene Working Circle (IPNF)
Figure 6



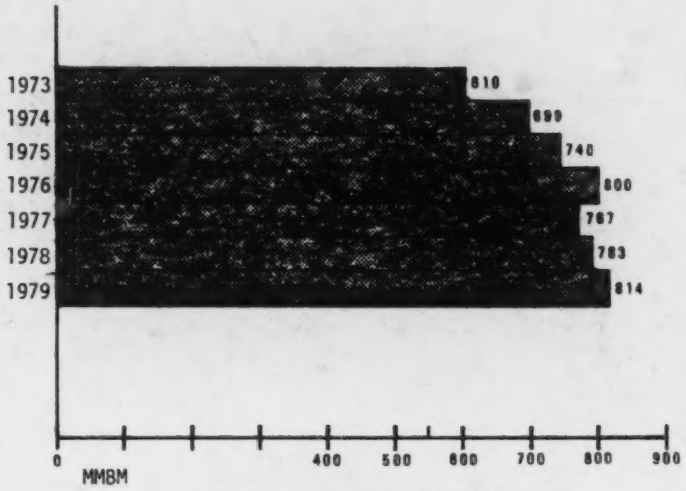
AVERAGE ANNUAL TIMBER SALE VOLUME
FY 1974 - FY 1979
St. Joe Working Circle (IPNF)

Figure 7



AVERAGE ANNUAL TIMBER SALE HARVEST ACREAGE
FY 1974 - FY 1979
St. Joe Working Circle (IPNF)

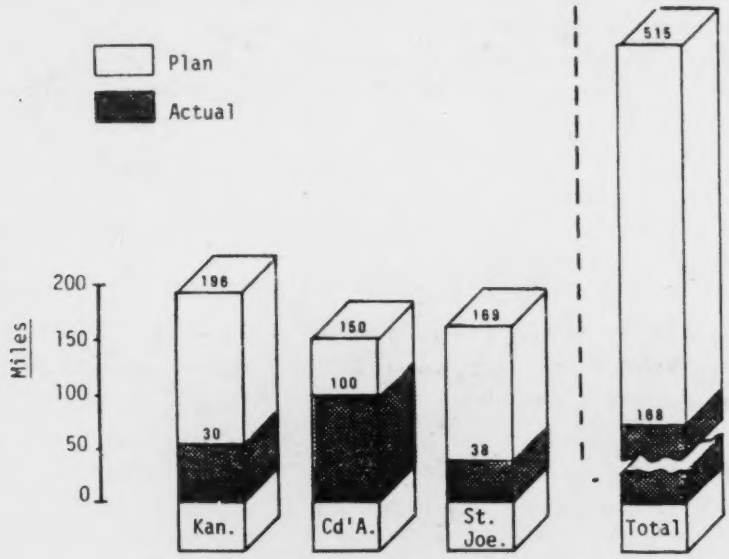
Figure 8



UNCUT VOLUME UNDER CONTRACT
Idaho Panhandle National Forests
1973-1979
Figure 9

Access and Development

Figure 10 is a composite of the accessibility assumptions included in each working circle plan and average annual progress since 1973. It is interesting to note the correlation between new access and attainment of TM plan harvest objectives.



AVERAGE ANNUAL MILES OF NEW ROAD CONSTRUCTION
FY 1974 - FY 1979
Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Figure 10

As a unit, the IPNF is gaining access to its base lands at a rate barely one-third of that used to determine allowable harvest levels. It's not difficult to begin to understand one of the major reasons behind some of the harvest trends developed earlier. Meeting volume commitments without adequate access forces overcutting of developed lands.

About ninety percent of the access construction on the Panhandle is financed through timber purchaser credits against stumpage values. For the most part, the limited appropriated funds available are usually reserved for construction of multi-purpose collector roads and bridges or for supplementing timber purchaser construction when market conditions reduce stumpage values to marginal levels.

The result of such a capital investment system is that land which offers the greatest immediate return is developed first. Yet this is frequently contrary to the basic assumptions of the TM plan. The entering of stands with little current value but an acute need for light, intermediate harvest or salvage is continually deferred. This, of course, is responsible for much of the variance between the intermediate harvest volume objectives and the actual annual acreage harvested. Such delays also cause compound problems since future volume calculations are based on these lands being placed under management on a scheduled basis.[b]

Except perhaps in times of low market value and deficit sale conditions, the availability of sophisticated logging systems has not been a barrier to effective harvest planning. Some current Regional restrictions on helicopter sales and the application of recently applied multi-span skylines may impact future operations. However, this analysis has not identified this as a constraint.

Cultural Investments

Because of long-term effects on growth and yield, the anticipated intensity of silvicultural treatments is a key assumption in determining allowable harvest levels. Two such treatments, reforestation of non-stocked commercial forest land and pre-commercial thinning, have been sufficiently quantified in Panhandle plans to permit a general comparison of assumptions and actual progress.

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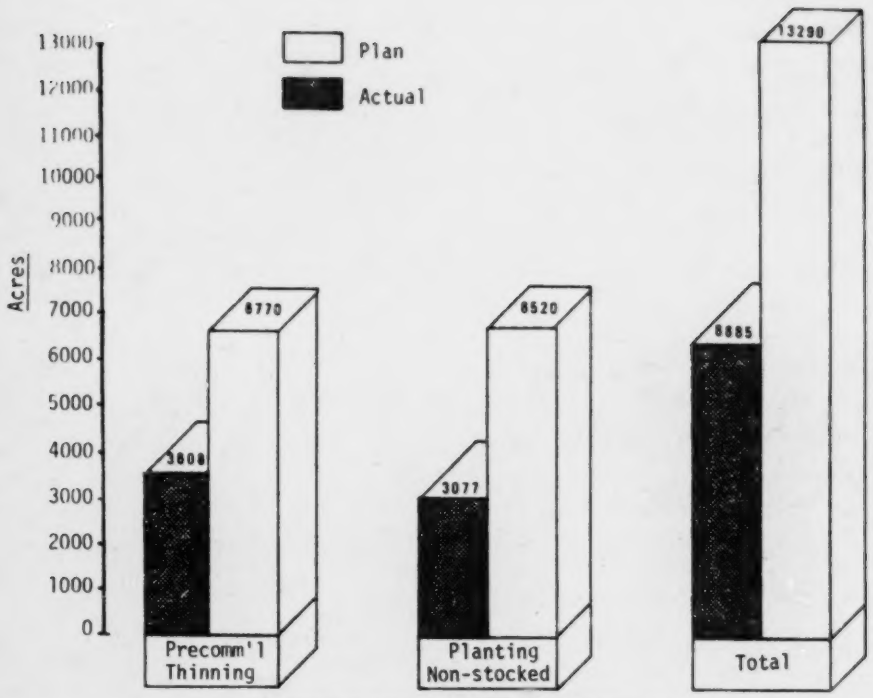
b Another policy constraint that tends to amplify this imbalance is the lack of authority to apply returns from high value sales toward the betterment of remote lower value stands.



AVERAGE ANNUAL CULTURAL INVESTMENTS
FY1974-FY1979
Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Figure 11

Utilization Standards

The positive effect gradually improving utilization has had on yields deserves mention, even though a comprehensive analysis is beyond the scope of this paper.

In the early 1960's TM plans were based on sawtimber utilization to a minimum 11-inch (DBH) tree. Subsequent interim plans for the St. Joe and Coeur d'Alene Working Circles adjusted this to a 9-inch minimum. The new plan for the Kaniksu, approved in 1976, is also set at 9 inches.

More recently, key improvements in milling facilities have permitted utilization of 7-inch trees in certain areas. Although difficult to quantify, it is generally accepted that this move toward better utilization has increased yields by up to 10 percent.

BASE LAND ADJUSTMENTS

Figure 13 outlines the major adjustments in base land classification which have occurred since the formation of the IPNF administrative unit in 1974. The most significant differences are highlighted in Figure 12.

It must be noted that the programmed harvest for each working circle is made up entirely from the standard and special components which have together been reduced by 9 percent. The shift to special testifies to the increasing difficulty of resolving complex resource conflicts. In the "give" and "take" that results, the gulf between biologically possible and actual yields increases as demonstrated in the next section of this chapter.

Figure 12

BASE LAND ADJUSTMENT SUMMARY
Idaho Panhandle National Forests
1974 to 1979

Component	Reduction (-) Acres	Increase (+) Acres
Standard	-207,000	
Unregulated	-137,000	
Non-forest	- 68,000	
Unproductive	- 21,000	
Marginal		+255,000
Special		+ 79,000
Deferred		+ 76,000
Reserved		+ 24,000
Totals*	-433,000	+434,000

*Slight difference due to land acquisitions and rounding.

Figure 13

BASE LAND CLASSIFICATION (ACRES)

Idaho Panhandle National Forests

		STD	SPL	MGL	UR	DEF	RES	UPF	NF	WATER	TOTAL
	KAN	480,530	30,421	307,246	46,496	31,714	3,524	65,020	68,904		1,033,846
	CDA	457,380	108,778	46,230	70,224			20,000	18,031		720,643
	STJ	372,909	43,500	153,800	73,100		14,535	53,045	8,000		718,889
1974	TOTAL	1,310,819	182,690	507,276	189,820	31,714	18,059	138,065	94,935		2,473,378
	ALL UNITS										
1979	TOTAL	1,205,662	246,622	522,161	205,890	107,495	41,829	117,174	27,221	4,423	2,478,477
	KAN					45,571	19,795	70,065	16,065	3,870	1,041,764
	CDA							22,361	5,197	481	721,189
	STJ					61,924	22,034	24,748	5,959	72	715,524
1980*	TOTAL	1,103,564	261,394	762,440	52,937	107,495	41,829	117,174	27,221	4,423	2,478,477

*Sample Method:

1 square mile random samples. Picked samples on 3/8"/mi. Forest map. Calculated acres on 1"/mi. LUC map. Took 40 samples and ran statistics to compute number of samples to obtain a 10% SE @ 1SD. 40 plot sample indicated 46 plots must be taken for STD; 92 plots for SPL; 67 plots for MGL. A total of 98 plots were taken. Overall SE = 6.07%.

STD, SPL, MGL & UR
From Sample (n = 98)

Statistics:	$\bar{x}$	SD	CV	SE
STD	330.6	227.4	68.8	8.1
SPL	176.2	161.5	91.7	16.2
MGL	288.5	220.6	76.4	10.1
UR	190.3	222.8	117.0	47.8

RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS

As illustrated previously, the heart of a TM plan is the calculation of the annual allowable cut. The assumptions and resource constraints on which this calculation rests are of prime importance. These assumptions and constraints are subject to change, and these changes become more important as the time between plan approval and execution grows.

An example of a change which has occurred, but is not reflected in current plans, is the 40-acre clearcut limit.[c] Old calculations planned the "liquidation" of the old-growth timber, much of it occurring in stands larger than 40 acres. The effect of this new limitation is to spread the harvest of such stands over a longer time period. In the short term, this leads to salvage cutting of leave areas at a lower yield per acre. It also reduces future yields due to economically unsalvageable mortality losses and lack of full site occupancy.

Other recent constraints, some guidelines and some requirements, include water yield limits, visual quality objectives, cultural resource requirements, limits on the size of even-aged cuts other than clearcutting, caribou habitat guides, grizzly habitat limitations, and most recently, the proposed elk habitat standards to supplement and implement the existing North Idaho Elk Coordinating Guidelines. In addition, since at least 250,000 acres of the IPNF are critical big game winter range, meeting State population objectives and high level RPA targets would require some adjustment in the timber base and annual harvest level.[d]

For some time forest managers have been concerned about the conflict the above constraints pose with TM plan objectives, particularly as they relate to the timing of harvest entry. Since the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) and the Forest Service Manual (FSM) both now require that measurable standards be set for wildlife and other resources and that these other resources receive equal consideration with timber, it can be assumed that conflicts will increase.

c 1973 Regional FSM policy. In 1979 NFMA planning regulations extended this limit to all even-aged regeneration cuts. Thus, shelterwood and seed tree cuts, as well as clearcutting, are now affected.

d Refer to the Appendix for additional information on State elk population objectives.

Coupled with this problem, there has been an administratively directed delay in entering roadless areas, many of which are still included in TM plan base land totals. In the short term, this has forced static timber goals to be obtained from a reduced area, concentrating conflicts. Although RARE II has resolved much of this problem, 44,000 acres on the IPNF are still in the further planning category with their future availability for harvest in doubt. From a practical standpoint, many of the RARE II non-wilderness areas that were on the citizens' alternative "W" are not likely to be as readily available as other non-controversial areas because of both appeals and the desire to be sensitive to public concerns.

While most of these conflicts will be dealt with in the Forest Land Management Plan, some IPNF personnel feel that some critical resource guidelines and standards may be compromised by high timber targets while awaiting the on-the-ground implementation[e] of the Forest Plan (FY 85 or beyond).

It was a clear concensus of IPNF line and staff that these conflicts be quantified, in a statistically sound analysis, prior to completing the Forest Land Management Plan.

The Approach

To determine the near-term intensity of these conflicts, a random sample of two subcompartments per district was drawn. For each of these subcompartments several alternative sale plans for FY 1980-89 were calculated. Several levels of resource constraints were applied. The results of these calculations are summarized in Figure 14. More specific data for these calculations is in the Appendix.

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e Even if the Forest Plan is approved in January, 1982, sales sold in 1983-85 will already be in various stages of preparation. It has been our experience that few changes are retroactive to any degree.

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After this sample process was started the Forest, in consultation with the Idaho Fish and Game Department, developed proposed elk habitat standards in accordance with FSM 2603. Rough estimates of elk habitat potential were made for applicable subcompartments. However, to further verify the extent of what appeared to be a relatively large potential impact, an analysis of some FY 1980-85 sales was made. The results of this analysis are shown in Figure 15.

Findings

1. The level of intensity of IPNF timber harvest is directly dependent on the application of major management assumptions and the degree of resource constraint resolution considered acceptable. Study results in this respect are best illustrated as follows:

Figure 14
POTENTIAL MANAGEMENT LEVEL ANALYSIS SUMMARY
Idaho Panhandle National Forests

	Management Level 1	Management Level 2	Management Level 3
Assumptions	1. All resource constraints, except elk habitat, will be met.* 2. All unroaded areas will remain unavailable. 3. Funding will remain a constraint. (Ref. Figure 16)	1. All resource constraints, except elk habitat, will be met. 2. Non-controversial roadless areas will be entered. (Est. +60 MMBF) 3. Immature stands will be regenerated. (Est. +15 MMBF) 4. Commercial thinning with advance roading will be accomplished. (Est. +10 MMBF) 5. Isolated small stands will be entered. (Est. +1 MMBF)	1. TM plan will be followed. 2. All roadless areas will be available. 3. The only resource constraint to be met is the NFMA 40-acre regeneration cut limit. 4. Funding will be adequate to meet all TM plan objectives.
Estimated Annual Capability	101 MMBF	Assumptions approximate a mid-level between 1 and 2.	308 MMBF

* Elk habitat guidelines and proposed standards could be met on a larger portion of the IPNF under Management Level 1. There are areas where 50% of potential habitat use cannot be feasibly achieved (see Figure 15) within the 10-year period 1980-1989.

Only the volumes shown as "Estimated Annual Capability" are statistically reliable. (Ref. Appendix B, Tables 1 and 2.) Other, more fragmented volumes, like those assigned to the assumptions listed for management level 2, are not as reliable even though drawn from the same sample data.

2. The greatest barrier to harvest programming, other than adequate funding to carry out TM plan objectives (see next section), appears to be the questionable timely accessibility of controversial roadless areas outside of RARE II recommended wilderness areas.

3. To be responsive to:

(a) past cutting pressures that left large areas of presently unmerchantable residual material;

(b) current hydrologic limitations made more critical in many cases by mixed land ownership patterns;

(c) intensifying concern for big game habitat protection and enhancement also made more critical in many cases by mixed land ownership; and

(d) new 40-acre restrictions on regeneration cuts;

future IPNF harvest programs will include fewer regeneration cuts and rely heavily on extensive salvage cuts. As a result, regulation objectives for these stands will be deferred.

4. As indicated in Figure 15, significant departures from the proposed elk habitat standards can be expected. Appendix C should be consulted for more information, including impacts on Idaho Fish and Game Commission policies.

Figure 15

SUMMARY OF ELK HABITAT ANALYSIS ON TEN PROPOSED TIMBER SALES
ON THE ST. JOE AND COEUR D'ALENE DRAINAGES

Idaho Panhandle National Forests

Sale Name	Current Status*	Reasons for Current Status	Post-Sale Analysis**	Reasons for Changes in Habitat Status	Comments & Concerns for Future Management of Area
Bonehead Sisters	52%	Extensive roading; large existing clearcut blocks; checkerboard landownership.	34%	Additional roads; removal of much of remaining thermal/hiding cover; long-term activity planned.	Unknown factor is how long and how extensively private landowner will use cost/share roads. Entire area has been extremely modified.
Cornwall	21%	Extensive past cutting has reduced cover/forage ratios; extensive roading of area. Checkerboard ownership.	14%	Removal of leave strips which presently provide security cover; additional roading.	Elk use of this area can be predicted to fall below viable population status
Diveggio Knob	13%	Heavily cut & roaded. Checkerboard ownership.	8%	Slight improvement of cover/forage ratio negated by increased roading and removal of stands presently adjacent to past cutting units.	Area needs much larger time to recover from past heavy cutting prior to further removal of elk security cover.
East Fork Emerald	20%	Cover/forage ratio & poor interspersion. Checkerboard ownership.	15%	Increases in roads.	Road closures would increase the area to only 34% of optimum.
Fishhook Area A	27%	Poor forage/cover interspersion.	57%	Favorable changes in forage/cover ratios.	Future sale activity will tend to decrease elk habitat capacity.
Area B	20%	Extensive roading & cutting in past.	25%	Road closures of existing & proposed roads.	Road closures may prove ineffective; future sale activity will begin to decrease habitat status.
Flatiron Knobs	25%	Extensive roads and/or forage/cover ratios are limiting in specific portions of this sale.	31%	Increases due to cover/forage ratio increases in the Twin Jungle Sale area.	This sale will remove future options for increasing elk habitat potential from this area. This area has been heavily logged.
Hudlow Mountain	9%	Area heavily roaded. Extensive past cutting.	0%	New road construction into last security cover. Interspersion of openings limit elk use.	This area is heavily roaded & logged. Future timber harvest in this area will result in decreased habitat capacity.
Lower Flat Creek	4%	Cover/forage ratio not at optimum.	17% (-51%)	Increases can only occur if all roads closed. (Decreases) will occur with open roads.	Last uncut area of mature timber in this area; elk guidelines do not show real effects; sale will have major bearing on all future plans for harvest in this area if elk habitat standards are to be a constraint. Trend is to poorer elk habitat.
Preston Knob	8%	Poor forage/cover ratio.	18%	Increases in forage areas due to cutting.	Road closures to be implemented.
Wana	40%	Heavy roading & cutting on checkerboard private lands.	33%	Additional roading of area.	Last areas of mature thermal & security cover to be entered.

* % of optimum using current elk habitat coordinating guidelines.

In addition two sales which have effects on grizzly or caribou habitat were reviewed, Union Creek and Grassy Top. Both may prove to have negative habitat effects and will require modification. Reduction in Union Creek Sale to remain outside critical grizzly habitat may reduce volumes by as much as 33%. [illegible] guidelines, the Grassy Top Sale area may have to be removed from the timber base.

FUNDING AS A CONSTRAINT

Program funding and related staffing limitations have been major constraints in planning harvest activities on each of the three IPNF working circles. Some discussion of this proposition is essential to a complete assessment of the current Panhandle situation.

As developed previously, the IPNF has produced annual timber volumes averaging at or above approved programmed harvest levels by cutting from only about seventy percent of the total acres established for area control in the three plans. Thus, harvest operations to date have been highly cost effective. That is, high level outputs for low level investments for access, cultural improvement and sale preparation.

The resulting imbalance in terms of "area not developed" has been demonstrated. It is equally important to recognize the magnitude of this imbalance in terms of the amount and types of funding necessary to realign programs with plan objectives.

Figure 16 illustrates, for identifiable plan objectives, the annual additional output units and costs to perform at "plan objective" levels. Commensurate increases in staff ceilings would also be necessary to achieve these additional output units.

Figure 16

ADDITIONAL ANNUAL FUNDING NEEDS

Plan Objective	+ Units	Rate	Funds
1. Access (System)	347 mi.	$49,000.00	$17,003,000
2. Thinning	3,162 A.	240.00	758,000
3. Planting	3,443 A.	275.00	947,000
4. Sale Preparation	10,237 A.	140.00	1,433,000
5. Sale Administration	10,237 A.	60.00	614,000
6. Cultural/Visual	10,237 A.	17.50	180,000
7. Wildlife	10,237 A.	4.50	46,000
8. Watershed/Soils	10,237 A.	7.10	73,000
9. Fire and Fuels (Thin)	3,162 A.	6.50	21,000
(Sales)	10,237 A.	3.00	31,000
Total			$21,106,000

The unit rates applied in Figure 16 were determined as follows: (All 1980 values)

Access @ $36,000.00 per mile for construction plus $13,000.00 per mile for Forest Service location, survey, design, staking, right-of-way acquisition and construction supervision. Construction could be by either Purchaser credits or appropriated funds. However, the areas to be entered will be of generally lower value per acre, intermediate stands and a large "hard money" construction program should be anticipated.

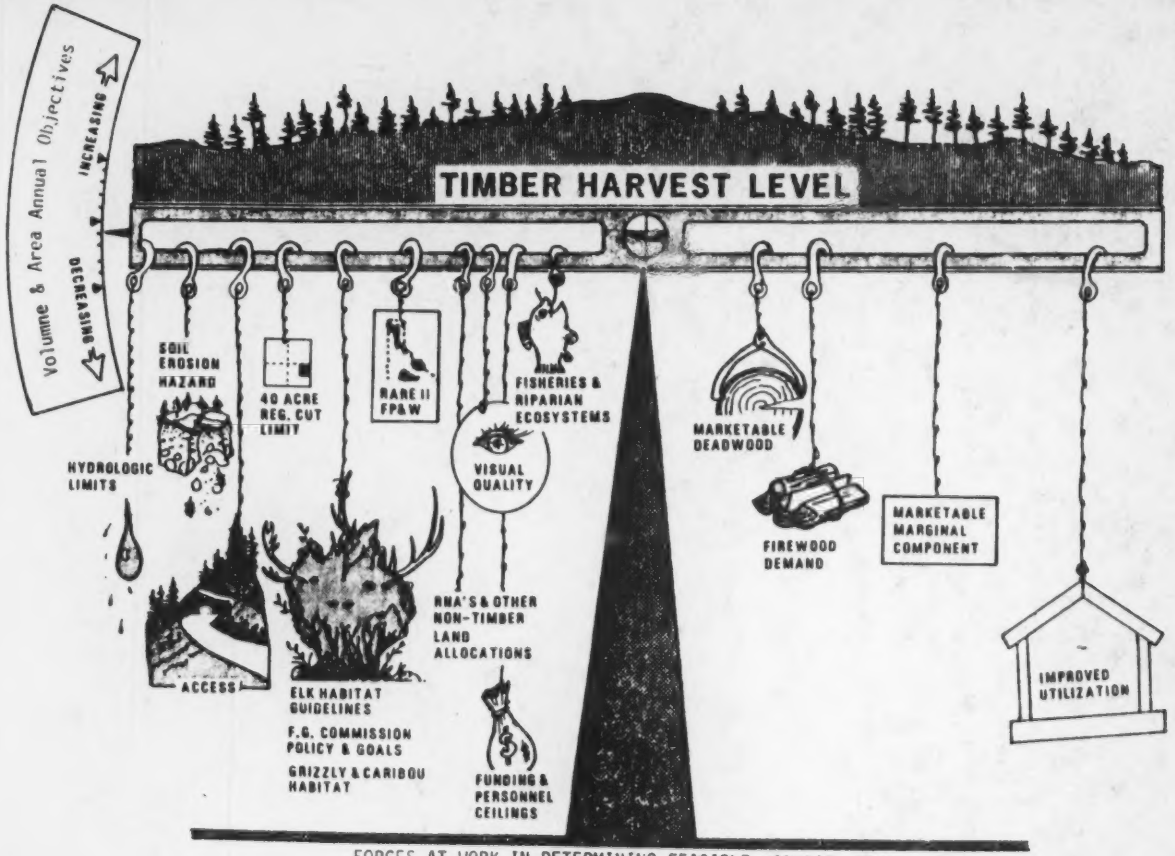
Thinning @ $240 per acre includes slash disposal and contract administration costs.

Planting @ $275 per acre includes the cost of planting stock and site preparation.

Sale Preparation @ $140 per acre includes all phases of presale work from stand examination and reconnaissance to advertisement.

Sale Administration @ $60 per acre does not include an increase for log scaling as total volume sold (although of somewhat smaller logs) would remain constant.

Items 6, 7, 8 and 9 in Figure 16 are not specific TM plan objectives but reflect real support cost experiences related to legislative and administrative requirements (NEPA, NFMA, etc.) that have developed since plans were approved.



FORCES AT WORK IN DETERMINING FEASIBLE HARVEST LEVELS
Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Figure 17

III. CONCLUSIONS

At the present time, to meet timber harvest targets District Rangers are compelled to make decisions that are in conflict with present and proposed resource guidelines and standards. As time passes, with the existing timber targets, these decisions will become even more difficult. This has recently been verified by review of Environmental Assessments for FY 1980, 81 and 82 timber sales. It is important that all line officers (i.e., District Rangers, Forest Supervisors, Regional Foresters, and the Chief) responsible for these decisions realize what the conflicts are, their magnitude, and consequences.

1. The establishment of harvest levels and other resource standards and constraints are not well coordinated, i.e., neither significant reductions in available land base and anticipated capital investments nor newly adopted resource constraints have precipitated corresponding adjustments in sell targets.

2. The IPNF is overcutting available and accessible base lands in terms of other resource values.

3. Funding limitations and other constraints encourage harvest programs designed to meet sell volume targets with little regard for area control objectives.

4. Past management activities have not been in concert with the respective TM plans and will undoubtedly affect the recalculation of the allowable harvest in new TM plans.

5. NFMA and FSM requirements for measurable wildlife and other standards and equal consideration with timber will further constrain IPNF timber management activities and harvest levels.

6. If, in spite of the impacts on other resources, it is decided that the harvest level is to be maintained at or near present or plan levels, a massive increase of funds and personnel will be needed to bridge the gap between TM plan objectives and current performance.

7. The total volume of timber under contract has risen from 610 mmbf (9/30/73) to 814 mmbf (9/30/79) while the cut volume has remained relatively static over this period.

8. Very high timber, recreation, wildlife, hydrologic and other resource values are at stake.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. While recognizing a serious moral, and possibly legal, obligation to meet our TM plan average annual sale commitments, it must also be understood that:

(a) Maintenance of the current sell level would require deviations from current and proposed standards for other resources (e.g., hydrologic, fisheries, elk habitat, cavity nesting habitat, visual quality, et al.);

(b) The preceding analysis indicates that in order to avoid unacceptable resource impact and bring the base lands under the regulation necessary to achieve the TM plan objectives, the IPNF annual sale volume at this period should be in the neighborhood of 200 mmbf, with adequate funding to meet area control objectives; and

(c) The amount of IPNF timber under contract has been steadily increasing and now exceeds 800 mmbf or approximately 3 years of TM plan sale volume or slightly more than 3 years average annual cut.

Therefore, it is recommended that until the IPNF Land Management Plan is approved and operational, the assigned total (i.e., including salvage) IPNF timber sell targets should:

(1) approximate average annual cut;

(2) generally be in the 200-275 mmbf range; and

(3) in no event exceed 275 mmbf.

2. Timber sales should be coordinated with TM plan objectives and planned on an area as well as volume control basis instead of on a volume only basis.

3. Area and volume targets and funding should be disaggregated, and sale area planning carried out, in concert with the types of cuts called for in the TM plans; the timber sale program should then be limited to that level actually funded, both in timber and required support (e.g., cultural resource surveys, non-timber environmental assessment needs et al.).

4. If necessary to meet the TM plan objectives, a higher proportion of sales with more intermediate cuts at less volume/acre and more miles of road/mmbf should be offered.

5. The Forest will develop a long-range access program for pre-harvest roading of low value intermediate cut stands.

6. The Forest will program sales in released (i.e., NW) RARE II areas when so indicated by sound resource management, but if these sales are delayed by appeal it must be understood that substitute volume will frequently not be available.

7. In view of the high values at stake, a concentrated effort should be made at both the Forest and Regional level to validate existing and proposed resource protection standards.

8. In the future timber harvest levels and all other resource management guidelines, standards, and policies must be correlated and then frequently reviewed and revised as necessary.

9. The 75% normal profit margin restriction (FSM 2422.56) should be modified or deleted.

10. The timber sale contract utilization standard should be reduced from 33% to 25% and tied to sound volume in the woods.

APPENDIX A

TABLE 1

HARVEST ANALYSIS

Panhandle Portions of Kaniksu, Coeur d'Alene and St. Joe Working Circles

1974-1979

Type of Cut	Class of Material	Base Land Component	Kaniksu Working Circle	CdA Working Circle	St. Joe Working Circle	Forest Summary Totals	Forest Summary Annual Average	Plan (3) Objective
			VOLUME (MMBM)					
REG	MST	STD	138 0	334.0	308.0	780.0	130.0	181.0
		MGL	31.0	0.8	3.0	34.8	5.8	-
	IMS	STD	128.0	6.0	28.0	162.0	27.0	40.0
		MGL	0.7	-	-	0.7	0.1	-
INT	MST	STD	81.0	96.0	61.0	238.0	39.7	6.0
(& SALV)		MGL	25.04	-	2.0	27.04	4.5	-
	IMM	STD	179.0	78.4	14.06	271.46	45.2	27.0
		MGL	18.24	-	3.0	21.24	3.5	-
OSR		STD	32.0	47.0	32.0	111.0	18.5	21.0
		MGL	3.24	-	2.0	5.24	0.9	-
TOTAL ALL CUTS			636.22	562.2	453.06	1,651.48	275.2	275.0
			AREA (ACRES)					
REG	MST	STD	11,617	13,082	12,983	37,682	6,280	11,634
		MGL	2,394	70	300	2,764	461	-
	IMS	STD	11,567	271	1,201	13,039	2,173	4,640
		MGL	74	-	-	74	12	-
INT	MST	STD	24,330	8,753	9,496	42,579	7,096	4,940
		MGL	2,461	-	251	2,712	452	-
	IMM	STD	20,996	7,237	2,067	30,300	5,050	9,290
		MGL	2,623	-	526	3,149	525	-
OSR		STD	4,133	4,130	2,152	10,415	1,736	3,585
		MGL	285	-	114	399	67	-
TOTAL ALL CUTS			80,480	33,543	29,090	143,113	23,852	34,089
			YIELD (MMBM/A)					
REG	MST	STD	11.9	25.5	23.7	20.7		15.6
		MGL	12.9	11.4	10.0	12.6		-
	IMS	STD	11.1	22.1	23.3	12.4		8.6
		MGL	9.5	-	-	9.5		-
INT	MST	STD	3.3	11.0	6.4	5.6		1.2
(& SALV)		MGL	10.2	-	8.0	10.0		-
	IMM	STD	8.5	10.8	6.8	8.9		2.9
		MGL	7.0	-	5.7	6.7		-
OSR		STD	7.7	11.4	14.9	10.7		5.9
		MGL	11.4	-	17.5	13.1		-
AVERAGE ALL CUTS			7.9	16.8	15.6	11.5		8.1

APPENDIX A (continued)

TABLE 7

HARVEST ANALYSIS

Kaniksu Working Circle

1974-1979

Type of Cut	Class of Material	Base Land Component	Bonners Ferry District	Sandpoint District	Priest Lake District	Working Circle Summary Totals	Annual Average	Plan Objective
			VOLUME (MMBM)					
REG	MST	STD	84.0	22.0	32.0	138.0	23.0	27.0
		MGL	4.0	17.0	10.0	31.0	5.2	-
	IMS	STD	53.0	68.0	7.0	128.0	21.3	40.0
		MGL	0.4	-	0.3	0.7	0.1	-
INT (& SALV)	MST	STD	25.0	7.0	49.0	81.0	13.5	-
		MGL	0.04	-	25.0	25.04	4.2	-
	IMM	STD	23.0	9.0	147.0	179.0	29.8	26.0
		MGL	0.24	3.0	15.0	18.24	3.0	-
OSR		STD	13.0	8.0	11.0	32.0	5.3	14.0
		MGL	0.24	-	3.0	3.24	0.5	-
TOTAL ALL CUTS			202.92	134.0	299.3	636.22	106.0	107.0
			AREA (ACRES)					
REG	MST	STD	5,313	2,909	3,395	11,617	1,936	2,170
		MGL	287	1,007	1,100	2,394	399	-
	IMS	STD	3,794	7,085	688	11,567	1,928	4,640
		MGL	27	-	47	74	12	-
INT (& SALV)	MST	STD	17,758	543	6,029	24,330	4,055	-
		MGL	5	-	2,456	2,461	410	-
	IMM	STD	6,312	1,680	13,004	20,996	3,499	8,790
		MGL	59	1,175	1,389	2,623	437	-
OSR		STD	1,323	1,461	1,349	4,133	689	2,385
		MGL	26	-	259	285	48	-
TOTAL ALL CUTS			34,904	15,860	29,716	80,480	13,413	17,985
			YIELD (MBM/A)					
REG	MST	STD	15.8	7.6	9.6	11.9		12.4
		MGL	13.9	16.9	9.1	12.9		-
	IMS	STD	14.0	9.6	10.2	11.1		8.6
		MGL	14.8	-	6.4	9.5		-
INT (& SALV)	MST	STD	1.4	13.1	8.1	3.3		-
		MGL	8.0	-	10.2	10.2		
	IMM	STD	3.6	5.4	11.3	8.5		3.0
		MGL	4.1	2.6	10.8	7.0		-
OSR		STD	9.8	5.5	8.2	7.7		5.9
		MGL	9.2	-	11.6	11.4		-
AVERAGE ALL CUTS			5.8	8.4	10.1	7.9		5.9

APPENDIX A (continued)

TABLE 3

HARVEST ANALYSIS

Coeur d'Alene Working Circle

1974-1979

Type of Cut	Class of Material	Base Land Component	Wallace District	Fernan District	Working Circle Summary Totals	Annual Average	Plan Objective
			VOLUME (MMBM)				
REG	MST	STD	279.0	55.0	334.0	55.7	93.0
		MGL	0.8	-	0.8	0.1	-
	IMS	STD	-	6.0	6.0	1.0	-
		MGL	-	-	-	-	-
INT (& SALV)	MST	STD	63.0	33.0	96.0	16.0	1.0
		MGL	-	-	-	-	-
	IMM	STD	24.4	54.0	78.4	13.1	1.0
		MGL	-	-	-	-	-
OSR		STD	31.0	16.0	47.0	7.8	7.0
		MGL	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CUTS			398.2	164.0	562.2	93.7	102.0
			AREA (ACRES)				
REG	MST	STD	10,373	2,709	13,082	2,180	5,000
		MGL	70	-	70	12	-
	IMS	STD	-	271	271	45	-
		MGL	-	-	-	-	-
INT (& SALV)	MST	STD	3,976	4,777	8,753	1,459	500
		MGL	-	-	-	-	-
	IMM	STD	81	7,156	7,237	1,206	500
		MGL	-	-	-	-	-
OSR		STD	1,828	2,302	4,130	688	1,200
		MGL	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CUTS			16,328	17,215	33,543	5,590	7,200
			YIELD (MBM/A)				
REG	MST	STD	26.9	20.3	25.5		18.6
		MGL	11.4	-	11.4		-
	IMS	STD	-	22.1	22.1		-
		MGL	-	-	-		-
INT (& SALV)	MST	STD	15.8	6.9	11.0		2.0
		MGL	-	-	-		-
	IMM	STD	(Invalid)	7.5	7.5		2.0
		MGL	-	-	-		-
OSR		STD	17.0	7.0	11.4		5.8
		MGL	-	-	-		-
AVERAGE ALL CUTS			(Invalid)	9.5	16.8		14.2

APPENDIX A (continued)

TABLE 4

HARVEST ANALYSIS

St. Joe Working Circle

1974-1979

Type of Cut	Class of Material	Base Land Component	St. Maries District	Avery District	Red Ives District	Working Circle Summary Totals	Annual Average	Plan Objective
			VOLUME (MMBM)					
REG	MST	STD	103.0	107.0	98.0	308.0	51.3	61.0
		MGL	-	3.0	-	3.0	0.5	-
	IMS	STD	28.0	-	-	28.0	4.7	-
		MGL	-	-	-	-	-	-
INT (& SALV)	MST	STD	25.0	15.0	21.0	61.0	10.2	5.0
		MGL	-	2.0	-	2.0	0.3	-
	IMM	STD	4.0	10.0	0.06	14.05	2.4	-
		MGL	-	3.0	-	3.0	0.5	-
OSR		STD	10.0	14.0	8.0	32.0	5.3	-
		MGL	-	2.0	-	2.0	0.3	-
TOTAL ALL CUTS			170.0	156.0	127.06	453.06	75.5	66.0
			AREA (ACRES)					
REG	MST	STD	3,352	4,452	5,179	12,983	2,164	4,464
		MGL	-	300	-	300	50	-
	IMS	STD	1,201	-	-	1,201	200	-
		MGL	-	-	-	-	-	-
INT (& SALV)	MST	STD	3,889	3,190	2,417	9,496	1,582	4,440
		MGL	-	251	-	251	42	-
	IMM	STD	447	1,616	4	2,067	344	-
		MGL	-	526	-	526	88	-
OSR		STD	630	1,032	490	2,152	359	-
		MGL	-	114	-	114	19	-
TOTAL ALL CUTS			9,519	11,481	8,090	29,090	4,848	8,904
			YIELD (MBM/A)					
REG	MST	STD	30.7	24.0	18.9	23.7		13.7
		MGL	-	10.0	-	10.0		-
	IMS	STD	23.3	-	-	23.3		-
		MGL	-	-	-	-		-
INT (& SALV)	MST	STD	6.4	4.7	8.7	6.4		1.1
		MGL	-	8.0	-	8.0		-
	IMM	STD	8.9	6.2	15.0	6.8		-
		MGL	-	5.7	-	5.7		-
OSR		STD	15.9	13.6	16.3	14.9		-
		MGL	-	17.5	-	17.5		-
AVERAGE ALL CUTS			17.9	13.6	15.7	15.6		7.4

APPENDIX B

TABLE 1

SUBCOMPARTMENT SAMPLE

PROJECTED SELL VOLUME FY 80-89

LOW YIELD ASSUMPTIONS

DISTRICT	SUBCOMP NO.	NF ACRES	STD/SPL ACRES	MGL ACRES	STANDARD YIELD MMBF LTVE	STANDARD YIELD MMBF SALVAGE	MARGINAL YIELD MMBF LTVE	MARGINAL YIELD MMBF SALVAGE	COMMENTS
BF	710-2	10,992	6,694	2,075	0	0	0	0	Controversial roadless area. FLMP allocation and/or appeals likely to delay entry.
BF	765	2,670	1,895	200	0.8	0.8	0	0	Trapper Peak Burn, heavily cut, at or over water yield limits.
S	627-2	3,435	1,530	1,429	0	0	0	0	Area entirely burned in 1967, Sundance Fire.
S	638	2,617	2,239	0	0	0	0	0	All immature 40-80 years - Regeneration of immature?
PL	803-2	1,908	1,299	683	0	0	0	0.13	Visual quality constraints, Priest Lake Highway Plan.
PL	842-1	1,982	1,930	52	0	0	0	0	Recently cut over, soils, air quality constraints.
W	110-2	216	216	0	0	0	0	0	Small, isolated area, not efficient to access and sell.
W	150-2	2,294	2,211	83	4.14	0	0	0	Elk habitat, 40-acre major constraints.
F	375-3	2,442	2,336	106	2.5	0.3	0	0	Economic constraints, lack of advance roading, cost of preparation.
F	335-2	2,032	2,032	0	0	2.7	0	0	Extensive past cutting, at or above water yield limits.
SM	5-3	1,004	1,004	0	0	1.0	0	0	Major sale sold in FY 1976. Will not reenter until after 1989.
SM	39-3	360	360	0	0	1.5	0	0	Major sale sold in FY 1978. Will not reenter until after 1989.
A	205-3	165	135	30	0	0.03	0	0.03	Visual quality objectives (Unit Plan), unmerchantable young timber.
A	250-2	202	178	24	0	0	0	0	30-60 years of age.
RI	34-2	1,450	945	60	1.8	0	0.24	0.03	Major constraints - 40-acre, young timber.
RI	18-3	3,059	2,445	412	7.8	0.2	0	0	Major constraints - 40-acre, young timber, Fish & Game opposed.
	TOTALS	36,828	27,449	5,154	17.0	6.5	0.24	0.2	

EXPANSION

$$\frac{23.5}{94} \times 4.02^{1/} + \frac{0.44}{7} \times 14.79^{2/} = 101 \text{ MMBF/year } (\pm 59\% \text{ @ 1 SE})$$

1/ Expansion factor = $\frac{\text{STD/SPL - Forest}}{\text{STD/SPL - Sample}} = \frac{1,103,564}{27,449} = 40.20$ (* by 10 to obtain annual figure)

2/ Expansion factor = $\frac{762,440}{5,154} = 147.93 = 14.79$ (* by 10 to obtain annual figure)

APPENDIX B (continued)

TABLE 2

SUBCOMPARTMENT SAMPLE

PROJECTED SELL VOLUME FY 80-89

HIGH YIELD ASSUMPTIONS

DISTRICT	SUBCOMP. NO.	STANDARD/SPECIAL YIELD MMBF LIVE	STANDARD/SPECIAL YIELD MMBF SALVAGE	MARGINAL YIELD MMBF LIVE	MARGINAL YIELD MMBF SALVAGE	COMMENTS
BF	710-2	23	8	0.2	0.1	Assumes FP allocated to NW (roadless accessible, advance roading necessary).
BF	765	2.4	0.8	0	.08	Water yield constraints significantly exceeded, Trapper Peak Burn.
S	627-2	0	0	0	0	Regeneration of immature possible.
S	638	0	0	0	0	Sundance Burn.
PL	803-2	1.6	0	0	0.13	Significant departure from VQO's (Priest Lake Highway Plan).
PL	842-1	1.2	0.7	0	0	Air quality, soil ersion adverse impacts (probably significant).
W	110-2	0.3	0.003	0	0	Assumes sell financing at higher/unit costs.
W	150-2	4.1	0	0	0	Elk habitat well below 50% standard.
F	375-3	4.1	0.3	0	0	Assumes advance roading (medium/low Regional priority), high/unit sell costs.
F	335-2	6.3	1.8	0	0	Water yield limits significantly exceeded.
SM	5-3	0	1.0	0	0	Elk habitat below 50% standard.
SM	39-3	0	1.5	0	0	Elk habitat below 50% standard.
A	205-2	0	0.03	0	0.03	? Elk.
A	250-2	0	0	0	0	Too small to be merchantable.
RI	34-2	1.9	0	0.9	0.03	Elk habitat below 50% standard.
RI	18-3	7.8	0.2	1.1	0	Elk habitat below 90% standard (prime habitat)-State F&G specifically oppose.
	TOTALS	52.7	14.3	2.2	0.4	

EXPANSION

$$\frac{67}{270} \times 4.02^{1/} + \frac{2.6}{38} \times 14.79^{1/} = 308 \text{ MMBF/year} \quad (\pm 67\% \text{ @ 1 SE})$$

1/ See Figure 13 for derivation.

APPENDIX C

ELK HABITAT ANALYSIS

Goals and policies[1/] approved by the Idaho Fish and Game Commission and by Governor John Evans in 1978, for the 1975-1990 period, conflict with development of additional access. Policy statements in this publication include:

> "It is recognized that additional road access into big game areas is no longer desirable and, in some areas, the amount of roading is already detrimental to big game habitat and hunting. Construction of additional permanent roads into big game areas will be opposed and physical and/or legal closures of all existing and future unnecessary roads within these areas on U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and State of Idaho lands will be advocated and supported."

Relevant goals and objectives for elk included in this document are:

GOALS

-- Rebuild elk numbers to approximately 1965 level.

-- Rebuild allowable harvest to approximately 1965 level.

-- Meet 1990 demand at greater than the current success rate.

OBJECTIVES

Objectives Under Proposed Management Levels and Habitat Trends

Year	Population	Harvest	Demand	Success Rate (Days per Animal)
1980	60,900	7,400	362,000	48.9
1985	72,600	9,200	396,00	43.0
1990	86,800	14,500	433,000	29.9

The Fish and Game Department objective on the IPNF is to increase wintering elk numbers from the current level of some 6,000 elk to 9,000 by 1990. This will be accomplished by implementing a harvest strategy which will allow for a 4-5% increase in elk each year. Adequate winter forage can probably be provided for this larger population if additional areas are allocated for winter range and then managed according to the high level RPA habitat improvement targets. It must be recognized that such an allocation will reduce the allowable timber harvest.

1/ Idaho Fish and Game Commission, 1978. A Plan for the Future Management of Idaho's Fish and Wildlife Resources, Volume 1, Goals, Objectives and Policies, State of Idaho. 170 pp., p. 10, p. 18.

32-427 O—84——9

Providing adequate spring, summer, and fall range with either current or increasing timber harvest and road access levels is a major problem.

Dave Neider, Region 1 Sueprvisor for the Idaho Fish and Game Department, in his closing statement at the 1980 IPNF-Fish and Game meeting, said the Department would oppose additional system "open" roads by appeals or whatever means at their disposal. He also said they would lend support to IPNF road closures and would support our burning-habitat improvement efforts.

Additional efforts to improve and validate elk habitat guidelines such as Richard Ringleb's work on the Superior District (Lolo N.F.) should be continued. Ringleb reported the following information for three forks of Big Creek:

	East Fork	Middle Fork	West Fork
Areas in drainage	5,819	3,972	5,213
Forage/Cover Ratio	56/44	68/32	13/87
Miles Road per Section	1.96	0.82	0.16
Relative Elk Use Pellet Groups/Acre	6	23	62

Ringleb suggests that more replicate study areas should be examined to validate assumptions about current elk habitat guidelines. However, Ringleb, Irwins study on the Coeur d'Alene and Lyon's work all support the same general results as shown above, that road densities and cover/forage ratios similar to those on the East Fork greatly reduce elk use.

The IPNF will continue to work with both Forest Service Research (Lyon, et al.) and with Idaho Fish and Game researchers (Trent, et al.) to further document and validate elk, road relationships on the IPNF. Because values are high for both elk, other wildlife species, and timber harvest levels, management decisions concerning roads should be based on sound and defendable information.

In an analysis of 12 timber sale environmental assessments presently in the Supervisor's Office for approval, the following statistics come to light:

--- All will have a detrimental effect on old-growth ecosystems.

--- Six will reduce elk habitat potential through further removal of mature timber cover and six through increased roading.

--- Two are within areas of threatened or endangered species habitat and will require formal consultation.

--- The total amount of new roading in ten of these sales is 128.6 miles.

--- Four will improve present cover/forage ratios for elk but will reduce options for future timber sales.

The results of this analysis on the 10 sales within the Coeur d'Alene and St. Joe drainages are summarized in Figure 15 (Chapter II).

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.
Dr. Ray Newcombe.

STATEMENT OF DR. RAY NEWCOMBE, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Dr. NEWCOMBE. My name is Ray Newcombe, and I'm a practicing physician in Bonners Ferry. At this time I plan to quickly summarize my feelings regarding wilderness areas for Boundary County.

I believe Long Canyon and Selkirk Crest should be designated as wilderness. The first point I would like to address is that on the issue update sent to some but not all Idaho citizens. The information you receive in this questionnaire is not completely valid and should not be used in determining public opinion. Not all citizens got questionnaires. I for one did not receive one, and I have written to you on numerous occasions, and, therefore, your office should have my address. I know of many other people who favor preserving Long Canyon who also did not receive a questionnaire, and these people have written to you expressing their views on Long Canyon, and, therefore you should have their address, also.

These omissions will result in biased data leading toward not making Long Canyon wilderness.

Second, proposals on the questionnaire do not do justice to those of us wishing to see Long Canyon designated wilderness. The choices between proposals 3 and 4 result in choosing between asking for an excessive amount of wilderness land or not including Long Canyon as wilderness.

More specifically, proposal 3 does not include Long Canyon, and this proposal asks for a 1-million acre increase in wilderness lands of Idaho. Then, the questionnaire jumps to proposal 4, which contains Long Canyon, but also contains many other areas resulting in a total proposal of 4½ million acres. Therefore, if someone wants to include Long Canyon in your Wilderness bill, then they must select proposal 4 which is too uncompromising. This will label or designate those people as being radical environmentalists who are asking for too much. This is another method of steering your data to favor the timber industry.

My next point is concerning the amount of timberlands in Idaho—I'm sorry, concerning the amount of wilderness land in Idaho. In a letter you sent to me on January 25, 1983, you stated, quote, "Now the major question for Idaho in regard to land designations; How much wilderness is enough?" unquote.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.
Robert Heissler.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT HEISSLER, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Mr. HEISSLER. Senator McClure, my name is Robert Heissler of Bonners Ferry.

As senior citizens of Bonners Ferry, my wife and I feel very strongly, that Long Canyon be included in your Wilderness bill and left in the present state.

After long years of planning, budgeting and God's blessings, my wife and I were able to make the move from southern California up to the Northwest to Bonners Ferry. We are grateful for the peace and beauty we are able to enjoy here. We live 7 miles out of

town from Bonners Ferry, with a panoramic view of the Selkirks Crest Mountains, about 12 miles west from us.

Long Canyon in its natural state, not touched by machines and chainsaws consequently is a blessing for wildlife and for man, also.

As senior citizens of this county we enjoy the outdoors and the physical fitness which comes with it. If we are willing to discipline ourselves and enjoy nature as it comes from the Creator's hand and believe that the physical, mental, and spiritual value of having areas like Long Canyon as wilderness area set aside, would outweigh by far the economic values.

Long Canyon could be a great attraction for out-of-town visitors, who would gain relief from stress by spending time in nature.

Nature is the other great lesson book of our Creator.

Thank you, Senator. God be with you as you listen to both sides.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Dave Brown.

STATEMENT OF DAVE BROWN, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Mr. BROWN. Senator McClure, I brought with me a—I'm an elementary school teacher, and my degree is in biology, my advocation is forestry. I'll provide a copy of my map and my report later on.

This is an aerial photomap of the northwest corner of Bonners Ferry Ranger District; Long Canyon untouched forests running on the bottom of the canyon surrounded by areas that are unproductive or unsuitable for logging. Long Canyon is the natural forest corridor to connect the valley floor down here with the Selkirk Crest and runs to the top of the ridge up here.

I favor Long Canyon as being a forest wilderness. I think we need to establish a forest wilderness to connect the valley with the alpine community up above. It's a unique forest community that we have here in north Idaho centering around Bonners Ferry for about a 50 to 75 miles radius.

To the north of us, northwest you can see the multiple use area of Smith Creek and Boundary Creek and the surrounding drainages that adjoin into there. Many roads have been constructed into that area for logging roads, and many sights have been logged in that. Roads seem to be expanding over the last 10 years at a pretty good rate. I've updated the map to about 1982 on the roads. The clearcuts here that are in white have been updated to about 1979.

As you can see, there are roads now approaching Long Canyon right on up to the crest, and there's been logging right at the very crest edge of Long Canyon. This is multiple use, and what makes it multiple use really is logging, it's roads, clearcuts, it's disturbing the watersheds, and disturbing the wildlife. A start difference between Long Canyon here and multiple use, but let's look at it a little bit further.

The CHAIRMAN. When we receive this material it will be made a part of the record—or part of the Committee files. I appreciate your statement. Thank you.

Jan Roan. [Not present.]

Christine Owens.

STATEMENT OF CHRISTINE OWENS, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Ms. OWENS. My name is Christine Owens and I live here in Coeur d'Alene. I am very proud to be a native of Idaho, born in Sun Valley when the Sun Valley Lodge was a hospital surrounded by hay fields and horse pastures and no condominiums. We have lived here for 5 years and before that in Salmon, both areas of tremendous beauty, and dependent on ranching, mining, and the timber industry. I have stood by watching, remaining uninvolved and hoping that someone else would do the work to stop the development of some of our most beautiful wilderness areas. Well, someone did save the River of No Return Wilderness in Salmon for me, but I am here today to let you know that there are more people like me who want to keep the bulldozers and helicopters out of Long Canyon and other significant areas of wilderness.

Long Canyon should be protected from mining and logging, not just because of its beauty, but because of its geological and environmental value. It should not just be classified as a roadless area, but protected forever. The ancient cedars, are some of the last of their size in this State. The cedars and the pines are so thick that the forest industry merely wants to thin them out a little, although that very denseness creates a dark forest canopy where the grizzly bears, elk, deer, trout and mushrooms all abound because they are safe from the easy grasp of man. You yourself said in your last visit here that your favorite fishing stream was fished out as soon as a logging road was put in next to it because the road gave easy access to everyone.

It should be obvious to you by the abundance of testimonies here that Long Canyon is an area which the people want protected. Pleast take into consideration all the facts that have been given to you today, as well as the opinions which are not based upon fact, but on foresight, an honest value for nature.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Karen Williams.

STATEMENT OF KAREN WILLIAMS, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Ms. WILLIAMS. I am also a native of northern Idaho. I grew up in the Wallace-Kellogg area with a valley full of slag piles and tailing heaps out my front door. Barren hillsides leveled since the fire of 1910 would grow only sparse brush because of the polluted air and soil. A winding dirty grey river coursed its way along stinky dead banks. We called it Lead Creek. As kids we would tell newcomers, "That's how we ship silver to Coeur d'Alene." I guess we made up such stories to hide our embarrassment and shame for the environment we lived in.

There's no one who can appreciate better a stand of old-growth cedar with 7- or 8-foot diameters or a sparkling creek full of cutthroat trout better than we can. We need wilderness in Idaho. We need it in northern Idaho. We don't want to have to take a 3-week extended vacation to southern Idaho to have our wilderness experience. We have approximately 50,000 acres in northern Idaho that need wilderness classification to insure protection.

Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest with its Long Canyon drainage, an 18-mile long glacially carved valley with its old-growth forests of cedar, pine, and hemlock and potential habitat for rare wildlife.

Farther north is the Salmo-Priest area. This area is similar to an inland rain forest with giant red cedars 3,000 years old, grizzly bears, and mountain caribou.

Senator, I ask that you support the soft release of these areas as designated wilderness for us Idahoans for future Idahoans and for those out of staters that come here to support Idaho's third largest industry which is tourism.

Wouldn't it be great if Idaho became famous for its wilderness as well as for its famous potatoes?

The CHAIRMAN. Barbara Binnall.

STATEMENT OF BARBARA BINNALL, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Ms. BINNALL. Hello. I'm Barbara Binnall from Bonners Ferry.

The reason I am here today voicing my hopes for the designation of Long Canyon as wilderness area is that I am a mother. As a mother of two sons, I want my children and my grandchildren to have the privilege tomorrow of seeing pristine virgin land which I can see today. I want to protect at least a small part of God's creation from man's industrious hand so that my children and other children can experience the awe and the peace that unsullied nature brings.

I believe that one of our unique human attributes is that we are moved when we see something naturally beautiful, be it a wildflower or an ancient cedar, a clear stream or a mighty ocean. Something in us rings clear and true, we know that this is good. We sense something of God's goodness. Our soles are ennobled, and we become refreshed from the healing powers of nature, and we can go back to face the hectic and often crazy work-a-day world.

I question the logic and the ethic of the thought process which sees a tree only in the terms of dollars and cents. It is my understanding that the trees of Long Canyon represent only a small 2.9 percent of Boundary County's marketable timber. Consequently, if these 100- to 200-year-old trees of Long Canyon were protected in a wilderness area for future generations, it would be no great loss to the logging community. And if in the passing of time beetles or fires or fungus should destroy the trees, then that, too, would be a small loss to the economy.

Furthermore, if the beetle or fires did finally destroy the trees, and that could be human generations from now, at least we humans could appreciate and learn from the natural growth and order which has stood or changed for the test of time.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

I have a couple of questions. I'll address the first to Dave Brown.

Dave, are you familiar with Parker Creek and Fish Creek drainages?

Mr. BROWN. Parker, and—no, not Fish.

The CHAIRMAN. And is Parker Creek a wilderness condition at the present time?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, it is. It's right in this area right here. This is Parker Canyon, a small canyon or medium-size canyon.

Long Canyon is up here in the long-range photo. This is a satellite photo, and we see Long Canyon as one of the few canyons left along this border that hasn't been touched by logging.

It looks like a checkerboard square across here.

The CHAIRMAN. Parker Creek is the adjacent drainage?

Mr. BROWN. Right here. Here is Parker Creek, here is Long Canyon.

The CHAIRMAN. And Fisher Creek would be the next drainage from that?

Mr. BROWN. It may be this little one here.

The CHAIRMAN. You're not familiar with Fisher Creek?

Mr. BROWN. No, I'm not.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Thank you.

Dr. Newcombe, I appreciate the fact that you made some criticism of the mailing list because I'm constantly concerned about whether it's accurate, and I constantly am on my staff to make it more accurate to make sure that people that have written in that the name is on that list. Two hundred and twenty thousand names is as accurate as we've been able to get and as full as we've been able to develop, but if there are people that have been left out for some reason, that's error on our part and I apologize for it, and you can be sure the staff will hear about it. Thank you.

Thank you all for your testimony.

The leadoff witness in panel No. 6 is Gene Ealy.

STATEMENT OF GENE EALY, VICE PRESIDENT OF EXPLORATION, HECLA MINING CO.

Mr. EALY. Senator McClure, my name is Gene Ealy. I live in Kingston, Idaho, and am vice president of exploration for Hecla Mining Co., and I will speak on its behalf.

Something is happening to our country today, which I'm not accustomed to. It frightens me and should be of greatest concern to every citizen of the United States, and of this State, of course. Our standard of living is lowering. We are increasingly dependent on foreign nations for the raw materials of industry and for our national defense. Our men and women are out of work in a land which has always been blessed with bountiful natural resources to feed its economy.

Because mineral deposits are rare and usually buried, they are difficult and costly to find. Designation of additional wilderness would narrow the chances of finding these raw materials which are so badly needed for our industry, and will eventually increase our dependency on foreign countries to supply such minerals, contribute to a lower standard of living for our people, and exacerbate the unemployment problem. We, therefore, oppose any addition of national forest lands to wilderness designation.

As an explorationist, I reject the concept that large acreages such as are proposed to be added to the wilderness can be effectively studied, inventoried, and classified unlikely to contain valuable minerals. Because significant mineral deposits are relatively small, usually buried, have highly variable genetic sources and include such a large number of materials that could be of interest, it is very difficult to condemn any substantial acreage from containing

valuable minerals. In light of futility of the effort, we support release of all RARE II and/or wilderness study lands to multiple use status.

Thank you for the opportunity to express our views.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Ealy follows:]

Hecla Mining Company

August 15, 1983

FOR IDAHO WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

Senator James A. McClure
3121 Dirksen Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

My name is Gene Ealy, I reside in Kingston, Idaho, am vice president of exploration for Hecla Mining Company, and I will testify on its behalf. Hecla produces silver, lead, zinc, and gold from its mines in Idaho, Washington, and Colorado.

I frankly admit to speaking to you in an attempt to protect our selfish interests. By "our," I do not mean Hecla Mining Company, but instead "our" is meant to include every single man, woman, and child in Idaho and in the United States. Our standard of living is lowering. Our dependency on foreign countries to provide the raw materials of industry is increasing, our defenses are less sure because of that same dependency, and men and women are out of work in a land which has perennially been blessed with bountiful natural resources to feed its economy.

In such a setting, it is counter to the best interests of all of us to be considering designation of potential mineral-bearing lands as wilderness lands. Such a designation effectively removes the lands from the public domain to all but an infinitesimal few who are able to travel to and in such lands.

Because mineral deposits are rare and usually buried, they are difficult and costly to find. Designation of additional wilderness would narrow the chances of finding the raw materials needed for industry, and will eventually increase our dependency on foreign countries to supply such minerals, contribute to a lower standard of living for our people, and exacerbate the unemployment problem. We therefore oppose any addition of National Forest lands to wilderness designation.

As an explorationist, I reject the concept that large acreages such as are proposed to be added to the wilderness lands can be effectively studied, and classified unlikely to contain valuable minerals. Because significant mineral deposits are relatively small, usually buried, have highly variable genetic sources and include such a large number of materials that could be of interest, it is very difficult to condemn any substantial acreage from containing valuable minerals. In light of its futility, we support release of all RARE II and/or wilderness study lands to multiple use status.

Thank you for the opportunity to express our views.

Sincerely,

Gene K. Ealy

Gene K. Ealy
Vice President - Exploration

GKE:sb

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Viet Howard.

STATEMENT OF BILL BOOTH, SUNSHINE MINING CO.

Mr. BOOTH. Senator McClure, I am not Viet Howard. However, I am Bill Booth. I do represent Sunshine Mining Co. in Kellogg.

Sunshine operates the largest single silver mine in the United States at Kellogg, and we are one of Idaho's primary employers. We also maintain a vigorous exploration effort with geologists searching for new mineral deposits throughout the West, but particularly, Senator, here in Idaho.

We support the Idaho Mining Association's position that Idaho presently has a reasonable and proper amount of wilderness parcels set aside. Any additional wilderness allocations would be extremely detrimental to the State's economic base. A reasonable amount of wilderness is important to our way of life in Idaho, but don't forget that our well-being is also critically dependent upon a sound economic base.

The foundation of Idaho's economy are the agriculture, timber, and mining industries. Additional wilderness would cut at the heart of all three because it would deny access to the primary resources of the Earth.

For example, I asked our geologists to quickly review the new wilderness acres in this State for potential mineral significance. They found the following major companies working in or near the proposed wilderness areas: Anaconda, Noranda, Phillips, Superior, AMACO, KOMECO, St. Joe Minerals, U.S. Borax, and Simplot. Any one of these would potentially provide as many, if not more, jobs in Idaho as Sunshine now does.

Our geologists further noted that some nine separate mineral districts in the proposed wilderness areas have been given very thorough analysis by Sunshine and appear to be extremely important economically.

In closing, I'd just like to say that a reasonable amount of wilderness is necessary. We feel that the existing amount is reasonable.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Andre Douchane.

STATEMENT OF ANDRE DOUCHANE, ASARCO MINING CO.

Mr. DOUCHANE. Senator McClure, my name is Andre Douchane.

Idaho has within its boundaries currently 3,800,000 acres of land which are permanently withdrawn from multiple use. Special interest groups are again advocating withdrawal of more lands from multiple use. We do not need a Sierra Club or other self-serving, well-financed, out-of-State special interest groups dictating how we will utilize our lands. We are strongly in favor of protecting and maintaining our natural heritage, but not for the sole benefit of a select few.

Idahoans are supported by basic industries, industries that need the land. We are strongly committed to the employment of Idahoans, and their basic right to access the land. This land, if it is gone, what are we leaving our children? No employment, no place to live, except possibly some city slum. We have already locked up

many basic building blocks: farmlands, timber, and the only source of cobalt in the United States. Why? We knew it was there, we needed them.

If Idahoans want to continue living and working in this State, we must decide whether to become a national playground for the rich under Federal control or to keep a portion of Idaho for Idahoans and our way of living, both economically and traditionally.

ASARCO owns a number of unpatented mining claims covering a molybdenum deposit located on Little Boulder Creek in Custer County in the Sawtooth National Forest.

In 1972, a national recreation area was created——

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Mr. Leo Bodine. [Not present.]

Mr. Jack Peterson. [Not present.]

Joseph McAleer. [Not present.]

Mr. Bill Mote.

STATEMENT OF KARL W. MOTE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NORTHWEST MINING ASSOCIATION

Mr. MOTE. Senator, I represent the Northwest Mining Association, about 2,500 people in mining, and principally in the Northwest.

I'm going to avoid covering what's written in the statement and try to accent just on four points: If you will call forward and make part of the testimony the Bureau of Mines data on economic minerals that they have prepared that have not been presented; the geologic survey review on potentials of the areas; the BLM on the existing claims which would create the problems in settlement of those claims with valid rights; and add to that the industry data that your receive for the day, and the industry data that's been submitted time and again since the RARE II process came forward.

I think that if you put those units of information together that there would be no question but what it is simply foolish to withdraw major amounts of additional land in the wilderness system.

Idaho has done its share, the minerals are critical, and we believe very strongly that those lands should remain open for multiple use management.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Mote follows:]

NORTHWEST MINING ASSOCIATION
633 PEYTON BUILDING SPOKANE, WASHINGTON 99201 (509) 624-1156 KARL W. MOTE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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Regional Exploration Manager
Molycorp, Inc.
Vice President, George D. Tilbuson
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Cominco American Incorporated
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Cominco American Incorporated
Richard R. Walters
District Geologist, St. Joe American Corp.
W. J. Whinnen
President, Whinnen Drilling Co., Inc.
Martin A. White
President, Western Energy Company

August 16, 1983

Honorable James A. McClure
Senate Office Building
Washington DC 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

Attached is a copy of a map and overlays which show many of the current and potential areas of metallic mineral importance in the U. S. Forest Service land in Idaho. While these are not all of the areas of importance in Idaho, we ask that these areas be added to those others which will be identified in your current hearings, and that all be excluded from further consideration for withdrawal under the Wilderness Act.

An overlay shows data from private industry and is so marked. One overlay represents the U. S. Geological Survey assessment of metallic mineral potential of Idaho's RARE II areas identified by the U.S. Forest Service in 1977 and 1978, and is identified "Map of the Idaho RARE II Mineral Resource Potential" dated 1978, compiled by B. F. Leonard.

Two units of important data are missing from the overlays. First the U. S. Bureau of Mines is the government internal source for information on economic minerals assessment of each of the RARE II areas which might be considered for withdrawal as Wilderness. I request that those assessments be requested of the Bureau of Mines, and that they be made a part of this hearing record.

Second, the Bureau of Land Management has detailed information on exising mining claims in the potential withdrawal areas. I request that such information be requested of the BLM, and be made a part of this hearing record. Where valid rights exist, the cost of withdrawal is extreme - the resource can be produced only at a higher cost, or the resource might be lost to the public after a costly and time consuming series of contests by the government and the possible purchase of those rights with public funds.

Only private industry explores for, develops and produces our domestic mineral supply. Industry's assessment is the most realistic economic assessment of minerals on the public lands. But the lack of private input at any one hearing represents a combination of several restrictions, including the cost of re-submitting data by attending the many hearings in the last several years; the fact that summertime is the field season for explorationists most affected by withdrawal of potential minerals lands; and that a certain amount of "burnout" has occurred since the massive input of private data during the RARE II. The latter is because Congress has so often disregarded economic minerals in their withdrawals, and industry tends to feel that, if good data are once submitted, they should automatically become a part of future hearings and a permanent data resource.

In the hope that this might be the last effort to add huge areas to Idaho's already huge wilderness withdrawals, we suggest the following:

1. Bring forward the private industry minerals data submitted to the Forest Service and to Congress concerning RARE I and II deliberations, and use them as one data source.

2. Compile all new private minerals data which you will gather from the current public comments, such as one data sheet attached.

3. Add the attached U.S.G.S. geologic data, the U. S. Bureau of Mines economic minerals data, and the Bureau of Land Management mining claim locations.

4. Compile the areas needed for timber, range and recreation.

5. Consider the excellent data available from the Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology concerning assessment of economic minerals in the concerned areas.

6. Identify areas already determined to lack Wilderness character by the RARE II process and the public sentiment of the RARE II questionnaires calling for access to economic lands.

Areas which are identified in the six steps above should be returned to multiple use management with no further possibility of Wilderness consideration. Of the remaining areas to be considered, we believe that Idaho has already contributed more than its share to preservation and non-use, and little - if any - addition should be made. The process of continuing withdrawals and administrative restrictions on public lands must be ground to a halt if the public lands are expected to produce our future mineral supplies.

Included in this statement are copies of statements by persons vitally interested but unable to attend these hearings.

1. Statement of Preston Hafer for Houston International Minerals Corp.

2. Statement of Robert G. Garwood for Placer Amex, Inc.

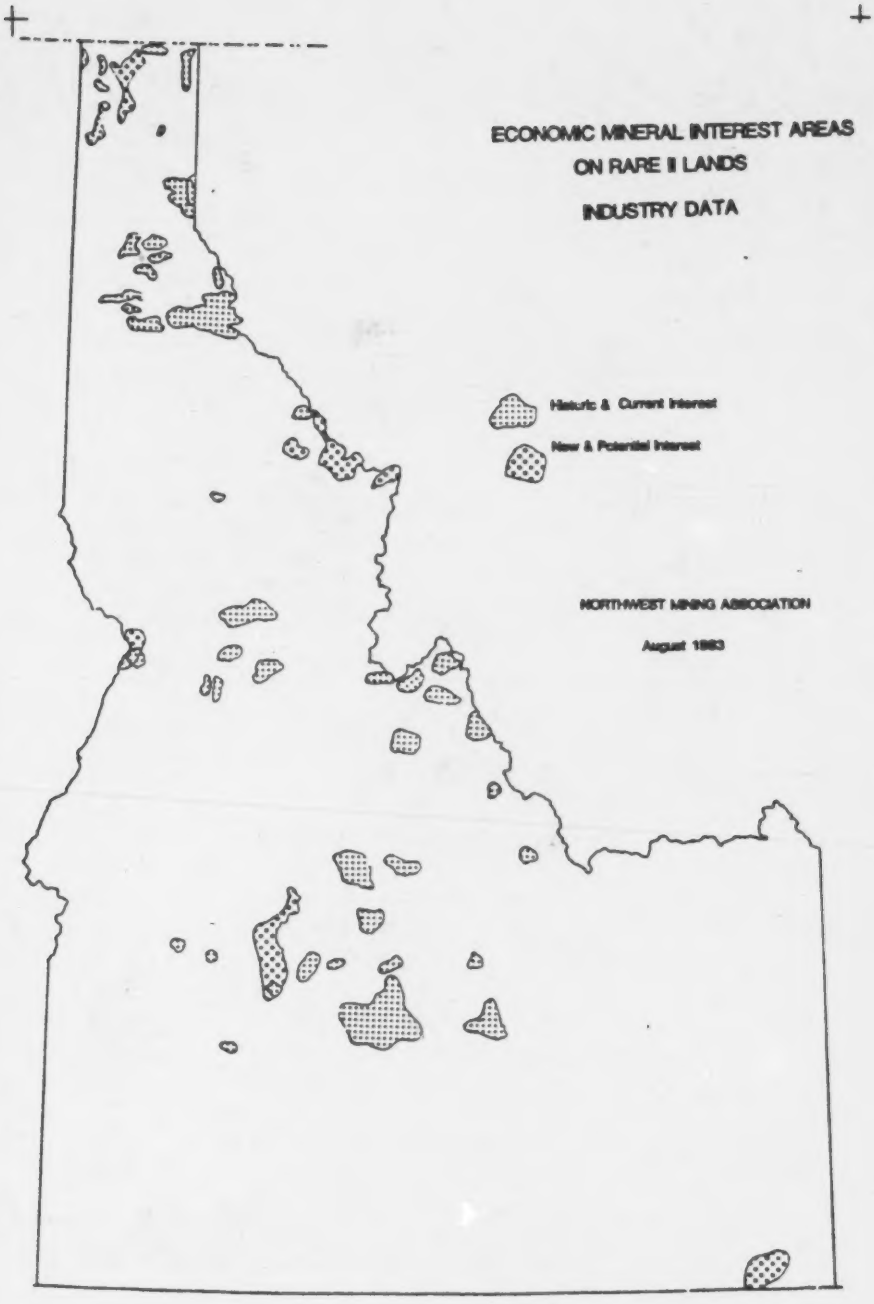
Thank you on behalf of the hundreds of members of our organization active in exploration, development and production in minerals in Idaho.

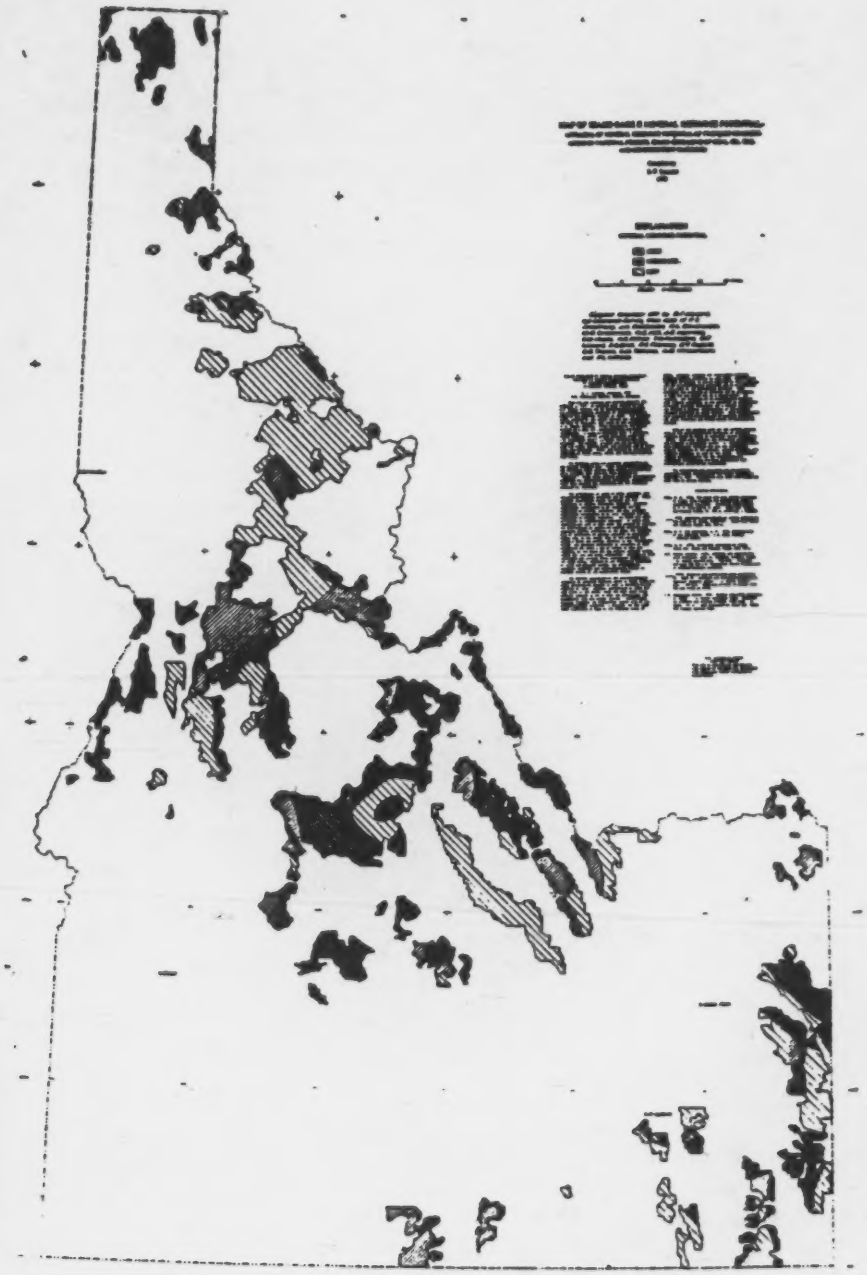
3. Statement of Wallace man Oregon, Idaho etc

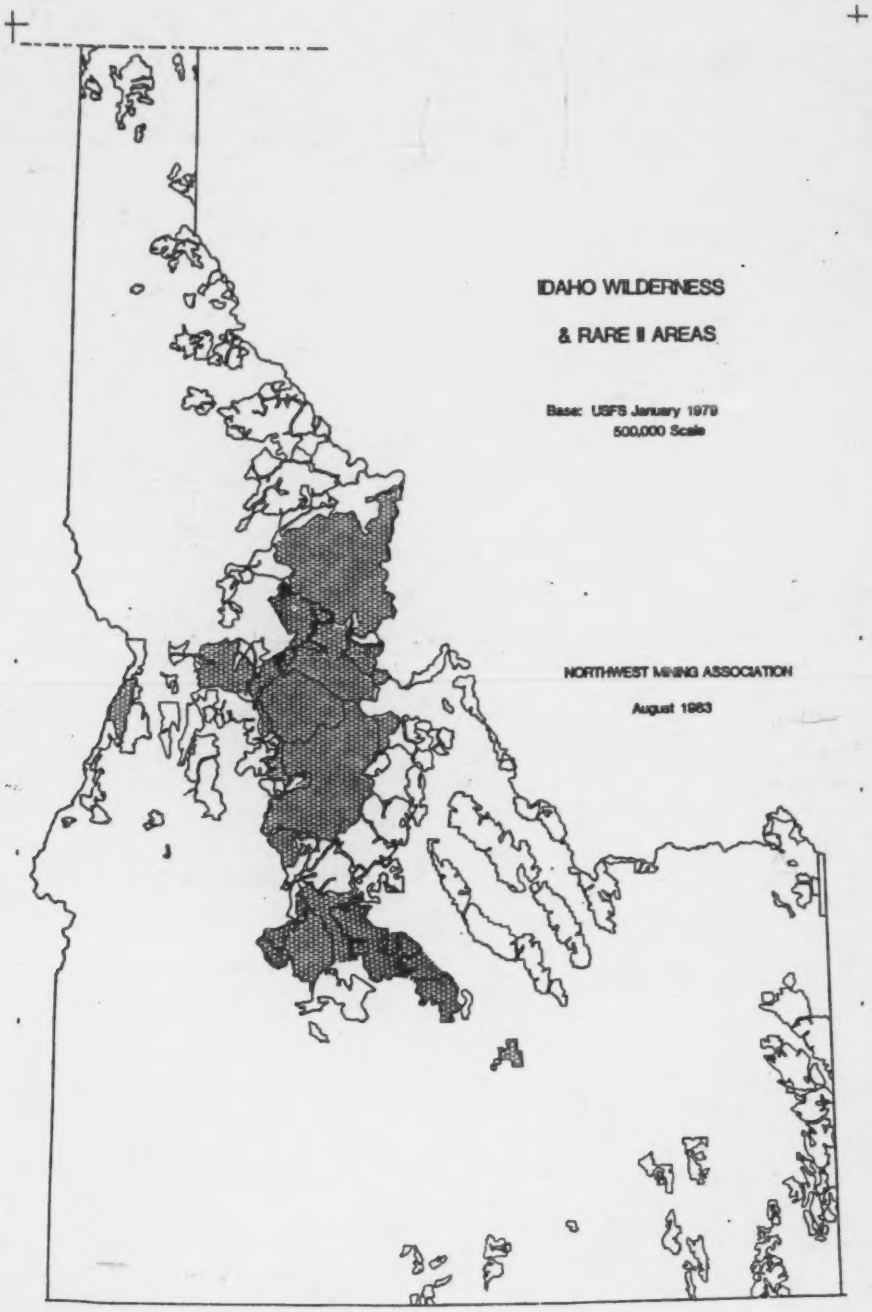
Sincerely,

KARL W. MOTE
Executive Director

KWM:nh


ECONOMIC MINERAL INTEREST AREAS
ON RARE II LANDS
INDUSTRY DATA
Historic & Current Interest
New & Potential Interest
NORTHWEST MINING ASSOCIATION
August 1983




IDAHO WILDERNESS
& RARE II AREAS
Base: USFS January 1979
500,000 Scale
NORTHWEST MINING ASSOCIATION
August 1983

HOUSTON INTERNATIONAL MINERALS CORPORATION
A Tenneco Company

July 21, 1983

Honorable James A. McClure
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

Included below are brief summaries of my assessment of the mineral potential of a few areas in the State of Idaho that are currently being considered for Wilderness classification or other designation that would effectively remove the lands from the Mineral Inventory of the United States. I am a minerals exploration geologist and have spent over fifteen years in mineral exploration in the western U.S. I am currently involved in several mineral exploration projects in Idaho.

I sincerely appreciate the opportunity to submit to you my views concerning the mineral potential of areas where I have personal knowledge. Already much of the prime mineral lands in the State of Idaho have been removed from the National Resource Bank through Wilderness and other restrictive classifications. The current high unemployment in the State of Idaho and in general the depressed economic conditions are in part due to loss of jobs and decreased tax base resulting from closure of existing mines and decreased exploration activity. Also, failure to allow adequate exploration in geologically favorable environments to discover new mines to replace those that are either mined out or which are unprofitable at currently depressed metal prices, is a significant negative economic factor in the State of Idaho and for the national security and trade deficit of the U.S.

I appreciate your consideration of my input and request that you use this information to preserve the remaining mineral lands in the state for multiple use by the public for mineral exploration and orderly mine development where significant mineralization is found.

Also, I would like you to consider the inadequacy of mineral potential investigations conducted by the Forest Service, BLM, Parks and Wildlife Services. It requires several years for experienced mineral exploration companies with considerable resources (money, people, and state of the art exploration technology) to adequately evaluate the mineral potential of a few square miles. The mineral potential studies completed by the above federal agencies on wilderness study areas have involved only a few people with very limited resources but have involved literally thousands of square miles of public lands. They are totally inadequate for the assessment of the mineral value of lands currently being considered

300 Union Boulevard, P.O. Box 27F, Lakewood, Colorado 80227 303-987-6200 Telex 910-320-2934

TENNECO

for permanent removal from the mineral resource bank of the State of Idaho and the United States.

Idaho Panhandle National Forest

A1-125 Selkirks, Tresthe Peak Area
B1-125 Selkirks, Skitwish Ridge
B1-662 Scotchman Peaks, Lost Creek
B1-981 Salmo Priest, Pony Peak
C1-125 Selkirks, Stevens Peak

Gold in placers is present in streams draining the granitic rocks from Sandpoint northward to the Canadian border. Also vein deposits of gold-silver-copper-lead are present in the Cache, Clark Fork and Cabinet Gorge Dam areas. Tungsten mineralization is known at Queen Mountain and thorium and rare earth minerals are present at Hall Mountain. The geology of part of the area is similar to that of either the productive Coeur d'Alene or Boise Basin districts. Forest Service hard rock mineral ratings of 25 for much of the area are grossly inadequate reflections of mineral potential of the lands being considered for Wilderness designation.

Clearwater National Forest

B1-305 Mouse Mountain
C1-301 Fox
C1-309 Lakes
Q1-301 Hoodoo

Areas included in the Clearwater National Forest currently under consideration for Wilderness classification include geologically favorable environments for gold mineralization similar to that of the Yellow Pine District in Valley County, Idaho and for mineralization similar to the huge (Spar Lake, etc.) silver-copper deposits recently discovered near Troy, Montana. Regional structural lineaments visable from high altitude immagery are present and form major structural intersections within the area. Also, young intrusive rocks are approximately centered on one of these major structural intersections. (All important factors for metallizing earth processes.) Forest Service hard rock mineral ratings range from 38 to 84 for the areas. The 84 is probably not a bad average for the entire region.

Kootenai National Forest

B1-662 Scotchman Peaks

This district includes portions of the Clark Fork mining district which has produced silver-lead-antimony from lode mines. Also, placer gold is present within the area suggesting obvious placer gold potential and possible lode gold from preCambrian rocks that are cut by major

structures of regional extent. The Forest Service hard rock mineral rating of 70 should be increased to 90 for this area.

Nez Perce National Forest

01-853 Big Canyon
01-854 Klopton Creek - Corral Creek

I would agree with the hard rock mineral potential rating of 90 given to both of the above areas by the Forest Service. This area includes the Seven Devils volcanic arc terrain which has proven potential for gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc (Red Ledge, Duncan, Blue Jacket, Hercules, etc. Mines). Similar greenstone environments have been host rocks for many world class mineral deposits throughout the world.

Boise National Forest

E4-061 Ten Mile East
L4-BAA Steel Mountain
W4-061 Ten Mile West

The hard rock mineral potential of these areas by the Forest Service ranges from 47 to 50 and is far too low. The areas being considered for Wilderness classification are geologically similar to the Atlanta, Rocky Bar, and Boise Basin gold-silver districts and contain known occurrences of not only gold and silver but tungsten, bismuth, antimony and mercury. A mineral potential rating of 90 is not excessive for a considerable portion of the area.

Caribou National Forest

14-179 Worm Creek
04-758 Mount Naomi

The Forest Service assigned hard rock mineral potential of 47 for Mount Naomi is too low and the Worm Creek potential of -1 is not worthy of comment. Geology is similar to that which hosts the significant phosphate deposits of southeastern Idaho. Also, the area has unevaluated potential for epithermal gold-silver mineralization. Thermal or hot springs such as those of Lava Hot Springs, Soda Springs, etc. occur along structures that are tapping shallow intrusive and igneous bodies. Similar environments host some of the significant epithermal gold-silver deposits of southwestern Idaho, northeastern Nevada, and northern Utah. Many parts of the western U.S. including southeastern Idaho have not been adequately evaluated for this relatively recently recognized but extremely significant type of mineralization.

The Forest Service ratings of 99 for these areas for oil and gas potential alone should be more than adequate indications of the mineral resource potential of the areas to eliminate them from further Wilderness classification consideration.

Senator McClure, I hope you will forgive my rather lengthly discussion of only a few of the areas in Idaho currently being considered for Wilderness classification, but I would like to emphasize the critical considerations and the totally inadequate nature of the "crash mineral assessment" programs that have had to be performed on vast acreages of high potential mineral lands in Idaho.

Please consider the long term impact of withdrawal of these lands from minerals (including oil and gas) exploration and development on not only the people of the State of Idaho but on the entire economic base of the United States.

I would like to mention that current regulations governing mineral exploration and mining operations as well as the exploration philosophy of most major mining companies largely negate the adverse impact of mining activities on the environment. Basically mineral exploration activities are compatible with preservation of quality recreational attributes of areas under the multiple use of public lands concept. It should be noted also, that even where sufficient mineralization exists to support an actual mining operation the acreage involved is insignificant. Mined out areas with proper restoration measures actually recover their primative characteristics within a few years, particularly in the northwestern U.S.

Sincerely yours,

HOUSTON INTERNATIONAL MINERALS CORP.

Preston Haven
Staff Geologist

PH/rf

PLACER AMEX INC.

REGIONAL OFFICE: N. 7322 DIVISION STREET • SPOKANE • WASHINGTON 99208 • (509) 489-2801

August 16, 1983

TO: The Honorable James A. McClure

FROM: R. G. Garwood

SUBJECT: Idaho Wilderness Hearings

Idaho has already contributed the highest percentage of Forest lands to the Wilderness system of any of the western states. Further additional withdrawals only reduce the availability of economic lands and will have an adverse effect on the economy and natural resource supply. For these reasons, I urge that no additional lands be added to Idaho's Wilderness system.

R. G. Garwood
Senior Regional Geologist

RGG/cse

A subsidiary of Placer Development Limited

E CALIFORNIA STREET • SUITE 2500 • SAN FRANCISCO • CALIFORNIA 94111 • (415) 986-0740

WALLACE McGREGOR

Mineral Resource Management

August 15, 1983

Honorable Senator James A. McClure
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

This letter concerning the proposed Idaho Wilderness Withdrawals, is written with a sense of profound frustration and deep skepticism.

My experience in dealing with the wilderness withdrawal issue since 1975 has conditioned me to expect the worst of all possible alternatives due to the fact that emotions and politics, not factual data, have dictated wilderness withdrawal decisions.

The input of factual data has been minimal at best and, unfortunately, such minimal data has been generally disregarded, misused or bureaucratically manipulated in the decision making process.

Under the circumstances my position on the wilderness withdrawal is clear. Stated in the emotional cliches of the preservationists: I am outraged that Congress has withdrawn massive areas of federal lands that hold an enormous potential for resource development now denied our society; I am outraged that Congress is now proposing additional wilderness withdrawals; I am outraged at the unbelievable degree of irresponsibility exhibited by Congress in enacting laws and creating regulations which severely inhibit private exploration and development of resources crucial to the security and economic well being of the country.

Because of these outrages, I am unalterably opposed to any further wilderness withdrawals of whatever kind or for whatever purpose until the entire wilderness system is reevaluated and action is taken by Congress to reopen lands which factual data indicates are mineral potential and not of superior wilderness value.

In short, it is time Congress began to act responsibly on the wilderness issue. We cannot afford the loss sustained to date nor can we afford any greater loss of our resource base through the actions of Congress. Enough is enough.

Sincerely,

Wallace McGregor

WM:dh

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Mote.
Lynn Pirozzoli.

STATEMENT OF LYNN A. PIROZZOLI, CHAIRMAN OF NORTHWEST MINING ASSOCIATION ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE

Ms. PIROZZOLI. My name is Lynn Pirozzoli. I reside in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and am employed by Hecla Mining Co. as environmental supervisor. I am here today on behalf of the Northwest Mining Association as chairman of the Public Lands Committee.

I am adamantly opposed to the creation of any additional wilderness in Idaho. Although I am in full support of the wilderness concept, I believe sufficient land has been set aside for that purpose. In the future, I believe that Congress should exercise the good judgment to allocate public lands for its maximum usefulness—that is, multiple use.

Wilderness study areas have imposed sometimes unreasonble and impractical limitations on the ability of private enterprise to explore for and develop minerals on public lands. At a time when our Nation is dependent on politically unstable sources for strategic minerals, it would seem sensible to open more public lands for exploration and development. Abundant reserves of minerals are available in lands proposed for wilderness, in addition to wilderness areas themselves.

We already have set aside an adequate percentage of our land base to remain untouched for future generations. It would now seem wise to ascertain a mineral inventory for use by future generations.

I believe that the public interest would be best served if lands currently being studied for wilderness were released.

I implore you not to rush into the decision of designating additional areas as wilderness until we are certain that our national interest and the economic well-being of our citizens are being served.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Pirozzoli follows:]

FOR THE IDAHO WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD
STATEMENT OF LYNN A. PIROZZOLI, CHAIRMAN OF NORTHWEST
MINING ASSOCIATION ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE
AUGUST 16, 1983 - COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

My name is Lynn A. Pirozzoli. I reside in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho and am employed by Hecla Mining Company as Environmental Supervisor. I am here today on behalf of the Northwest Mining Association as Chairman of the Public Lands Committee. The Northwest Mining Association represents 2,500 members, consisting of mining companies in Idaho, the Pacific Northwest and throughout the United States.

I am adamantly opposed to the creation of any additional wilderness in Idaho. Although I am in full support of the wilderness concept, I believe sufficient land has been set aside for that purpose. In the future, I believe that Congress should exercise the good judgment to allocate public lands for its maximum usefulness -- that is, multiple use. To that end, I hope these hearings will bring a final resolution to the wilderness controversy.

In Idaho, 3.8 million acres already have been set aside for wilderness. Another 6.5 million acres is either being proposed for wilderness or being studied. This adds up to over 10 million acres where multiple users are being frustrated in their attempts to either develop our natural resources or engage in motorized recreation.

2

WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS HAVE IMPOSED SOMETIMES UNREASONABLE AND IMPRACTICAL LIMITATIONS ON THE ABILITY OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE TO EXPLORE FOR AND DEVELOP MINERALS ON PUBLIC LANDS. AT A TIME WHEN OUR NATION IS DEPENDENT ON POLITICALLY UNSTABLE SOURCES FOR STRATEGIC MINERALS, IT WOULD SEEM ONLY SENSIBLE TO OPEN MORE PUBLIC LANDS FOR EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT. ABUNDANT RESERVES OF MINERALS ARE AVAILABLE IN LANDS PROPOSED FOR WILDERNESS, IN ADDITION TO WILDERNESS AREAS THEMSELVES. THIS INDICATES THE NEED FOR DISCRETE DECISION MAKING IN FUTURE LAND PLANNING, AND RAISES THE QUESTION AS TO WHETHER THERE WAS A RUSH TO JUDGMENT WHEN EXISTING WILDERNESS AREAS WERE CREATED. INDEED THERE IS SUBSTANTIAL MINERAL POTENTIAL IN AREAS, SUCH AS MEADOW CREEK, PINNACLE PEAK, PLACER CREEK, SMITH CREEK, MCELENY CREEK, SOUTH BOISE-YUBA RIVER, RAPID RIVER, LOON CREEK, PANTHER CREEK, GARNS MOUNTAIN, LEMHI RANGE, SULPHUR, PIONEER MOUNTAINS, ITALIAN PEAKS, SALMO PRIEST, SELKIRKS, WHITE CLOUD-BOULDER, GOSPEL HUMP, DIAMOND PEAK, HOODOO, AND LICK CREEK.

ALL OF THESE AREAS HAVE HIGH MINERAL POTENTIAL AND MOST ARE LOCATED IN WELL ESTABLISHED MINING DISTRICTS. ROADLESS AREAS ARE OUR LAST FRONTIER FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION. IT WOULD BE A GRAVE MISTAKE TO PROHIBIT THAT EXPLORATION BY CREATING MORE WILDERNESS AREAS.

IMPROVED TECHNOLOGY AND ECONOMICS CAN JUSTIFY THE EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PREVIOUSLY UNECONOMIC DEPOSITS. AND THE MINING INDUSTRY IS CAPABLE OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN AN ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE MANNER.

WE ALREADY HAVE SET ASIDE AN ADEQUATE PERCENTAGE OF OUR LAND BASE TO REMAIN UNTOUCHED FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS. IT WOULD NOW SEEM WISE TO ASCERTAIN A MINERAL INVENTORY FOR USE BY FUTURE GENERATIONS.

IT HAS BECOME INCREASINGLY DISTURBING TO ME THAT OPENING PUBLIC LANDS TO MINING HAS BEEN DEPICTED BY THE MEDIA AND RADICAL ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS RESULTING IN THE WHOLESALES DESTRUCTION OF OUR LANDS. THE FACT IS THAT IN THE ENTIRE HISTORY OF OUR NATION, ONLY THREE-TENTHS OF ONE PERCENT OF OUR LANDS HAVE BEEN DISTURBED BY DEVELOPMENT OF ALL MINERALS, INCLUDING STRIP MINING AND OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT. MOST OF THAT LAND HAS BEEN RECLAIMED.

I BELIEVE THAT THE PUBLIC INTEREST WOULD BE BEST SERVED IF LANDS CURRENTLY BEING STUDIED FOR WILDERNESS ARE RELEASED. IT IS MY FURTHER BELIEF THAT THE FOREST SERVICE HAS SUFFICIENTLY STUDIED THESE AREAS UNDER RARE II.

I IMPLORE YOU NOT TO RUSH INTO THE DECISION OF DESIGNATING ADDITIONAL AREAS AS WILDERNESS, UNTIL WE ARE CERTAIN THAT OUR NATIONAL INTEREST AND THE ECONOMIC WELL BEING OF OUR CITIZENS ARE BEING SERVED.

THANK YOU.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Dr. Bill Morris. [Not present.]
Robert Barker. [Not present.]

STATEMENT OF BENJAMIN COSTELLO, ANACONDA MINERALS CO.

Mr. COSTELLO. I am here for Mr. Barker.

My name is Ben Costello. I work for Anaconda Minerals Co., an operating company of Atlantic Richfield Co. Atlantic Richfield is primarily a domestic producer of oil, gas, and minerals. Therefore, we are very concerned with the management of our Nation's public lands. We believe it is essential for the delegation to decide on a wilderness proposal which will provide a balance of multiple uses.

Anaconda believes that areas should be explored for their energy and mineral potential prior to permanent placement in a highly restrictive single-use management prescription, such as wilderness.

When a wilderness system was first contemplated, proponents emphasized that only a limited amount of land was to be included and therefore, the impact on mineral resources minimized. The first 14.3 million acres that were designated as wilderness in 1964 were considered an almost miniscule fraction of the Nation's land.

While Congress has effectively prevented lawful mineral activity from proceeding in wilderness areas, in addition, through various appropriations bills, it has effectively extended the closure of lands from any use to another 40 million acres of land generally under wilderness consideration, thus preempting the land-use decision-making process.

Land placed in wilderness remains so in perpetuity until Congress determines otherwise. It seems only reasonable that land unsuitable for wilderness be returned to multiple-use management in perpetuity until Congress determines otherwise. We are not opposed to the concept of wilderness designation; however, we are opposed to lands being tied up in de facto wilderness. When Congress makes its decisions as to which areas should be designated wilderness, there is a concurrent responsibility to release areas deemed unsuitable for wilderness to other uses. The agencies responsible for managing lands need to have some certainty as to how they should manage these lands.

Anaconda believes that continual wilderness study of RARE II lands must be terminated and that the legal sufficiency of the RARE II process must be statutorily affirmed.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Costello follows:]

TESTIMONY ON IDAHO WILDERNESS

MY NAME IS BEN COSTELLO. I WORK FOR ANACONDA MINERALS COMPANY, AN OPERATING COMPANY OF ATLANTIC RICHFIELD COMPANY. ATLANTIC RICHFIELD IS PRIMARILY A DOMESTIC PRODUCER OF OIL AND GAS AND MINERALS. THEREFORE, WE ARE VERY CONCERNED WITH THE MANAGEMENT OF OUR NATION'S PUBLIC LANDS. WE BELIEVE IT IS ESSENTIAL FOR THE DELEGATION TO DECIDE ON A WILDERNESS PROPOSAL WHICH WILL PROVIDE A BALANCE OF MULTIPLE USES. ANACONDA IS NOT OPPOSED TO THE CONCEPT OF WILDERNESS. ON THE CONTRARY, WE RECOGNIZE THAT WILDERNESS LANDS ARE AN IMPORTANT PART OF OUR NATIONAL HERITAGE. WE DO NOT BELIEVE, HOWEVER, THAT LANDS CONTAINING ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL SHOULD BE DESIGNATED AS WILDERNESS. IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT PRIORITY CONSIDERATION BE GIVEN TO EXPLORATION IN THOSE AREAS WHICH CONTAIN POTENTIAL FOR ENERGY AND MINERAL RESERVES BEFORE A LONG-TERM DECISION, SUCH AS WILDERNESS, IS MADE. ANACONDA BELIEVES THAT AREAS SHOULD BE EXPLORED FOR THEIR ENERGY AND MINERAL POTENTIAL PRIOR TO PERMANENT PLACEMENT IN A HIGHLY RESTRICTIVE SINGLE-USE MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION, SUCH AS WILDERNESS.

WHEN A WILDERNESS SYSTEM WAS FIRST CONTEMPLATED, PROPONENTS EMPHASIZED THAT ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT OF LAND WAS TO BE INCLUDED

AND THEREFORE, THE IMPACT ON MINERAL RESOURCES MINIMIZED. THE FIRST 14.3 MILLION ACRES THAT WERE DESIGNATED AS WILDERNESS IN 1964 WERE CONSIDERED AN "ALMOST MINISCULE FRACTION" OF THE NATION'S LAND. BUT AS THOSE ACRES DESIGNATED AS WILDERNESS HAVE MOUNTED THROUGH THE YEARS, THE LAND POSSIBILITIES FOR COMPETING INTERESTS OUTSIDE OF WILDERNESS HAVE DECLINED WHILE THE INTERPRETATION OF WHAT USES ARE ALLOWABLE IN WILDERNESS HAS NARROWLY CONSTRICTED THE ACTUAL USE OF THOSE LANDS INCLUDING AN EFFECTIVE BAN ON LEGALLY PERMISSIBLE MINING ACTIVITY UNDER THE 1964 WILDERNESS ACT.

WHILE CONGRESS HAS EFFECTIVELY PREVENTED LAWFUL MINERAL ACTIVITY FROM PROCEEDING IN WILDERNESS AREAS, IN ADDITION, THROUGH VARIOUS APPROPRIATIONS BILLS, IT HAS EFFECTIVELY EXTENDED THE CLOSURE OF LANDS FROM ANY USE TO ANOTHER 40 MILLION ACRES OF LAND GENERALLY UNDER WILDERNESS CONSIDERATION, THUS PRE-EMPTING THE LAND-USE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS.

THE REACH FOR MORE LAND TO BE PLACED IN WILDERNESS -- OFF-LIMITS AND INACCESSIBLE TO ALL BUT A LIMITED SECTOR OF A GROWING POPULATION -- HAS MET WITH INCREASING RESISTANCE AS IT HAS BECOME EVIDENT THAT PROPONENTS ARE UNWILLING TO CONSIDER ALTERNATE NON-

EXCLUSIVE USES OF THE LAND IN THEIR EAGERNESS TO DECLARE WILDERNESS THE HIGHEST AND BEST USE.

THE NOTION THAT WILDERNESS AND MINERAL EXPLORATION ARE INCOMPATIBLE IS OUTDATED AND CLEARLY FALSE. MINERAL EXPLORATION RESULTS IN MINIMAL, TEMPORARY INTRUSION IN THE LAND. MINERAL DEVELOPMENT, OUTSIDE OF SURFACE MINING, RESULTS IN MINIMAL TEMPORARY DISTURBANCE OF THE LAND.

AMERICANS SEEM TO HAVE SOME MISCONCEPTION ABOUT THE ACTUAL IMPACT OF MINING ACTIVITIES ON THE NATION'S LANDS. THE BUREAU OF MINES' (INFORMATION CIRCULAR 8862 PUBLISHED IN 1982) REPORT ENTITLED "LAND UTILIZATION AND RECLAMATION IN THE MINING INDUSTRY, 1930-1980" POINTS OUT THAT LAND USED FOR MINING FROM 1930 THROUGH 1980, A PERIOD WHEN DOMESTIC MINING ACTIVITIES WERE CALLED UPON TO FULFILL MINERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THREE WARS AND AN EXPANSIVE ECONOMY, AMOUNTED TO A CUMULATIVE TOTAL OF 5.7 MILLION ACRES OR JUST ONE-QUARTER OF ONE PERCENT OF THE TOTAL U.S. LAND MASS AND THAT FIGURE INCLUDES COAL MINING AND SAND AND GRAVEL OPERATIONS. CURRENTLY 0.13 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL U.S. LAND MASS IS BEING USED FOR MINING OR MINERAL PROCESSING ACTIVITIES WHILE 70 PERCENT IS USED FOR AGRICULTURE, 3.4 PERCENT FOR NATIONAL PARKS, 3 PERCENT FOR URBAN AREAS AND 1.1 PERCENT FOR FOREST SERVICE WILDERNESS

AREAS. LAND CURRENTLY DEDICATED TO MINING IS EQUIVALENT TO THE AREA USED BY RAILROADS OR ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF THE AREA USED BY AIRPORTS.

WE WOULD SUPPORT A WILDERNESS PROPOSAL CALLING FOR PERMANENT RELEASE OF THOSE AREAS DETERMINED NOT SUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS DESIGNATION.

LAND PLACED IN WILDERNESS REMAINS SO IN PERPETUITY UNTIL CONGRESS DETERMINES OTHERWISE. IT SEEMS ONLY REASONABLE THAT LAND UNSUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS BE RETURNED TO MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT IN PERPETUITY UNTIL CONGRESS DETERMINES OTHERWISE. AS STATED PREVIOUSLY, WE ARE NOT OPPOSED TO THE CONCEPT OF WILDERNESS DESIGNATION; HOWEVER, WE ARE OPPOSED TO LANDS BEING TIED UP IN "DE FACTO" WILDERNESS. WHEN CONGRESS MAKES ITS DECISIONS AS TO WHICH AREAS SHOULD BE DESIGNATED WILDERNESS, THERE IS A CONCURRENT RESPONSIBILITY TO RELEASE AREAS DEEMED UNSUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS TO OTHER USES. THE AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR MANAGING LANDS NEED TO HAVE SOME CERTAINTY AS TO HOW THEY SHOULD MANAGE THESE LANDS.

ANACONDA BELIEVES THAT CONTINUAL WILDERNESS STUDY OF RARE II LANDS MUST BE TERMINATED AND THAT THE LEGAL SUFFICIENCY OF THE

RARE II PROCESS MUST BE STATUTORILY AFFIRMED. WE FEEL THAT ENOUGH TIME AND EFFORT HAVE BEEN EXPENDED IN STUDYING THE SAME FOREST LANDS. SINCE MORE THAN TEN YEARS HAVE BEEN SPENT GATHERING DATA, NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE SOME DEFINITE DECISIONS. WHILE SOME AREAS SHOULD BE DESIGNATED WILDERNESS, MANY AREAS SHOULD NOT. THOSE AREAS FOUND UNSUITABLE SHOULD BE RELEASED FROM STUDY AND RETURNED TO A MULTIPLE USE CLASSIFICATION SO THAT THE FOREST SERVICE CAN DECIDE HOW TO MANAGE THESE LANDS.

ANACONDA WOULD LIKE TO THANK THE IDAHO DELEGATION FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT OUR VIEWS HERE TODAY. WE COMMEND YOU FOR HOLDING THESE PUBLIC MEETINGS IN AN EFFORT TO SEEK THE VIEWS OF YOUR CONSTITUENCY PRIOR TO DRAFTING THE ACTUAL WILDERNESS LEGISLATION ITSELF. A DETAILED WRITTEN STATEMENT REFLECTING OUR CONCERNS WITH SPECIFIC WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS WILL BE PROVIDED LATER FOR THE RECORD.

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The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.
Mr. David Suhr.

STATEMENT OF DAVE SUHR, ASARCO, WALLACE, IDAHO

Mr. SUHR. My name is Dave Suhr, and I am presenting this testimony on behalf of Mr. Stan Huff who has been a resident of Idaho all his life, and has practiced as a professional geologist for Asarco for nearly 28 years.

We, as many others, wish to see the RARE II process end, and certainly do not want a RARE III.

We are all advocates of wilderness to some degree; but, first and foremost, we must live in the real world where we are entirely dependent on the basic industries. Realization of this is the key to a rational solution to the wilderness-development standoff.

We recognize the need for wilderness and the need for land to be available for multiple use, but the piecemeal allocation of public lands to virtually nonuse status is completely unacceptable.

Our record of stewardship in Idaho's public lands shows that our piecemeal allocations began in 1931 by the setting aside the Idaho Primitive Area.

In 1964, the Wilderness Act included 989,000 acres in the Welway-Bitterrot Wilderness and designated a study for "wilderness suitability" the Idaho Primitive Area of 1.2 million acres, the Salmon River Breaks Area of 217,000 acres, and the 200,000 acres of the Sawtooth Primitive Area. The Sawtooth was later included in the wilderness list.

In 1968, the Middle Fork of the Salmon River was designated a Wild River.

In 1974, the Sawtooth Wilderness Area was included in the new 754,000-acre Sawtooth National Recreational Area, and was purposely enlarged to include an ASARCO mineral deposit.

In 1975, the forming of the Hells Canyon Wilderness and Recreation Area comprised 350,000 acres.

In 1977, 206,000 acres were placed in the Gospel Hump Wilderness.

In 1978, the St. Joe River was designated a Wild and Scenic River.

In 1979, we added to the list the River of No Return Wilderness, 125 miles and Wild and Scenic River and the Magruder Corridor consisting of 2,305,000 acres.

We may put an end to RARE II and not have a RARE III, but the piecemeal process will continue.

Judging from our past track record and the fact that current laws, rules, and regulations protect the public lands, we have to recommend—no more wilderness.

We thank you for this opportunity to express our views on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. You got the bottom line very clear.

Mr. Booth, you indicated that you had talked to the geologists in your company, and they had identified a number of other companies that were actively involved in or near proposed wilderness areas?

Mr. BOOTH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you provide for the committee a description of the companies and the names of the companies, the nature of their operations, and the location in which they are currently operating?

Mr. BOOTH. Yes; I could do that.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

I have no questions of the panel. Thank you very much for your testimony.

STATEMENT OF ANNE REMALEY, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Ms. REMALEY. My name is Anne Remaley. I'm a teacher from Bonners Ferry, Idaho.

My major concern in the wilderness issue is that we not make a hasty decision, and that we not be so presumptuous as to try to settle the wilderness issue once and for all. I feel that it is an ongoing decisionmaking process, and that we don't have to have the right to make decisions for future generations.

I have two reasons for this: One is that I feel historically we haven't done a very good job of protecting future needs. In 1867 Secretary of State Seward spent $7 million on what everyone thought was a frozen wasteland. Today Alaska is one of our greatest assets.

On the opposite side, I don't think we have done a very good job of protecting what consequences our land usage will have. We've washed topsoil from some of America's best farmlands, put dioxin on our roads and rendered communities uninhabitable—the list goes on and on. This is not just environmentalist dribble. These are cases listed in my paper which have been recognized by the Federal Government. We have always forged ahead with good economic and technological developments without really predicting the consequences.

A second concern I have is why we are ignoring supply and demand. My research shows that there's a 17-year surplus of coal, a 3-year surplus of lumber, a surplus of oil, and that the population rate is declining. To me, this means that our demand will probably go down, and to ignore this seems really foolish to me.

I have two recommendations. The first is that some land be established as permanent wilderness. The second is that the remaining land in question be established under a current wilderness status to be left untouched until resource needs demand its use. The status of this land could be reviewed every 10 to 20 years.

I cannot justify using it unless it really is in demand in taking that right away from future generations. I feel that such determinations should be made by the people directly affected by the decision and not us, 20 or 30 or 40 years ahead of time.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Remaley follows:]

United States Senate: Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho August 16, 1983

Presenter: Anne Remaley; B.A. University of Michigan; M.A. Michigan State University; Teacher & Chapter I Director, Boundary County Schools; Resident, Bonners Ferry, Idaho

I am concerned with two aspects of the wilderness issue. My first concern is in relation to the wilderness bill as a whole; my second concern is specifically in relation to Idaho.

I am extremely concerned that we not be so confident and presumptuous as to try to settle the wilderness issue "once and for all" or to try to entrench the bill in "hard release" language which would eliminate Forest Service lands from future wilderness designations.[1] I believe it is dangerous and even unethical on our part to pretend to be able to accurately predict our future needs in regard to this land.

One can sight numerous cases where decisions made with the best intentions turned out to have disastrous consequences twenty years down the road. Between 1940 and 1960, industrial and agricultural development brought us many new conveniences. Little did we realize the drastic consequences of our naive and unchecked productivity. Now only a few decades later, toxic wastes from industry have contaminated thousands of water systems throughout the United States; dioxin has rendered several communities uninhabitable; birth defects have been conclusively linked to pesticides; asbestos and foam insulation have caused serious health hazards and death; many deaths have resulted from nuclear testing and uranium mining; acid rain from coal factories and auto emissions has devastated hundreds of lakes; Florida's water table has been drained, resulting in massive sink holes; California's wide-spread coastal development is now threatened with destruction by forces from the ocean.

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1. It is my understanding that the "hard-release" language proponents of the wilderness bill would eliminate wilderness from the multiple use definition and make it impossible to designate lands as wilderness areas without special legislation in the future.

Each of these cases has been documented and acknowledged by the federal government. In each of these cases, we forged ahead, enamoured with progress, either unwilling or unable to evalute the future impact of our actions. In each of these cases, we made decisions based soley on economics and production, ignoring environmental and human risks. In each case we are paying a heavy price for decisions made only 20 or 30 years ago.

As I understand it, this is what some would have us do with the wilderness issue--decide once and for all which lands will be developed and which will remain as wilderness, regardless of future needs and impact.

How can we pretend to predict what our future needs will be? How can we predict what impact new technologies, environmental research, population fluctuations, and natural or man-made disasters will have on our need for natural resources? Do we have a right to guess whether wilderness or fuel resources will be more important to our grandchildren or greatgrandchildren? I think not.

Consider, too, the ridicule Secretary of State Seward received for purchasing "the frozen wasteland" called Alaska which is now our richest state in terms of natural resources and wilderness and provides a vital security link. Who could have predicted in 1867 that we would need more reserves of lumber and oil, that wilderness would become a rarity, and that Russia, from whom the purchase was made, would become our rival? Yet Seward's decision, to the tune of $7,000,000, has given us invaluable land.

Of course we must try to make some assumptions and predictions about the future in order to take any action at all. These assumptions, for a large part, must be made on present and past factors:

1) We know that we have currently harvested an estimated 17 year surplus of ~~timber~~ coal and 3 year surplus of ~~oil~~ Hydro.[2] Supply is already running far ahead of demand which historically has led to government subsidization. Subsidization of such large industries as oil and timber runs clearly counter to the citizens' electoral mandate of 1980 for a more cautious, conservative government which demands self-sufficiency of its laborers and industries.

2) The rate of population growth has generally declined in the United States causing one to speculate that the demand for natural resources may very well decrease within future years.

3) Historically, as shown above, we have not been very apt at predicting future needs and consequences. There are simply too many variables in a technological age.

On the basis of these factors, my recommendations for wilderness designations would be as follows:

1) Establish some land as permanent wilderness. Wilderness is an absolute. Log it, take oil from it, graze it; it is no longer wilderness. It is lost forever. I believe we owe an absolute guarantee of some wilderness to ourselves and to future generations. I believe that as many counties as possible in as many states as possible should have wilderness areas.

2) Establish the remaining land in question as "current wilderness" to be left untouched until resource needs demand its use. The status of this land could be reviewed in 10 to 20 year intervals. This basically leaves this land open to future multiple use which I highly support provided that the wilderness status of these lands is retained until such time as it is deemed absolutely necessary

2. "Newsweek," July 25, 1983,

to use their resources. Such determination should be made by the people directly affected by the decision, not by us, 20,30 or 40 years ahead of time.

It seems unjustafiable and utterly absurd to committ large tracts of land to further development when the resources are not presently needed and future needs are difficult to predict.

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My second conern relates specifically to wilderness lands in Idaho.
In Idaho especially, I feel that wilderness is a vital factor in retaining the lifestyle and character of the people. Educational, medical, and cultural facilities are severly lacking in North Idaho. We don't pay high taxes, we don't get many services. What we do get is clean air and water, a feeling of being in God's country, and many individual rights and freedoms not enjoyed by those in more populous areas.

Above all, Idahoans cherish their individual freedoms and independence.
Opening Idaho wilderness to any large scale operations such as oil development would bring an influx of population followed by more support industries and businesses and more people. Ironically, all of this economic development will spell an end to the freedoms Idahoans value most--cities and their ordinances will expand into rural areas, air and water quality will be sacrificed, hunting and wood-cutting will be restricted, salaries and services will increase but so will taxes and restrictions such as building codes.
Wilderness is a buffer that allows Idahoans to retain their individualistic life style and freedom. I fully believe that the people in Boundary County would vote 2 to 1 to establish this wilderness buffer to retain their life style.

In 1979, a proposed pulp mill development which was generally seen as a battle between economic development and environmental preservation, was shot down

two to one in a county-wide referendum. This is consistent with the feedback Boundary County Commissioner Bill Currie has received from his constituents; two-thirds of whom support making Long Canyon a wilderness area.

There are T-shirts and buttons that read "Welcome to Idaho--Set your clock back 25 years." We wear these proudly! We are so lucky to be 25 years behind! We can learn from the mistakes others have made. Why do we continue to see progress in terms of following in the footsteps of other states who are now scurrying to clean up the messes they have inherited in the name of progress?

We have something in North Idaho that few others in the continental U.S. can match--clean air and water, abundant wildlife, extensive areas which have been left untouched by man. What is wrong with us cherishing and being proud of our wilderness?

We, too, can deplete our natural resources,sacrifice our way of life, and plunder our wilderness areas. But then we will no longer be unique. We will no longer be Idaho.

It disturbs me greatly that in this great country which was founded on hard-won freedoms and long thought ou ideals, that we have come to allow economic expansion and greed to become the basis for our decision-making. Don't we have the guts any more to recognize the inherent value of the gifts that God gave us such as the wilderness?

Senate Comm. on Natural Resources--CdA, Idaho --Anne Romaley--5

I am proud of Idaho.

I am proud of its people and their fierce spirit which keeps alive the values and freedoms on which this country was founded.

I am proud of the large wilderness areas that symbolize our desire to be unique and self-sufficient.

I believe that wilderness is a gem that will grow only more valuable spirtually, aesthetically, and yes, even economically, with time.

If any of the wilderness must be sacrificed, then let it be decided only when its resources are desparately needed.

For it we sacrifice our wilderness, we will sacrifice our uniqueness, we will sacrifice Idaho, and some of God's best work.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Laura Venard.

STATEMENT OF LAURA VENARD, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Ms. VENARD. Senator McClure, ladies and gentlemen, I am Laura Venard, a retired high school teacher.

I have come here in support of the Selkirk Crest and Long Canyon as wilderness areas. I have lived in Bonners Ferry for almost 24 years. We came here from the Midwest in search of living away from the city and closer to nature. There are many other in Boundary County like us.

There are many uses of the wilderness without including lumber. My sons are lovers of the mountains, one lost his life in them. It did not curtail the others from pursuing the same love. They have climbed the peaks and know them well, more so than many long-time residents. They have utilized the mountains for practical and aesthetic purposes, hunting, fishing, huckleberrying, mushrooming, as well as for photography, recreation, and studying, and solitude.

They have brought back to the public their findings in the form of slide shows, wood sculptures, art objects, photographs, and custom-made signs which they sell in their shop. There are others like that who appreciate nature, and who have the ingenuity to do something else besides depending on the lumbering business.

Diversity is a necessity in a small mining or lumbering town. These places can dwindle and die from lack of imagination. I know that from experience. I was raised in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. I can appreciate the needs of lumbermen. My father worked mining and lumbering. My maternal grandfather was a forester for the government in Finland. He was honored for 50 years of active sevice.

I can appreciate the necessity for conserving our natural wells.

The Chairman. Thank you very much. Sorry our time is so constrained.

Howard Monks.

STATEMENT OF HOWARD MONKS, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Mr. MONKS. Senator McClure, my name is Howard Monks, Jr. I'm a most-of-my-life resident of Bonners Ferry, and I was born there in 1917.

I would like to speak specifically in support of the Selkirk Crest, Long Canyon wilderness idea. I feel that this area contains a very small percentage of the logging basis of the Forest Service plan in Boundary County, and the loss of this small amount can more than be made up in the long run by a vigorous exploitation of the area as a tourist attraction.

My appeal is simply that if we are to err in our decisions about the future of the areas like this, let us err in the area of conservatism, and let us make that mistake and we can change that later. But if we logged it, we're out of luck for a long time to come.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Brenda Tarvin.

STATEMENT OF BRENDA TARVIN, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Ms. TARVIN. Hello. Today I'd like to say a little something about changes, and my attitude about change is that it's gross, and I'd like my statements heard in that vein.

I'm not against timber management or logging, and I appreciate the safeguards that protect our public lands from indiscriminate logging. This lends itself to even protect the logging industry. However, I feel the Forest Service has as its management priority a timber-only attitude, and I would like to have equal value considerations given to other areas of forest management.

Forests have more than just a monetary value, and that's only one aspect. I do not agree with plans to keep on logging especially when it's not even economical. This practice imposes an unfair kind of false economy on all of us who live in areas with a timber based economy. Rather, I would like to see us change and grow by diversifying our economic base.

I do not believe Long Canyon is more beneficial to our economy for its timber than for its wilderness qualities. There are many areas with timber attributes, but only one unroaded wild Long Canyon.

I believe many elected officials are capable of changing their attitudes, and, in fact, have. And hopefully, I'll see the time when this will come around.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Mike Oehler.

STATEMENT OF MIKE OEHLER, PRESIDENT, HOBBIT HOUSING

Mr. OEHLER. Mike Oehler, Senator.

This is to respectfully request that you include in your bill Salmo Priest and Long Canyon as areas to be designated wilderness.

No doubt you'll get a lot of testimony today regarding the beauty of these areas. Magnificent, awe inspiring, inspirational * * * these are some of the words you may hear to describe them. They are, in fact, two of the real jewels of the Northwest.

I think it would be folly to log small portions of these areas. Let me draw a parallel. What if, say, a community owned several paintings worth millions of dollars. Would it be wise to slice out portions of the paintings to sell them? No, because it would destroy the value of the paintings as a whole. And to log selected portions of these areas would bring small gain while ruining the areas as a whole.

And, as the few remaining wilds in America are systematically being developed, those which are left will increase in value.

Some people like to point out that Idaho already has more wilderness than any other State in the lower 48. They use this as a rationale for not expanding the system. How unfortunate this attitude is may be seen in these parallels. Los Angeles has more movie industry and New York more money exchange than any other places in the Nation, but it would hardly be in LA's interest to prohibit more movie stars, or in New York's to limit the money markets. Each area must capitalize on the features which make it unique. Though logging is one of our most important industries,

and is a dangerous, hard and honorable profession, it is not what makes Idaho unique, for logging takes place in many States in the Union. It is wilderness that makes Idaho unique.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Oehler follows:]

MIKE OEHLER
PRESIDENT

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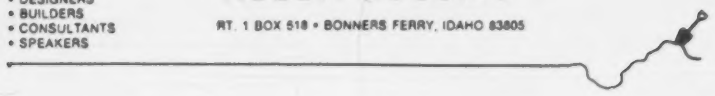

Wilderness Testimony
of Mike Oehler
to Senator McClure

This is to respectifully request that you, Senator McClure, include in your bill Salmo-Priest and Long Canyon as areas to be designated wilderness.

No doubt you will get much testimony regarding the beauty of these two areas. Magnificent, awe inspiring, inspirational... these are but a few of the words you may hear to describe them. They are, in fact, two of the real jewels of the Northwest.

It would be folly indeed to log portions of these areas. Let me draw a parallel. What if, say, a community owned several paintings worth millions of dollars. Would it be wise to slice out portions of the paintings to sell them? Certainly not, for it would destroy the value of the paintings as a whole. And to log selected portions of these areas would bring small gain while ruining the areas as a whole.

And, as the few remaining wilds in America are systematically being developed, those which are left will increase in value.

Some people like to point out that Idaho already has more wilderness than any other state in the lower 48. They use this

as a rationale for not expanding the system. How unfortunate this attitude is may be seen in these parallels: Los Angeles has more movie industry and New York more money exchange than any other places in the nation, but it would hardly be in LA's interest to prohibit more movie stars, nor in New York's to limit the money markets. Each area must capitalize on the features which make it unique. Though logging is one of our most important industries, and is a dangerous, hard and honorable profession, it is not what makes Idaho unique, for logging takes place in many states in the union. It is wilderness which makes Idaho unique.

It is precisely because Idaho is a wild rugged place that tourism flourishes as our state's second most important industry. The very word "wilderness" makes the breath quicken and the pulse pound for those stuck in the cities. When they see a map of our state dotted with wilderness then they know it is a place of adventure and beauty. They are drawn in as surely as bears to honey. Putting land in wilderness is not locking it up, it is opening it up -- to the tourist dollar.

It is my understanding that the 7,000 acres that the industry wants to log in Long Canyon will constitute only about 3% of the saw logs for the two major mills in Boundary County for a period of just ten years. The 7,000 acres are roughly just 1% of the county's land area. We aren't asking for much.

The great majority of people in Boundary County favor wilderness for Long Canyon, as you would discover were we allowed an advisory vote on the matter. Remember, please, that this is the county which a few years ago, despite a then unemployment rate of 18%,

turned down the Toypack pulp mill by a vote of 56% to 44%. It is the county where two comissioners were defeated after they voted to cut down some of the courthouse maples despite extensive public protest. It is an environmentally orientated county where the local paper vigorously supports wilderness for Long Canyon. Do not be misled by the resolutions of the officials and the Chamber of Commerce who favor logging the 7,000 acres. They passed their resolutions without a word of public input knowing, no doubt, what an uproar the resolutions would cause.

As you yourself have stated, Senator, wilderness classification is not irreversible. Unfortunately, the effect of logging in a pristine area is. If we allow logging in Long Canyon and Salmo-Priest our children will never have the opportunity to see the land as God created it. Most of the Selkirks were unroaded till after World War II. In the period of one generation we roaded and logged all but one major drainage: Long Canyon. Don't we owe our children the choice? Please, Senator, help us protect these two magnificent areas with wilderness classification.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.
Mr. Art Manley.

STATEMENT OF ART MANLEY, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Mr. MANLEY. Senator McClure, my name is Art Manley. I live in Coeur d'Alene.

The reason—the major reason for wilderness designation is to protect very special areas whether for rare plant species, game habitat, critical watersheds or even special scenic values. That designation and protection must be by Congress if it's going to be permanent, if it's going to be meaningful.

I think three areas in particular fit those qualifications in several respects, and I have hiked and backpacked in each of those three. One, of course, is Salmo Priest, which I think has—on the upper Priest River area has the only or the nearest to a rain forest in the State of Idaho that I know of, and some very special and quite rare plant species, and old-growth timber. Long Canyon, of course, has been discussed at length already, and I won't go back into that. The Mallard-Larkins area, I would particularly urge that Snow Peak be included and added to that area along with enough buffer area around in the lower country so that there are no roads close to the major areas particularly that support the largest goat herds in the State of Idaho. And those goats have been transplanted up to Pend Oreille, for instance, and many other places, even throughout the country.

I point out, also, that as far as the panhandle is concerned, and I would have to include the greater Spokane area because that's almost a part of us here in the use of our national forests, that we don't have a designated wilderness area within at least 5 or 6 hours of travel. Some of these areas, if designated, could cut that time in half, and there's a lot of pressure coming from these areas.

Finally, I would suggest intensive management of the lands both public and private that we have not forestry would be the long-range solution.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Carol Stacey.

STATEMENT OF CAROL STACEY, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Ms. STACEY. Thank you. I would like to speak in favor of as much wilderness as possible, and also protecting as much land that is not quite worthy of being called wilderness from exploitation until such time as the lumber companies can be a little less hard on the land they do harvest.

My principal reason is that I think that there's a tendency to overestimate future demands. This is what got WHOOPS in trouble, that's what got Tosco and Exxon in trouble with shale; it has got the lumber companies in trouble when they overbid a few years ago on timber sales; and it's what got the paper industry currently in awful trouble here.

In my business, we consume about 150 tons of newsprint a year. What's going on is a glut in a price war.

The documents I have submitted include a couple of articles on the effort of eastern mills—papermills to raise their prices to $500 a ton; the ultimate result which was the western mills undercut them in price, discounted, and the current price is 5 percent less than it was at the beginning of the year, $445 a ton. And as far as consumption goes, one of the sheets that I submitted shows what's happened to the price of newsprint in the last 10 years. Namely, it has gone up very steeply until this year. Meanwhile, utilization has slowed in the early 1970's and leveled off flat in the 1980's. But let me assure you that advertising is way up. It's more profitable than ever. There's more advertising in newspapers than ever, and advertisers are very clever in their use. They're just like motorists who get more miles per gallon. We now get more advertising per square inch than would have been believed possible in the early 1970's. And I believe the lessons of over—of high prices, high postal rates, repeated shortages have not been lost on the users, and we must assume that the timber industry can be very far off in their estimate of what they need, at least for paper products.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Stacey follows:]

Testimony of Carol Stacey, 424 Foster, Coeur d'Alene Idaho
Editor and co-owner Nickels Worth Publications

I would like to protest the way the question has been put. We should not be asking how much land is needed for wilderness, or what parcels are most worthy of saving from the ravages of current timber harvesting practices. We should not feel rushed into deciding for once and all what we must sacrifice to the timber industry. We should leave as many decisions as we can to the next generation. We should ask instead how much the timber industry really needs to have, in the short run, in "hard release" to meet demand.

Overestimating future demand is what got WHOOPS into so much trouble. Overestimating future demand created a glut in oil, and caused Exxon and Tosco to lose a fortune on shale oil. Overestimating demand led the timber companies to bid too high a couple years ago and over-estimating in the one area of wood products with which I must deal - newsprint - has led to a glut in supply and a sort of price war, currently in progress, which isn't very good for the long range health of the paper industry.

First, when listening to wood products industry people quote figures, you need to recognize that this is an international industry. For practical purposes we're connected to Canada. In newsprint there are two markets in North America, one for western US and western Canada, and one for eastern US and eastern Canada. When prices get too high on one side of the Mississippi, paper buyers go shopping in the other market, and this is one reason why the eastern mills are not able to extract $500 a ton from their customers

Second, newsprint industry people recognize that their consumers are learning to economize, but they don't seem to understand that these economies learned in times of shortage, of inflation, of high postal rates and recession can become established habits. Ultimately, the newsprint industry is a supplier for the advertising industry. As a seller of advertising space, I find my customers have become sophisticated, selective, and careful. I don't think they're going to go back to the free spending ways of the 1970's.

To listen to timber representatives you'd think the economy will collapse if they don't get every last stick of wood out of Idaho. As a consumer of wood products - we use about 150 tons of newsprint a year - I wouldn't want to deprive the industry of wood it really needs. But I simply don't believe their projections of future need are any better now than they have been in the past.

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Publishers Auxiliary July 25 '83

Western newsprint mills cut market price 5%

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Western U.S. and Canadian newsprint mills cut their prices 5 percent in mid-July to $445 per metric ton.

The official price cut, which followed widespread discounting in the West, reportedly stunned the big Eastern newsprint producers that had raised their prices to $500 per metric ton July 1. The Western price reduction is retroactive to July 1.

Western newsprint rarely is sold east of the Dakotas, but at least one Western mill said it was considering shipping its cheaper newsprint farther east to undercut the high-priced Eastern mills.

Major newsprint buyers contacted last week said Eastern producers had not yet responded to the Western price cut. The three largest Eastern Canadian newsprint manufacturers, Abitibi-Price Inc., Consolidated-Bathurst Inc. and CIP Inc., along with a number of other mills, are continuing to stick with the July 1 increase from $468.50 to $500 per metric ton, buyers said.

Virtually every Western U.S. and Canadian newsprint mill went along with the price cut, according to mill executives and buyers. "All the majors have gone," said Brian Cooper, vice president for pulp and paper at Crown Zellerbach Canada Ltd.

Eastern producers that have raised their prices to $500 are suffering from lost orders in a glutted newsprint market, said Scripps-Howard Supply Co. general manager Jack O'Brien. "They're taking a pretty good shot," he said. Scripps-Howard has so far publicly refused to pay the higher prices.

Because the Eastern and Western newsprint markets overla[illegible]ery little, it was not clear last week whether the price reduction in the West would eventually force down Eastern prices or whether a dual pricing system could develop. Newsday newsprint buyer Jim Fitzgerald predicted Eastern mills would respond to the Western moves, but others were still looking for price signals in the midst of what one called the "chaotic market conditions."

Newprint producers tried all last year to raise their market price above $500, an effort that ended in November with a 6 percent price drop to $468.50.

Newsprint mills try July 1 increase

Big producers try to force up price

MONTREAL— Despite a continuing newsprint glut, the three largest eastern Canadian newsprint producers raised their official prices July 1 from $468.50 to $500 a metric ton.

Canada's Abitibi-Price Inc., Consolidated-Bathurst Inc. and CIP Inc. were joined by Bowater Southern Paper Corp. and several smaller U.S. and Canadian mills in the July 1 price hike, according to major newsprint buyers surveyed last week.

However, many North American newsprint mills have not announced price increases, and several that had planned July 1 boosts have backed off. Also, no price increases have been announced by mills in the western United States and Canada.

St. Regis Paper Co. delayed its price rise until Aug. 16, Great Northern Paper Co. and International Paper Co. pushed back their increases to Sept. 1, and Kimberly-Clark Corp. and Garden State Paper Co. backed off to Aug. 1, buyers said. Many newsprint producers that raised their official prices July 1 are offering special deals and discounts, according to the buyers.

"Scripps-Howard is not buying a single ton of $500-a-ton newsprint up until Sept. 1," declared Scripps-Howard Supply Co. assistant general manager Dennis Bushman.

"We're not buying at the new price," said Cox Enterprises newsprint buyer Joseph Englert, who called the increase "a strong-armed attempt by the manufacturers to demonstrate that they are in control."

Bushman, Englert and the other buyers contacted estimated that less than half the newsprint on the market was being sold at the higher price. But they agreed that the price boost probably would stick if the large newsprint producers that raised their prices July 1 were willing to suffer sales losses for a few months. "They may have just decided to take a beating," said Knight-Ridder newsprint consultant Fred Chait.

If the price hike does stick, it probably won't be before Sept. 1, most of the buyers predicted. Times-Mirror's Jim Fitzgerald, who buys newsprint for Long Island (N.Y.) Newsday and the chain's Connecticut dailies, held out the possibility that producers raising their prices July 1 could end up cutting them retroactively if the boost failed to take hold.

In the meantime, though, "I imagine plenty of people are paying the higher prices," Chait said.

The increase would boost newsprint prices back to where they were last November, when the market price unexpectedly dropped 6 percent. The price had stood at $500 a metric ton since the summer of 1981, and repeated attempts to raise it further last year failed in the face of a deepening recession.

Consumption to climb steadily

MADISON, Wis.— U.S. newsprint consumption, which has been flat since 1979, will begin rising steadily this year and probably will hit mill capacity within the next five years, according to newsprint industry analyst Jon G. Udell.

But the exact year that U.S. newsprint demand will exceed supply is impossible to predict, added Udell, a University of Wisconsin business professor who prepares annual newsprint studies for the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

Udell's projections for the rest of the decade, released in May, predict that U.S. newsprint consumption will rise from 10.176 million metric tons in 1982 to 12.2 million tons in 1990. Those figures are based on 30-pound basis weight.

In 1982 Canada shipped 69 percent of its newsprint to the United States, while U.S. mills shipped 94 percent of their production to domestic markets. If those shipments are extrapolated to current total North American capacity, U.S. newsprint consumers would have a total potential supply of 11.9 million metric tons. Udell's projections show U.S. consumption passing that level in 1989.

But Udell said a number of factors would probably make U.S. consumption reach North American mill capacity well before 1989. Growth in world newsprint demand, for example, could reduce the amount available for U.S. consumers, he said. Also, old, inefficient newsprint mills could be permanently closed. Or, he speculated, pulp supplies could be diverted to other kinds of paper.

Current North American newsprint consumption is only about 82 percent of capacity, according to industry figures, a situation that forced manufacturers to make an unprecedented price cut late last year. The last time newsprint demand exceeded supplies, in the late 1970s, prices rose sharply.

The price increases of the 1970s prompted widespread efforts by newspapers to use as little newsprint as possible, according to Udell. His May report cited "increased control of printing wastes, reductions in web, tighter editing, reduced supplies of newspapers for newsstands, changes in format, reduction of free distributions, greater control of press overruns, elimination of unprofitable circulations, and greater use of splicing and rewinding" as effective measures taken by publishers. "ANPA surveys of publishers indicate that total newsprint consumption was reduced by 6 percent because of conservation measures implemented during the mid-1970s," the report said.

From 1971 to 1981, according to the report, newsprint consumption by daily newspapers in the Northeastern United States dropped 3.3 percent, while consumption by North Central dailies declined 5 percent. In contrast, Southern dailies boosted their newsprint consumption by 29.3 percent and Western dailies by 33.6 percent.

During the same period, newsprint consumption by dailies in cities with fewer than 100,000 residents jumped 30.4 percent, the report said.

Source: Newspaper and Newsprint Facts at a glance, 1982-83

U.S. NEWSPRINT CONSUMPTION

1952-1982

Year	Short Tons (Thousands)	Year	Short Tons (Thousands)
1952	5,614	1969	9,239
1953	5,759	1970	9,117
1954	5,778	1971	9,248
1955	6,223	1972	9,938
1956	6,468	1973	10,195
1957	6,436	1974	10,102
1958	6,229	1975	9,172
1959	6,704	1976	9,577
1960	6,962	1977	10,228
1961	6,919	1978	10,878
1962	7,018		
1963	7,075		Metric Tons
1964	7,539	Year	(Thousands)
1965	8,016	1979	10,197
1966	8,580	1980	10,088
1967	8,660	1981	10,164
1968	8,744	1982	10,115

Source: ANPA

Note: Tonnage for years prior to 1974 has been recalculated to a 30-pound basis for comparative purposes.
To convert short tons to metric tons, divide short tons by 1.1023.

NEWSPRINT MISCELLANY

Basis Weight/Grammage

The weight in pounds of a ream (500 sheets) of newsprint 24 by 36 inches (equal to 3,000 square feet) is its basis weight. Virtually all U.S. and Canadian newsprint capacity is on a nominal 30-lb. basis weight standard. In metric terms, this is expressed as grammage, or the weight in grams of one sheet of newsprint measuring one square meter. Thus a 30-lb. basis weight is equivalent to a grammage of 48.8 (more frequently expressed as 48.8 g/m²).

Basis weight/grammage conversion tables appear on page 27.

Offset Newspapers

ANPA reports that 1,403 of the nation's 1,772 daily newspapers were printed by offset in 1981. They represented 79.2 percent of the total number of U.S. dailies and 53.4 percent of total circulation. (1982 figures were not available at press time.)

Newsprint Storage

ANPA/RI recommends storing newsprint at a temperature of 60° to 70° F. Newsprint that has been in transit under frigid conditions should be kept in a warm storage room several weeks before it is used on press.

Unwound newsprint gives up or takes on moisture in seconds; therefore, says ANPA/RI, most experts recommend that the pressroom environment be maintained at 45 percent relative humidity. Many newspapers have humidity control devices in their pressroom air handling systems or supplemental humidity units operating in the pressroom areas. Proper humidity conditions definitely aid runability.

Newsprint and Environment

Wood for newsprint is a renewable natural resource. In Canada, it comes from nearly a million square miles of forest, 80 percent owned by the public. Wood is harvested in accordance with rules laid down by the provincial governments.

The forests are managed so as to give perpetual yield. The annual cut is far less than annual growth. Thus the current wood supply can be maintained in perpetuity. Mature trees left unharvested fall prey to fire, insects, disease, and decay.

Canadian mills are involved in a costly long-term anti-pollution program. Meanwhile, both government and industry researchers continue to seek improved methods of waste disposal.

Almost three million tons of old newspapers are collected annually in the U.S. for recycling in the U.S. and overseas. They go into such products as paperboard, wallboard, insulation and more than a million tons of reprocessed newsprint.

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CANADA LEADS WORLD IN NEWSPRINT PRODUCTION

Source: CPPA

1982
Production, 000's*

Nation	Metric Tons	Percent of Total
Canada	8,117	32.2
United States	4,574	18.1
Japan	2,570	10.2
U.S.S.R.	1,355	5.4
Sweden	1,335	5.3
Finland	1,298	5.2
Norway	666	2.6
West Germany	541	2.1
South Africa	364	1.4
Australia	362	1.4

*Estimated
Total World Production (1982 Est.)—25,212,000 metric tons
(Total includes Peoples' Republic of China.)

U.S. IS WORLD'S LEADING CONSUMER OF NEWSPRINT

Source: CPPA

1982
Consumption, 000's*

Nation	Metric Tons	Percent of Total
United States	10,115	40.6
Japan	2,620	10.5
Britain	1,283	5.2
West Germany	1,084	4.4
U.S.S.R.	1,068	4.3
Canada	934	3.8
France	581	2.3
Australia	546	2.2
Netherlands	366	1.5
Sweden	308	1.2
Italy	300	1.2

*Estimated
Total World Demand (1982 Est.)—24,913,000 metric tons
(Total includes Peoples' Republic of China.)

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THE PRICE OF NEWSPRINT—1932–1982*

	Short Tons		Short Tons
1932	$ 48.33	1958	$134.00
1933	41.25	1959	134.00
1934	40.00	1960	134.00
1935	40.00	1961	134.00
1936	41.00	1962	134.00
1937	42.50	1963	134.00
1938	50.00	1964	134.00
1939	50.00	1965	134.00
1940	50.00	1966	136.92
1941	50.00	1967	140.50
1942	50.00	1968	142.00
1943	54.66	1969	147.00
1944	58.00	1970	152.00
1945	60.25	1971	157.33
1946	72.25	1972	164.58
1947	88.50	1973	175.00
1948	97.67	1974	210.00
1949	100.00	1975	260.00
1950	101.00	1976	282.50
1951	111.00	1977	302.50
1952	121.00	1978	320.00
1953	126.00		
1954	126.00		Metric Tons
1955	126.00	1979	$386.11
1956	130.00	1980	436.50
1957	133.00	1981	482.50
		1982	495.00

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*Annual average contract price per ton delivered at New York City. Prices through 1973 are for 32-lb. paper; thereafter for 30-lb. One metric ton equals 1.1023 short tons.

NEWSPRINT AS AN ELEMENT OF TOTAL PUBLISHING COST

Typical dailies	1981	1982
Daily of 750,000 circulation	32.9%	28.7%
Daily of 250,000 circulation	30.0%	28.6%
Daily of 50,000 circulation	26.5%	26.9%
Daily of 9,000 circulation	15.8%	15.9%

(85% of all dailies have less than 50,000 circulation)

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Karen Samter.

STATEMENT OF KAREN SAMTER, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Ms. SAMTER. Senator McClure, my name is Karen Samter. My husband and I are homeowners in Bonners Ferry. I taught school until our children were born. My husband has a degree in forestry and shares my views regarding wilderness.

I favor designating all the areas in Idaho which meet the specifications of wilderness as wilderness. I am especially concerned that Long Canyon be preserved as wilderness areas under the wilderness bill.

One of the reasons I advocate the importance—I advocate this is the importance that the old-growth forests such as that found in Long Canyon have in maintaining healthy and varied wildlife. These uneven aged silva culturely over-mature stands exhibit a high complexity and diversity of habitat. Snags and fallen trees are critical.

A study done in the Blue Mountains indicates that snags are used by 63 species of vertebrates, and downed trees by 179 species. Snags are first used for nesting, then come the primary excavators which make cavities for nests. These cavities are later used by other birds and mammals as sites for courtship rituals, nesting, reproduction, and overwintering. Insects inhabiting the wood are used as food. Downed trees provide sites for covers and production—protection, reproduction, feeding, and food storage.

The debris dams that are formed by fallen timber provide food sources, cover from predators, and protective breeding areas for fish.

To many species, the old growth forests offer optimum habitats. To some, the spotted owl, the pileated woodpecker, and many others, the old-growth forest is the only habitats. Without it, these species will become extinct.

The preservation and enhancement of wildlife is worth it to us in dollars brought into the State by hunters, fishermen, hikers, photographers, by the knowledge gained through the study of wildlife in its undisturbed, preferred environment and the thrills that our children might experience in seeing the wildlife itself.

As taxpayers, homeowners, and voters, my husband and I urge you to preserve Long Canyon as wilderness.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
David Simpson.

STATEMENT OF DAVID L. SIMPSON, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Mr. SIMPSON. Senator, I live about 30 miles north of Bonners Ferry, and moved there about 22 years ago. The main reason was because of this remoteness and its vast timbered areas. I think Idaho is one of the few remaining States in our Nation that has the opportunity because of its lands to set aside areas in wilderness. I'm in favor of Long Canyon area to be designated as wilderness area.

The economics involved, I think, are very minimal. The area is small compared to the number of acres that are left for timbering, and if it were allowed. I think the roadways and the disturbance that is done would certainly harm the animal habitat and further recreational facitilities.

I feel that there is not a large area in this State designated as wilderness, and certainly none in Boundary County or the upper area of the Panhandle, and I would certainly be in favor that the Long Canyon area be included in the wilderness area.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Simpson follows:]

THE HONORABLE JAMES McCLURE, UNITED STATES SENATOR

STATE OF IDAHO

Statement in favor of including Long Canyon in Idaho Panhandle National Forest in Wilderness Area.

My name is David L. Simpson and I reside at Star Rt.2, Box 192 Bonners Ferry, Idaho,83805. My place of residence is approximately 30 miles North of Bonners Ferry,Idaho and 10 miles south of the Canadian border known as East Port. I am a retired attorney-at-law, having moved here two years ago from the State of Illinois.

I was greatly influenced in my desire to live in Idaho because of its beautiful mountains and timberland with its vast wilderness area. I also realized that Idaho is one of the few states left in the nation that offers to its citizens and visitors an opportunity to enjoy this type of life and recreation. I had heard for years about the primitive area in central Idahoand had a most memorable experience in floating the Middle Fork of the Salmon River before I retired.

I have studied the proposals as outlined in your recent questionnaire and other information obtained and have concluded, in my opinion, that there is not a large percentage of land in Idaho designated Wilderness Area. No land in the northern panhandle area has been so designated. It is only through setting aside certain areas in true wilderness that we can keep them in a

primitive state for all to enjoy. Animals including the grizzily and caribou on the endangered species list, need such wilderness areas to survive.

The main opponent to wilderness areas seems to come from the timber industry and those associated with the economics involved. It seems to me that the small area taken in the Long Canyon area for wilderness is negligible compared to the total acreage presently allowed for timber cutting in Boundary county.

If a multiple use concept were applied to the use of such lands, timber harvesting would dominate all other uses, and would have the most devestating effect on the use of such lands for recreation and animal habitat. Roadways can only disturb animal and plant life and should not be allowed in such a beautiful primitive area.

I would urge you not to become confused with a glut of statistics and base your decision on whether or not you believe additional lands should be designated wilderness areas. Should you conclude that wilderness areas are needed, then I believe that Long Canyon is the most desireable area for this designation. I would support Proposal # 3 in your questionaire which I understand includes Long Canyon with all other lands in the county to be under the multiple use concept.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Diane McKenzie.

STATEMENT OF DIANE McKENZIE, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Ms. MCKENZIE. Senator McClure, my name is Diane McKenzie. I live in Boundary County where I am a gas station attendant. My two daughters attend Bonners Ferry High School, my husband is a horse logger, we are not rich, and I am here to ask you to please put Long Canyon in the wilderness bill as wilderness.

There are many people here today to speak for Long Canyon, and out of a small population of 7,000 in Boundary County I have more than 35 letters of people who could not be here today, which I will give you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Ms. MCKENZIE. I would like to quote from these letters briefly. First a letter by a Bonners Ferry resident, Russell Michaelsen:

> In discussing the relative merits of either the commercial viewpoint or the prowilderness viewpoints, the ability to arrive at valid comparisons and truthful conclusions is difficult because there is very little common language in which to discuss the issues.

That's been evident here today.

> I have been a logger, a mill hand, and a carpenter. I have also been a biochemist, a medical technologist, and an active participant in the arts. I know that we are finding many substitutes for wood in its traditional uses. We have never found a substitute for whole nature.
>
> The public lands of the United States of America are a heritage beyond immediate values.

Another letter by Steven McClosky, also of Bonners Ferry:

> Far too often, economic concerns have dictated how our physical and mental necessities will be met. A fact of life. Nevertheless, it is extremely important for us as a society to recognize that nature innate, such places as Long Canyon, must remain intact.
>
> Once used, nature, however managed, inevitably becomes abused.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. McKenzie follows. The letters appear in the appendix.]

August 13, 1983 FOR THE HEARING RECORD

TO: Senator James McClure

Subject: Designation of Long Canyon in the Selkirk Mountains as Wilderness area.

Senator McClure:

My name is Diane McKenzie. I live in Boundary County, Idaho, where I work as a gas station attendant. My two daughters attend Bonners Ferry High School. My husband is a horse logger. I am here today to ask you to please put Long Canyon into the Wilderness Bill as wilderness.

There are many people here today to speak for a Long Canyon Wilderness. Many more were unable to attend the hearing. I would like to read from two letters written by those who could not be present.

First, from a letter by Bonners Ferry resident, Russell Michaelsen:

"In discussing the relative merits of either the commercial viewpoint, or the pro-wilderness viewpoints, the ability to arrive at valid comparisons and truthful conclusions is difficult because there is very little common language in which to discuss the issues."

...

"One may...understand the resource values... of the undisturbed natural state of a Long Canyon by making a comparison to the value of the arts in our society. We can arrive at an ecomonic impact statement about the yearly business of maintaining a symphony orchestra. (The American Symphony Orchestra League does such an evaluation on a multifaceted level for several hundred orchestras yearly) But the real values and the long-lasting values of that orchestra cannot be measured in statistical terms. Yet who could deny the profound influence of a symphony orchestra on a metropolitan

population? Orchestras are more controlled, more understood, and of a more established tradition in the human social structure than is the mere existence of a pristine area of nature. It has only been in the last half-century that the appreciation on a mass basis has been realized for the wilderness experience."

...

"I have been a logger, a mill hand, and a carpenter. I have also been a biochemist, a medical technologist, and an active participant in the arts. I know that we are finding many substitutes for wood in the traditional uses. We have never found a substitute for whole nature."

...

The Public Lands of the United States of America are a heritage beyond immediate values. I am personally honored and sobered at the chance to express my views concerning the future of those lands."

And another letter by Steven McClosky of Bonners Ferry, Idaho.

"I am writing to express my opinion that Long Canyon should be designated a wilderness area. Far too often economic concerns have dictated how our physical and mental necessities will be met. A fact of life. Nevertheless, it is extremely important for us as a society to recognize that nature innate, such places as Long Canyon, must remain intact. Once used, nature however managed, inevitably becomes abused. In our laws we have placed ourselves as guardians. May the future of Long Canyon be a constant reminded of how prudent we have been in exercising the laws of man into the laws of nature."

Again, Senator McClure, I ask you to place Long Canyon in the Wilderness Bill as wilderness.

Diane McKenzie
Star Route 1 Box 29bb
Bonners Ferry, Idaho 83805

Diane McKenzie

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, and the letters that you submit will be made a part of the record.

Ms. MCKENZIE. Senator McClure, you've been asking about Fisher Creek. There is a woman here who lives near Fisher Creek. She was unable to testify today because her voice gave out, but you may wish to speak with her after the hearing.

The CHAIRMAN. I would welcome any communication from her. Thank you.

I have no question of the panel. Thank you very much for your testimony.

STATEMENT OF PETER B. WILSON, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Mr. WILSON. Senator McClure—thank you, Senator McClure, for the hearing, and thank you and your staff for your attendance.

My name is Peter B. Wilson, and I'm a practicing—general practitioner of the law in Bonners Ferry, Idaho, and I have resided there for my entire life—virtually my entire life, and the nature of the area has assisted my wife, Rhoda, and me to raise a fine family of four sons.

Before proceeding, I would like to mention, Senator, that Neil Walter in panel 14 will be unable to attend today because he has a contested court hearing, couldn't get out of it; and that the two Vinions on this panel will not be attending because they're attending to our other resource in the community. They are harvesting wheat.

I've been in most parts of Boundary county, either while fishing or while doing summer work with the U.S. Forest Service or while just driving around enjoying the beauty of the area. The economy of Boundary County is principally based on the timber resource. Probably 70 percent of the economy arises from that resource. Another 25 percent of our economy is founded on the agricultural resource. The remaining 5 percent comes from tourists and retirees.

In the past few years our annual allowable cut has been reduced from 55 million board feet per year to about 35. This is a very serious reduction. Because the allowable cut is now so low, any further cut of any kind courts disaster to us in Boundary County.

The public as a whole, and it's as I feel in our area, wants multiple use. This can be ascertained from the 1,500 letter writers and petition signers that contacted the U.S. Forest Service on RARE II. Sir, you have copies of those documents, and I respectfully request that they be inserted in your record of this hearing.

We would also like to point out that within this area, 35 miles from Bonners Ferry there is an area that we are not contesting for wilderness, the Salmo Priest. Also, within 20 miles of Bonners Ferry is the Pioneer Area of the Boulder Creek Unit. Just across the Montana line there is a wilderness area in the Bull Lake country. And just to the southwest of us is Scotchman's Peak. It would seem that that should be sufficient for the minority that desires to have the wilderness area.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Wilson follows:]

STATEMENT OF PETER B. WILSON
BEFORE THE HEARING OF THE HONORABLE JAMES A. McCLURE
ON THE SUBJECT OF FOREST PLANNING IN IDAHO

My name is Peter B. Wilson. I have resided virtually my entire life in Bonners Ferry, and the nature of the area has assisted my wife, Rhoda, and I to raise a fine family of four sons.

I have been in most parts of Boundary County, either while fishing, or while doing summer work with the United States Forest Service, or while just driving around enjoying the beauty of the area.

The economy of Boundary County is principally based on the timber resource. Probably seventy percent of the economy arises from that resource. Another twenty-five percent of our economy is founded on the agriculture resource. The remaining five percent comes from tourists and retirees.

I am here today, sir, to most respectfully urge you to do nothing that will result in further jeopardizing our already shaky economy. We are just now coming out of a recession, a recession that started with timber resource areas a full two years before the rest of the nation was touched by it. Additionally, we have just received a new economic jolt. One of our two major mills is leaving the area. This loss of 130 jobs translates to an overall economy loss of some 325 jobs. In other words, we must find something for the thousand people those jobs represent or they will have to leave. Because an area's economy rides on its resources, I ask that you not allow us to be further hamstrung by removing the resource use from us.

In the past few years our annual allowable cut has been reduced from 55 MBF per year to about 35 MBF per year. This is a very serious reduction. Because the allowable cut is now so low, any further cut of any kind courts disaster to us.

Unfortunately, there has risen a dispute over a huge area of timber in the county. Some 200,000,000 to 400,000,000 board feet of timber lay in the upper reaches of the Canyon Creek drainage, now known as Long Canyon. Some people

....

remark about the beauty of those big, old trees in that area, and those trees truly are pretty to see, that is, those that are still standing. To people that do not understand a forest, I can see why they would be incensed at the idea of logging that area. They want to be able to look at them forever, or at least know that those trees are there to be seen. It is indeed a noble desire and a noble thought. Unfortunately, God's plan does not work that way. Those trees are now dying faster than they are growing. Each year the rate of deadfall is increasing. Some of those trees have snapped in the wind, and others have fallen as they are totally uprooted. Each year the area is becoming a greater and greater fire hazard. If there was a way to stop that aging process, it would be nice; but we cannot do it anymore than I could stop my aging process at age 30.

What, then, are the other approaches? The public as a whole would benefit more from a multiple use of the area, and thus allow the timber in the area to be included in the base from which the allowable cut is determined. The public as a whole wants this, as can be ascertained from the 1500 letter writers and petition signers that contacted the U.S. Forest Service on RARE II. You have copies of those documents, and I respectfully request that they be inserted in your record of this hearing.

It is not unfair to comparatively those few people that would ask the area be locked up. I do not question their sincerity; however, I would hesitate before saying I do not question their greed. Already within 35 miles of Bonners Ferry there is an area that we are not contesting for wilderness the Salmo-Priest. Also, within 20 miles of Bonners Ferry is the Pioneer area of the Boulder Creek Unit. Just across the Montana line there is a wilderness area in the Bull Lake country. And just to the southwest of us is Scotchman's Peak.

It has been argued by some that we should be diversifying our economy, and then we would not have such economic problems. The point is well taken. However, it is not diversification to dilute the economic base in one resource while creating another. Besides, five years ago, 1978, when this issue first arose, it was stated to the preservationists that we would seriously look at their program, as soon as they showed us their proposal would not force any working person in the county to leave. Not one meritorious proposal has been developed. Not one concrete plan with an appropriate feasibility study has been presented.

....

Finally, sir, I would like to make some comments on the Selkirk Crest. It should not be wilderness. If it is, then Idaho has said it will pull its lands out of the existing 1971 Idaho-U.S.F.S. agreement. As you know, that agreement has the U.S.F.S. managing both the federal and adjoining state land as a roadless area. Thus, logging is omitted, while at the same time it is available to all recreationists, not just a few in specialty recreation. The proposal submitted several years ago (during RARE II) by the Bonners Ferry Chamber of Commerce is still the best proposal for everyone as a whole. It provides a view area. It provides a means of hiking through roadless areas from Copeland to McArthur Lake. It provides recreation of all types. And, it provides for the protection of our economic base.

At this time, I also request that my letter to you and Senator Symms of February 9, 1983, be inserted in the record. A copy is attached to this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Peter B. Wilson

32-427 O—84——13

Long Canyon

February 9, 1983

Honorable James A. McClure
United States Senate
5229 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Attention: Ms. Barbara Wise

Dear Ms. Wise:

This letter is written for a two-fold purpose. First, to discuss the new Forest Plan as it affects "Long Canyon." Second, to discuss any proposed legislation on timberlands dealing with Idaho alone. Emotionalism is again being used to stir up the radicals on the Long Canyon matter. Hopefully, the decision will be made on logic and not on a letter writing campaign. However, if letter writing is to be given weight, direction is given to Senator McClure's files in which he already has some 1500 names of people on letters and petitions supporting the multiple use concept of the west side in the Long Canyon area.

This matter has been a preservationist "created" issue since 1978. At that time, the people that lived and worked here told the preservationists that job replacement was necessary before lock-up could be considered. To this date, these people have never accepted their obligation and responsibility to present an economic impact report on what their proposal would have on our county. Nor have they submitted any plan by which any job loss would be offset by other employment. Especially in these times, it would seem that no one would propose, let alone implement, any program that would adversely affect employment.

It is our conclusion from our research that a reduction in allowable cut in Boundary County to 32,000,000 per year would negatively impact employment by between 20 and 33-1/3 percent. Originally, the United States Forest Service felt

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that 75,000,000 per year could be logged and the County would still have a substantial yield concept. Admittedly, this is too high, but 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 is realistic.

Unfortunately, the new Forest Plan would cause a reduction to about 40,000,000. This probably means a permanent loss of employment of between three and seven percent. This also is too much. This loss is in the Long Canyon area. Furthermore, if caribou and grizzly habitat are defined to include the prevention of logging, then the annual allowable cut plummets well below 40,000,000, the bare (no pun intended!) tolerable minimum.

We suggest that the Forest Plan be modified by deleting any reference to grizzly bear habitat. Those things have never been here except when brought in. Any recent sitings are not credible because of the nasty habit of Park and Forest personnel moving them from place to place. Long Canyon is only some twenty miles from Bonners Ferry, and many farmers live in between. Also, the Long Canyon area is now used extensively by recreationists.

Furthermore, while the Forest Service estimates 120,000,000 feet in there, our estimates are at least double that. However, assuming the Forest Service figures are accurate, the USFS proposes to allow only 80,000,000 for the sustained yield concept.

As for the preservationists, while nothing is proposed for wilderness, adjoining areas are being reserved for recreational use. We applaud this. It is an area that does not lend itself to logging, and it is an area which all, not just the "chosen" few can use for recreation.

Now, some discussion on Selkirk. The area should not be wilderness. No one wants to log it, but putting it in wilderness makes it a playground for the few at the expense of the many. The Crest is too long and too narrow to be properly preserved as a wilderness. Even by having an

....

extensive buffer zone, it will not meet the true concept of wilderness. It is my understanding that even Rupert Cutler had difficulty conceiving this area to be a wilderness area.

May it be suggested that the proper solution is to keep it as it is. The present use is under a plan developed in 1973. The Forest Service drew an agreement (you have a copy in your file) which was joined by the State of Idaho. The State of Idaho owns adjoining property. The two areas are, essentially, kept roadless and are used by the public for recreation purposes. The plan has been in effect since 1973, and, so far as can be determined, not one objection has been filed. Using this year's cliche, "If it ain't broke, don't fix it!" (Incidentally, the plan states that if the area becomes wilderness, the State of Idaho removes itself and its property from the program.)

Very truly yours,

Peter B. Wilson

pbw:rb

cc: Honorable Steven D. Symms
Honorable Larry Craig
Ralph D. Kizer

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. The attachment will be made a part of the record.

Leroy Kelson.

STATEMENT OF LEROY KELSON, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Mr. KELSON. Senator and Committee, I'm Leroy Kelson. I'm a third generation, and I've lived in Bonners Ferry for all my life. I've been in business myself for 20 years.

I think you've heard the statements that I would like to present at this time, and I would like to have my written statement entered into the evidence. And attached to it here is a petition with 110 names of people who could not make it to this hearing this morning, and their recommendation is no further wilderness, no further studies, and to get on with the job at hand, and I thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Kelson follows:]

Leroy R. Kelson

INSURANCE — ACCOUNTING

208-267-3468
208-267-2741

P. O. Box 428
205 WEST KOOTENAI STREET
BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO — 83805

August 16, 1983

To The Honorable Senator James A. McClure and
Senate Energy & Natural Resource Committee

I am Leroy R. Kelson, 113 West Van Buren, Bonners Ferry, Idaho and am here today to express my deep concern on what is happening to the forest of this Country, State of Idaho, and especially to our County. I am the third generation, am now 50 years old, have lived 90% of my life in Boundary County and have been in business for the past 20 years.

I really do not think that we should delay or have any more studies as all this does is cost us, the taxpayers, more and more money. As you are aware of, we have just gone through RARE II and in doing this there was some 90 meeting held throughout the United States with some 27,000 people attending. One of these meetings was held in Bonners Ferry with some 1,400 people, which I understand was the largest attended meeting. So Senator, I am not the only one who is concerned and I do have 10 petitions with 110 names, which I have done over the past few days, and I know if I had worked at it I could have got more signatures. I am also sure that if you and your committee were to come to Bonners Ferry that we could have 1,400 or more people there.

In Boundary County we have had, since 1971, a joint management plan governing the Selkirk Crest, between the US Forest Service and State of Idaho, Department of Lands, this area is classified Primitive Area. The difference between Wilderness and Primitive Areas is the trails and animal habitat can be maintained. This program has been working now for 12 years without one complaint and I recommend that the Selkirk Crest be left as is, and without any changes or additions.

The way I see it, the big question is if not Wilderness that we will surely have Clear-Cut and there is a lot of different managementplans between both of these extremes. I think all of the different plans are good, but feel that we have enough Wilderness Area in Idaho as 7.2% of all the land in Idaho is now classified as Wilderness, which is the largest percentage of any of the lower 48 states. Within an 8 hour drive from Boundary County there are 6.3 million acres of Wilderness and right here in our own county we have 8,000 acres of RARE II designated Wilderness, 48,000 acres of Primitive Area, 116,000 acres of Grizzly Bear Habitat, 121,000 acres Carabou Habitat for a total of 293,000 acres which is 62.34% of the 470,000 acres of National Forest Lands, leaving only 177,000 acres left for timber harvest. There are 700,000 acres of land in Boundary County of which the US Forest Service has 470,000, other governmental agencies have 21,000 which leaves the private sector with only 209,000 acres or 30% of the land. If any more land is taken out of the timber production it would have a devastating affect on the economic base of this County which is

now 75% logging, lumbering and 25% farming.

With the decrease in our timber producing acreage on the National Forest land over the past few years our sustained yeild cut has been cut back from 65 million board-feet per year to 35 million board-feet per year and with every 1 million board-feet taken out of the allowable cut it means the loss of 10 jobs.

Senator and Committee, as a life-long resident and businessman, I and these 110 people who have signed the attached petition are really concerned and strongly urge you to please not take any more land out of timber production in Boundary County, State of Idaho or these United States as trees are our renewable resource and if man does not harvest them, then mother nature will destroy the forest by disease, insects or fire and in due time no one, not even the animals benefit.

Thank you for giving me the time to explain my position.

Leroy R. Kelson

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.
Irma Clark.

STATEMENT OF IRMA CLARK, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Ms. CLARK. As chairperson of Boundary County School District 101, Bonners Ferry, I am presenting to you our resolution, approved unanimously by our five-member board on August 9, 1983, in open session at our regularly scheduled public meeting.

Our resolution states that the economy of Boundary County directly affects the economy of local schools. The economy of Boundary County is dependent upon the timber natural resource. Boundary County School District depends upon in-lieu-of-tax forest funds for educational equipment and transportation equipment. Reduction in the annual cut has already had a large negative impact upon the school budget. The multiple-use concept would benefit all citizens, and we support the multiple-use desgnation for the Long Canyon area, and support the 1971 joint State of Idaho-U.S. Forest Service plan for the Selkirk Crest.

There has been a sharp decline in forest funds revenue received by our local district in the last 4 years: 1981 revenue was $212,000; 1981, revenue was $133,000; 1980, $148,000; and 1983, only $61,000, with the major expenditures from these funds used for storage areas for the high school, supplementing lunch programs, and maintaining our schools, and mainly buying school buses.

Our county, which consists of only about 30 percent taxable property, has put undue burden on our taxpayers and is jeopardizing our maintaining functional school facilities because of our loss of forest funds revenue.

We feel Boundary County's most important resource, our children, are being overlooked by those considering putting all of the forest lands surrounding them in a look-but-don't-touch status.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Clark follows:]

TESTIMONY OF IRMA CLARK, CHAIRPERSON OF BOUNDARY COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT #101, Bonners Ferry, Idaho

As Chairperson of Boundary County School District #101, Bonners Ferry, I am presenting you our Resolution, approved unanimously by our five-member board on August 9, 1983.

*(See attached Resolution)

There has been a sharp decline in Forest Funds Revenue received by our School District in the last four years:

1980 Revenue was $212,000, with major expenditures of these funds for a storage addition to Bonners Ferry High School, supplementing the hot lunch program, purchasing educational equipment and bringing maintenance of buildings up to acceptable standards.

1981 Revenue was $133,000, with major expenditures for insurance, an addition to Evergreen Elementary School, two new buses, instructional equipment and major remodeling of older elementary buildings.

1982 Revenue was $148,000, with major expenditures for supplementing the hot lunch program, purchasing buses, purchasing instructional equipment and building maintenance and remodeling.

1983 Revenue was only $61,000, with major expenditures for supplementing the hot lunch program, purchasing instructional equipment and purchasing buses.

Our County which consists of only about 30% taxable property has put undue burden on our taxpayers and is jeopardizing our maintaining functional school facilities because of our loss of Forest Funds Revenue.

We feel Boundary County's most important "resource", our children are being overlooked by those considering putting all of the forest lands surrounding them in a "look-but don't touch status". This would force more logging families to look elsewhere for a living as well as those directly affected by the logging industry.

What right do we have to lock up our lands?

Under multiple-use our timber lands will be able to be a benefit to many - not a few.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the economy of Boundary County directly affects the economy of the local schools; and

WHEREAS, the economy of Boundary County is dependent upon the timber natural resource; and,

WHEREAS, Boundary County School District No. 101 depends upon "in-lieu-of-tax" forest funds for educational equipment and transportation equipment; and,

WHEREAS, reduction in the annual cut has already had a large negative impact upon the school budget; and,

WHEREAS, the multiple use concept would benefit all citizens; Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by Boundary County School District No. 101 Trustees, Bonners Ferry, Idaho, that:

School District No. 101 Trustees support the multiple-use designation for the Long Canyon area and School District No. 101 Trustees support a continuation of the 1971 joint State of Idaho - U.S. Forest Service plan for the Selkirk Crest.

DATED this 9th day of August, 1983.

Irma F. Clark
Boundary County School District #101
Trustees Chairperson, Irma Clark

Attest:

Sharon Bourassa
Boundary County School District #101
Clerk, Sharon Bourassa

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Ray Steuve. [Not present.]
Don Howe.

STATEMENT OF DON HOWE, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Mr. HOWE. Senator McClure, I'm Don Howe. I came to Bonners Ferry in 1914, and I've lived all my life in this area except for 10 years with the Soil Conservation Service and my Service time during World War II.

I am a professional conservationist, and am so listed by the Soil Conservation Service. At present, I am a farmer and president of the Kootenai Valley Reclamation Association, which represents 30,000 acres of farm land in the Kootenai Valley.

From the testimony already heard in the reduction in the sell program, if Long Canyon and adjacent areas are included in the wilderness, it is apparent that taxes on farm land will be raised, which we sincerely deplore.

Therefore, I would suggest that the Selkirk Crest—and the Selkirk Crest has been under a joint State Forest Service management program since 1971. To date no complaints on management have been received, and it appears this plan is working. Therefore, I would suggest that the Selkirk Crest remain under the joint management plan and that the Long Canyon area be designated multiple use, and no further studies.

I've made further observations from a recent tour of the area that lead me to these conclusions: The white pine, cedar, and spruce in Long Canyon are overmature and tops of white pine tress are dying, and some spruce trees are completely dead. This area of the creek has a deep, highly fertile soil. The highest and best use, in my opinion, would be the production of trees. Good management practices would result in opening up the heavy overhead canopy allowing the production of browse and young growth. The area is almost sterile for game production as is true under this type of canopy. Game at present is almost nonexistent. Forest management would greatly enhance the production of food for game, and increase the numbers of birds and large and small animals.

Thank you. Senator.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Howe follows:]

Statement by DON HOWE regarding Selkirk Crest, Long Canyon, and other areas considered for wilderness.

I am Don Howe. I came to Bonners Ferry in 1914. I have lived all my life in this area except for ten years with the Soil Conservation Service and my service time during World War II.

I am a Professional Conservationist and am so listed by the Soil Conservation Service. At present I am a farmer and president of the Kootenai Valley Reclamation Association, which represents owners of thirty thousand acres of land in the Kootenai Valley.

If the Selkirk Crest, Long Canyon, and the adjacent areas being considered, some 84,000 acres, are placed in wilderness classification, the result will be increased taxes on land and businesses in Boundary County.

The Bonners Ferry Ranger District Annual sell program over the past six years has been reduced from 50 million plus to about 34 million. If Long Canyon itself, 15,935 acres, is made unavailable there would be a further reduction of well over three million feet, a reduction of another ten percent or more of annual sell program. The other areas being considered would reduce the sell program significantly.

As much of the payments made in lieu of taxes to Boundary County are based on the annual sell program, it is easy to see that this county cannot afford the luxury of wilderness.

The Selkirk Crest has been under a joint State-Forest Service management program since 1971. To date no complaints on management have been received. It appears this plan is working. Therefore, I suggest that the Selkirk Crest remain under the joint management plan and that the Long Canyon area be designated multiple use.

Further observations I have made from a recent tour of the area lead me to these conclusions: the white pine, cedar and spruce in upper Long Canyon are over mature and tops of white pine trees are dying and some spruce trees are completely dead. This area of the creek has a deep, highly fertile soil. Its highest and best use, in my opinion, would be the production of trees. Good logging management practices would result in opening up the heavy over-head canopy allowing the production of browse and young growth. The area at this time is almost sterile for game production as is true under this type heavy canopy. Game at present is almost non-existent. Forest management would greatly enhance the production of food for game and increase the numbers of birds and large and small animals.

In conclusion, I recommend: leave Selkirk Crest under present management plan; place Long Canyon and adjacent areas under the multiple concept; and no further study.

Senator McCLURE. Thank you.
Bill Mulligan.

STATEMENT OF BILL MULLIGAN, INLAND FOREST RESOURCE COUNCIL

Mr. MULLIGAN. I'm Bill Mulligan, and I'm a logging manager for Potlatch Corp. at St. Maries. I'm here today to represent the Inland Forest Resource Council with this statement. I've submitted a statement of my own, which you have a copy of.

I'd like to thank the log truck drivers of north Idaho who showed up today as a demonstration. I known that those fellows aren't public speakers, but they have a petition that they signed this morning for submittal to you, Senator, and I hope you realize that those fellows are foregoing about $50,000 worth of revenue today to show up and make sure you understand what their opinion is about wilderness in north Idaho.

During the past two hearings a lot of testimony has been presented that expresses concern for Government subsidies of the timber industry through deficit sales. While the concern may be sincere, testimony is presented in ignorance, deceit or fraud depending on the witness' level of knowledge.

By law, the Forest Service is to provide continous supply of timber for its citizens; by law, the Forest Service must receive at least minimum value for its timber; by law, the Forest Service must appraise timber to determine the minimum acceptable bids; and by law, the Forest Service must consider other resource values in its management programs. The public must keep in mind the appraisal value or the advertised rate of the timber sales is merely a place to start the bidding.

The fair market value of the timber sale is established when the bidding stops and the sale is sold. That is usually many thousands of dollars beyond the point where the bidding starts.

In order to understand a deficit sale, you must first understand the Forest Service appraisal.

Thank you, Senator.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Mulligan follows:]

Bill Mulligan
931 7th Ave.
Lewiston, ID 83501

August 15, 1983

The Honorable James A. McClure
3121 Dirkson Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Subject: Idaho State Wilderness

Dear Senator McClure:

Thank you for the opportunity to present input concerning a Wilderness Bill for the State of Idaho. I am very supportive of your efforts to bringing this very critical State issue to a conclusion.

I work in the timber industry, close to the land. I have seen the effects of not being able to clearly allocate the land to specific uses. The uncertainty of available Federal Timber Resource for our Industry has had a great effect on jobs in the State, and the business in which I work. I believe my input to be valuable as I have great knowledge of many of the areas being considered for wilderness, especially those within the St. Joe River, Clearwater River, and their associated tributaries.

I would like to make these specific recommendations:

1.) I am opposed to further designation of Wilderness within the State. I believe we have enough Wilderness with 3.8 million acres in this category of land use. However, I believe that settlement of the issue is so important, that if compromise at the 500,000 acre Industry proposal is necessary, I would support that alternative. I believe classification of any more than this amount would be a sad mistake for the State. I am of the opinion that the Forest Service recommendation under RARE II was frivolous and foolish. No way can the timber industry of this State live with their recommendation. Although I am disappointed with the effect of the 9th Circuit Court decision because of its impact on California, I am elated because it gave the people of Idaho the opportunity to help decide their own future in land management by making input on an Idaho Wilderness Bill.

   I believe the proposal being developed by Idaho preservationist groups lacks sanity.

2.) I highly recommend submittal of a bill to Congress early in the next session. Land management information is available, and allocation decisions must be made. Further study or reservation of further study areas is unnecessary. The problem can no longer be avoided.

3.) The Bill presented to Congress must contain "hard release" language. The "soft release" approach is not acceptable in Idaho. Too small a

percentage of the presently unroaded areas will be accessed at the time of the next Forest Plan (if the initial one ever gains completion). With "soft release" we will continue to study the problem to death. Then when the preservationist groups feel the political climate is ideal, they will go for one final wilderness bill containing "hard release".

4.) Preservation groups have attempted to show that timber harvesting is not compatible with big game management, recreation, and fisheries values. This is entirely untrue. With the present state of the art in logging, most areas could be harvested with minimal effect on other resource values. In 15 or 20 years, logging will reach the state where virtually any area can be harvested without great environmental impact. Road closures and control of public access after timber harvesting is of prime importance in managing other resource values, not the prevention of logging.

5.) The Mallard-Larkins area is of special importance. The Minnesaka, Bear Creek, and Foehls Creek drainages are of particular importance to timber management, containing very valuable species. The Devils Pulpit, Mulligan Hump, and Martin Peak areas also contain high volumes of timber that would not be difficult to access or log. These areas would provide timber for the mills at Coeur d' Alene, Lewiston, St. Maries, and Orofino. This area is extremely important to the calculation of annual timber harvest for both the Clearwater and Idaho Panhandle National Forests.

I wish you the best in striving to reach final resolution on this very important subject. I hope you are successful in putting together a bill that will stabilize our business and benefit the economy of this State.

Sincerely,

Bill Mulligan

Bill Mulligan

The CHAIRMAN. Roberta Behm.

STATEMENT OF ROBERTA BEHM, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Ms. BEHM. My name is Roberta Behm. I was raised in Boundary County, and after 20 years of travel as an Army wife I returned to Bonners Ferry to live 10 years ago, partly because it's such a—it's home, and partly because in all my 20 years of travel I never found any place more beautiful and scenic than northern Idaho.

But I speak now as the wife of a logger, and in favor of multiple use, no more wilderness, and no more studies, please.

In these economic stressful times, I would point out that one—what one of the prowilderness editorials referred to as a paltry amount of timber that is available in Long Canyon could provide jobs for an estimated 170 men—my husband's logging crew—10 months out of the year for probably 5 years.

I have visited areas of the county that were previously logged by my husband's crews. Travel on roads built by loggers into areas are no less beautiful because they had been logged. Wildlife does abound, and if I venture 20 feet from the logging road there's enough wilderness already regrowing to convince me that a well managed harvest can produce a new forest to be enjoyed by everyone.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Frieda Grove.

STATEMENT OF FRIEDA GROVE, NAPLES, IDAHO

Ms. GROVE. A true wilderness is something that even animals avoid because they have to have a trail to travel to feed and water, moving from higher to lower elevations with weather and time.

We have been pushed to build ramps, doorways, and toilets so handicapped persons can use public buildings. These wilderness areas without roads and some trees harvested to provide access for handicapped cannot bring an enjoyment to those people. Enjoyment of all possibilities such as cold, clean water, fish in water, smell, and see mountain flowers.

Locking up more land in Idaho without any income from property taxes has left Idaho low man on the totem pole as far as education. Public owned land has not produced any taxes to buy school buses or computers.

Locking up oil, gas, and lumber resources puts us in the category of the man at a planning and zoning meeting, when we wanted to lock some land into agricultural. When asked what he would do when he goes hungry, he said, "I'll go to Safeway and buy beans." He did not stop to think that somewhere around a farmer had to produce the beans, someone had to refurnish the tin, and someone had to cut the tin, and someone had to cut the tree that made the label so he knew what it was.

A tree is a thing of beauty standing but a hazard fallen. A plant put on Earth to be used by humans. How can you admire scenery when you have to look at your feet to keep from stumbling, and that's what wilderness is to me. Therefore, we have so much wil-

derness, we need no more, but manage what we have for maximum use.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Grove follows:]

Within a eight hour drive of Bonners Fery, Idaho there are 24 proclaimed wilderness areas totaling 6 million, 694 thousand, 522 acres.

A true wilderness is something that even wild anianls avoid as they need trails to travel to feed and water, moving from higher to lower elevations with weather and time of year.

A tree is a crop to be nutured until time of maturity, then harvested. If not harvested, Mother Nature says your time has come, internal rot sets in and soon a wind blows it over, lost for all time for a practical purpose. We should use these acres for multi-use.

We have been pushed to build ramps, doorways and toilets so handicapped persons can use public buildings. These wilderness areas without roads and some trees harvested to provide access for handicapped can not bring a enjoyment to those persons. Enjoyment of all possiblities such as cold clean water, see fish in water, snow on mountain tops, smell and see mountain flowers.

A question I would like a answer to by individuals who claim to be environmentalists is "How many miles he or she has walked in past 3 months in the great outdoors?" A lot of talk without action is easy.

Mother Nature is no housekeeper, where a tree falls, nature grows vines and brush around it. Careful management is necessary to open areas.

Locking up more land in Idaho in federal and state lands with any income from property taxes has left Idaho low man on the totem pole as far as salaries for teachers and education. Public owned land that is not logged does produce any money to buy school buses, books or computers.

Locking up oil, gas and lumber resources puts us in the catagory of the man at a planning and zoning meetin, when we wanted to lock some land into agricultural zoning, when asked what he would so when he goes hungry. He replied "I will go to Safeway and get a can of beans." Is there a lot of people who do not realize some where there has to be a farmer to produce those beans, metal refined to make the tin can and trees cut down to make the label so he knows what he is buying, also to make the paper bag he carrys it home in.

As far as changing timber ground to bare ground, most of us realize soil washes, some vegtation is needed even quack grass. There hillsides that cattle won't graze but mature trees can be harvested and new ones replanted. I'm sure beauty and barber shops would co-operate to furnish human hair to put around small trees so mountain goats and deer would not eat them.

A tree is a thing of beauty standing but a hazard fallen. A plant put on earth to be used by humans. From trying to get a survey lines run, wilderness is impossible to walk thru. How can you admire sceneery when you have to look at your feet to keep from stumbling? There fore we have so much wilderness, we need no more, open up these acres for maxium use and enjoyment .

Frieda Grove, Star Roube one, box 296, Naples, Idaho 83847

Senator MCCLURE. Thank you.
Fred Meckel.

STATEMENT OF FRED MECKEL, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Mr. MECKEL. I wish to thank you, Senator McClure, for the opportunity to express my opinions regarding wilderness in Idaho forest management.

My name is Fred Meckel, and my wife and I live on a small farm and tree farm in the Mica area about 10 miles south of Coeur D'Alene.

My wife is a retired teacher, and I am a retired forester and land surveyor. We have lived here for 33 years. Prior to moving to Idaho, I was employed by the Forest Service for many years in various positions, and in forest administration, and I feel that I have an appreciation of the pressures exerted by various well-meaning interested groups for management of our national forests.

I believe that watershed protection is the first priority of the national forest management. That and wilderness go hand in hand in my opinion.

I endorse for wilderness the Salmo Priest, the Long Canyon, Selkirk Crest, and the Mallard Larkins, Scotchmans Peak, and the grandmother mountain areas of the Panhandle National Forest, along with boundaries recommended by the Idaho Conservation League.

We have hiked, backpacked, and camped in most of these areas, and feel that they are truly outstanding, worthy of preservation for future generations. I support a viable forest products industry in the Idaho panhandle, but I do not believe that these areas contain enough commerical forest values to preclude them or supercede their wilderness values. In my mind, it's a matter of the greatest goods and the greatest number in the long run. Intensive forest management on better growing growth sites will yield much greater timber production in the years ahead.

I hope that legislation under the Idaho Forest Management Act will not readily preclude consideration of wilderness designation for roadless areas in the future.

Than you.

The CHAIRMAN. Tom Vinion. [Not present.]

I have no questions for the panel. Thank you very much. Jerry Pavia.

STATEMENT OF JERRY PAVIA, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Mr. PAVIA. Good morning, Senator. First of all, I would like to say that I've worked the last 11½ years in sawmills, so I feel that the economics presented to you were real scant today. I'll get to that a little later.

About the fact about the wildlife in Long Canyon, I've been in Long Canyon many times and my feeling is that the sights and fronts and the tracks I've seen in Long Canyon contain all the representative wildlife that's found in the entire Selkirks, maybe except for the caribou which I haven't found there yet.

Second, disease, as you know, is part of the forest, and when you save an overgrown forest as wilderness, that's a part of it.

Buffer zones according to the Forest Service people, when you're talking about buffer zones you have to manage a buffer zone as wilderness with specific management. The Forest Service says they have no mandate to manage lands outside of the wilderness boundaries of buffer zones.

As far as some of the finances, I'd like to just maybe get into the school board a little bit, and I have complied figures from the last 10 years. I felt in that way it would show the cycle of how recession works, and I feel that the reason that the money coming into the county right now is also due because the timber industry is still rising out of the current recession, and that's why the funds are down. If you take the value of Long Canyon as 3 million board feet, I've estimated that it would cost—for the last 10 years would be approximately $7,400 per year, and that would come out to less than a dollar a person in the county, and that's out of the budget, by the way, of next year of $21½ million.

And I'd also like to say that I appreciate the fact that you are here listening to us and that this is a free society, and we are able to gather here for a give and take, and I hope that you will save Long Canyon and the Selkirk Crest as wilderness.

Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Terry Allen.

STATEMENT OF TERRY ALLEN, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Ms. ALLEN. I'm Terry Allen, and I'm a housewife and mother from Bonners Ferry, and my husband Joe Allen who is a chief deputy for Boundary County could not make it today, but he did submit testimony.

I'm addressing the elimination of the caribou from north Idaho due to possible logging operations, and the pristine old growth forests of North Idaho in the Long Canyon area is a prime year-round habitat for the endangered caribou. The midaltitude cedar and hemlock growth provide fall, early winter, and early spring mating and feeding grounds, according to a Canadian study. In addition, the higher altitude, subalpine, and spruce and fir stands provide the essential life that the caribou need for their winter food supply. And studies show that last year the caribou herds that roam south of the Canadian border numbered a mere 20 animals. And this is due to the various intrusions on their established range areas because of large scale logging operations, the adjoining access roads, and the clearing for gas and power lines. And these all lend to the destruction of traditional movement corridors from one range to the next of the caribou, and destruction of valuable food sources, and an influx of people, which could drive away these animals that have been labeled by the U.S. Forest Service as a sensitive species. And since then there have been reports of as many as 26 to 30 animals that exist in the Selkirk area, and I would like to be a part of a society that recognizes these animals and provides them with a habitat suitable for them.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Bill Hancock. [Not persent.]

Tom Wilson.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS WILSON, SANDPOINT, IDAHO

Mr. WILSON. Senator McClure, members of the committee, my name is Tom Wilson. I reside at Sandpoint, and we appreciate—my wife and me appreciate the opportunity to offer our views on the wilderness situation in Idaho.

We wish to go on record favoring proposal 4 in your issue update providing for additional acreages to be added to the Idaho Wilderness system.

We are graduates of the University of Idaho, class of 1937, my wife in journalism and I in forestry and range. In the past 50 years we have lived and worked in Idaho, Montana, Washington, and Oregon. The last 24 years we have lived in Sandpoint.

We have hiked and fished and hunted in the Selkirk Crest areas, Coeur d'Alene, St. Joe, Selway, and Clearwater areas. We feel you are doing an invaluable service for this and future generations in providing legislation to protect and preserve portions of these areas. Setting aside portions of these areas will have minimal impact on local employment or the national economy. True, it could reduce the amount of timber available for future cutting, but I feel we can and must do a better job of managing our present cutting areas. The past few years have shown that employment opportunities are affected more by timber demand than by timber supply. Many present contracts have not been completed and many companies have petitioned the Forest Service for extensions and special considerations in completing existing contracts.

From personal experience during the past 24 years I have seen pristine, roadless drainages in the upper north fork of the Coeur d'Alene River changed into roaded, clear cut units, adversely affecting elk populations, watershed runoff, and scenic values. It is imperative that we have an occasional virgin stand and undisturbed drainage to study, evaluate, and enjoy.

For the above reasons I hope special consideration will be given to Long Canyon as a gateway into the Selkirk Crest area. Long Canyon is one of the few unroaded drainages in Boundary County. Economically it would be marginal at best to log the 200 million board feet.

Other areas which we would like to see preserved are:

Salmo-Priest: At least 10,000 acres—important habitat for the woodland caribou.

Selkirk Crest: At least 125,000 acres—very little commercial timber, exceptional scenic and recreational values.

Scotchman Peak: At least 20,000 acres—marginal timber values, excellent scenic, recreation and wildlife habitat values.

We sincerely hope most of these areas can be saved from road building and logging by designation into the Wilderness system. We know most of the roadless areas in the national forests eventually will be roaded and logged. We need to reserve portions of these areas and we are glad to see you addressing the problems with your legislation.

Thank you very much, Senator McClure.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, sir.

Dr. Doug Terrell.

STATEMENT OF DR. DOUGLAS TERRELL, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Dr. TERRELL. I'm from Boundary County. I moved here 4 years ago from North Carolina. In that entire region, there are two small designated wilderness areas: Shining Rock and Linville Gorge. Those areas require a permit system for access. The reason is that they are being loved to death. People from all over the eastern United States come to see them. The demand for access to wilderness is so large and steadily increasing that the Forest Service was forced to limit access. Permits are only necessary because of lack of available wilderness in that part of the country.

In those areas the trails are ditches, the camping areas are bare dirt, the rivers are filthy from upstream housing and agriculture. In short, the wilderness character is being trampled to death.

The only solution, I believe, is to have more wilderness all across the country to spread out the impact.

Long Canyon is uniquely different from the Selkirk Crest and is the only area of its kind in Boundary County. I use it. I hike, hunt, and fish there regularly. It is similar to Linville Gorge in that it also has a remnant of the old-growth forest that used to cover much of the United States.

Multiple use is a flawed concept in that it looks good on paper, but in fact, multiple use is a very poor substitute for wilderness. What it really means is that the logging industry gets their first choice, and we, the public, get leftovers: tree stumps and brush. I, for one, have seen plenty of tree stumps in Boundary County.

If you log Long Canyon, you'll get a 2-year lease on life for the logging industry, then you'll be right back where you started.

If the industry isn't viable without Long Canyon then it won't be viable after Long Canyon is used up.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Terrell follows:]

Testimony by Douglas A. Terrell
August 16, 1983

I moved here four years ago from North Carolina. In that entire region, there are two small, designated wilderness areas: Shining Rock and Linville Gorge. Those areas require a permit system for access. The reason? They are both being "loved to death." People come from all over the eastern United States to see them. The demand for access to wilderness is so large and steadily increasing that the Forest Service was forced to limit access.

Within that permit system, out-of-state applicants got preferential treatment. They were allowed to apply early by mail. If you were a resident of the county, and called the maximum, one-month ahead of a planned trip and were ten minutes after their opening time of 8:00 a.m. you were out of luck because of the competition. As a result, in four years, I went on only four overnight trips into Linville Gorge. Permits are only necessary because of the lack of available wilderness.

In those areas the trails are ditches, the camping areas are bare dirt, the rivers are filthy from upstream housing and agriculture. In Linville Gorge there is an annual Spring runoff from cleared areas upstream which brings in trash, old tires, and other detritus. In short, the wilderness character is being trampled to death.

The only solution, I believe, is to have more wilderness all across the country to spread out the impact.

Long Canyon is uniquely different from the Selkirk Crest and is the only area of its kind in Boundary County. I use it. I hike, hunt, and fish there regularly. It is similar to Linville Gorge in that it also has a remnant of the old-growth forest that used to cover much of the United States.

The impact of a mature, old-growth forest is not to be compared with what is left after <u>any</u> logging operation. Old-growth stands have very little

underbrush. The trees are large and widely-spaced. The canopy is high overhead; it's a pleasure to walk through, even without a trail. It's very quiet. The carpet of leaves slows runoff so streams stay clear.

Second-growth stands are so brushy you can hardly walk at all. The trees are small and closely-spaced so your visibility is very limited; and it's noisy.

This is why multiple use is a flawed concept. It looks good on paper, but in fact, multiple use is a very poor substitute for a true wilderness. What it really means is that the logging industry gets their first choice and we, the public, get the leftovers--tree stumps and brush. I, for one, see plenty of tree stumps in Boundary County, but very little old-growth timber.

If you log Long Canyon, you'll get a two-year lease on life for the logging industry. Then, you'll be right back where you started--depressed industry and economy minus what could have been an important addition to the wilderness system.

If the industry isn't viable without Long Canyon then it won't be viable after Long Canyon is used up. You just can't tell me that such a small amount of timber is critical to such a huge industry. In the long run who really profits most? Not the public at large; only the owners of that industry.

Doug Terrell

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Tom Robinson, pinch hitting for Edward Katz.

Mr. ROBINSON. Thank you, Senator. Sorry for the change in the list. I wouldn't want to miss a hearing.

The CHAIRMAN. No chance.

STATEMENT OF TOM ROBINSON, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Mr. ROBINSON. I would like to briefly speak to the growing discussions on designations other than wilderness.

You have stated that you haven't received sufficient evidence on why certain areas should be placed in the wildness system as of now. The answer is simple. The areas being proposed for wilderness by conservationists has high wilderness characteristics. However, there is another reason why we believe that wilderness protection is the only certain way these areas will be protected, and why no lesser designation, particularly administrative, will do. The reason is that this administration, in our opinion, more than anyone in recent memory has changed the direction of Forest Service management. The administration's 1984 as well as 1983 budget request by the Forest Service have made a mockery of sound and balanced multiple use management. Once again, substantial increases were requested for timber sales and road building, while other multiple uses had been slashed. Based on administrative requests, the price tag for fiscal 1984 timber program would be 900 million, including appropriated funds and out-budget costs for roads. Much of these funds would be used for below cost timber sales.

Given this kind of resource management philosophy, it is no wonder why we are so concerned about the kind of designation an area receives. We do not believe that any administrative protection will be sufficient, and a congressional designation less than wilderness will be too easily overturned in the future.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Tom Lagatella.

STATEMENT OF TOM LAGATELLA, NAPLES, IDAHO

Mr. LAGATELLA. I'm an employee of the U.S. Forest Service Bonners Ferry Ranger District and I would like to express my views concerning Long Canyon. There are many points we should concern ourselves with, but I'll have to limit myself to three.

First, as you should know, the first and foremost purpose of setting aside the national forests was for watershed protection, not timber production. Long Canyon is now used as a control unit for a number of parallel canyons on the district. From it we accurately gauge the effects of logging in the other canyons. Without it we have no real basis of comparison. Long Canyon allows us to make this honest decision.

Second, there has been some arguments concerning potential problems of forest fire in this area. The argument being without road access into the area there is no way to fight the fire. This I can assure you as a trained firefighter is ludicrous. There are roads to the top of parallel canyons which could provide reasonable access to the canyon. There are smoke jumpers who are often used

in areas even more accessible than Long Canyon is now. Also, the very structure of a climax stand inhibits large fires for there is very little down timber for the fire to build in as is often the case in managed areas where thinning and logging slash accumulates and carries the fire. These and any actions, even including the use of aerial retardent drops, are all sanctioned by the Forest Service, be it in a wilderness area or not.

The third reason is that Long Canyon is a classic example of climax habitat types. In order to establish growth potentials the Forest Service has spent millions of dollars developing a method of classifying forests according to habitat types. In the length of this canyon nearly all of these habitat types exist. Nowhere, not even in Fisher and Parker Canyons does such a place exist. With these habitat types, we have an excellent laboratory for assessing the yields, interrelationships between seral and climax species and plant indicators. To disturb this would be a great silvancultural loss. I therefore request to keep Long Canyon and Selkirk Crest as wilderness since there is no other wilderness in Idaho.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Margery Lyon.

STATEMENT OF MARGERY LYON, PRESIDENT, PANHANDLE ENVIRONMENTAL LEAGUE CHAPTER, IDAHO CONSERVATION LEAGUE

Ms. LYON. On a recent forest tour, a representative of the Forest Service told me that good forest management meant cheap lumber for America. It sounded good or at least it did until I realized that this is not the year 1783, and our continent does not have what then seemed like an endless supply of trees. I began to wonder if cheap lumber was a blessing. Cheap commodities tend to be used thoughtlessly. We consumers feel that if we can afford it, we deserve it, regardless of the consequences.

Forested wilderness, like Long Canyon and Salmo Priest, represent such resources, ones which money can buy. Maybe if lumber were more expensive, people would realize the terrible sacrifice our country makes to supply it. But cheap lumber means we must provide a continuing, assured supply of trees even if it means moving machinery into once quiet, untounched valleys and cutting half-century or three-century old monuments to America's past.

Long Canyon's trees represent 1½ to 2 years' worth of work and lumber in Boundary County or 1½ years' worth of security for the forest industry. But what then? Long Canyon, is roaded, cut, and replaced, no longer a part of nature's scheme, but part of man's management plan.

If the timber industry needs cheap resources that it has to lay even a finger on the last natural drainage in our north Idaho Selkirk Mountains, then it's in trouble. And if it so badly needs to assurance of 1½ years' worth of wood for Boundary County mills, then management, not of the trees, but of the industry itself look like the answer.

When water provided cheap hydropower in the Northwest, our rivers were dammed, and destroyed as natural, free-flowing resources. Our folly of cheap river power is repeating itself with

timber. It looks like the ethic and economics of conservation of forests is an idea whose time has come.

My challenge to Senator McClure is to be a pioneer in forest conservation, to introduce legislation to give incentives to Americans who build smaller homes, who recycle paper and other wood products, and who reduce the amount of needless cardboard packaging. Let's educate Americans about the shrinking natural forest habitat.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Lyon follows:]

PERSONAL TESTIMONY OF MARGERY LYON,

PRESIDENT, PANHANDLE ENVIRONMENTAL LEAGUE CHAPTER

IDAHO CONSERVATION LEAGUE

August 16, 1983 at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

Hearing on an Idaho Wilderness Bill, Conducted by Senator James McClure

On a recent forest tour, conducted for members of the Panhandle Environmental League, a representative of the Forest Service told us that good forest management meant cheap lumber for America. It sounded good - or at least it did until I realized that this is not the year 1783, and our continent does not have what then seemed like an endless supply of trees. I began to wonder if cheap lumber was a blessing. Cheap commodities tend to be used thoughtlessly. We consumers feel that if we can afford it, we deserve it. If enough money is paid, then a resource is used - regardless of the unfortunate consequences.

Forested wilderness, like Long Canyon and Salmo-Priest, represent such resources - ones which money can buy. Maybe if lumber were more expensive, people would realize the terrible sacrifice our country makes to supply it. But cheap lumber means we must provide a continuing, assured supply of trees, with roads that practically drive you right up to each tree. It means replanting forests, not with what God or mother nature intended, but what brings money at the lumberyard. It also means changing laws so you can erode the earth into the streams and not be a criminal. And it means moving machinery into quiet, untouched valleys and cutting half-century or three-century only monuments to America's past.

Long Canyon's trees represent 1½ - 2 years worth of work and lumber in Boundary County, if, in fact, the mills are open. The Idaho Forest Industry Council says it needs to know that its timber supply is there - that it can count on those resources. So Long Canyon represents 1½ years worth of security. Not bad for a

500-year-old tree. But what then? Long Canyon, is roaded, cut, and replanted - no longer a part of nature's scheme, but part of man's "management plan."

If the timber industry is so hard up for cheap resources that it needs to lay even a finger on the last natural drainage in our North Idaho Selkirk Mountains, then it is in trouble. If it so badly needs the assurance of 1½ years worth of wood for Boundary County mills, then management, not of the trees, but of the industry itself looks like the only answer.

When water provided cheap hydro power in the Northwest, our rivers were dammed, and destroyed as natural, free-flowing resources. Our folly of cheap river power is repeating itself with timber. It looks like the ethic and economics of conservation of forests is an idea whose time has come in Idaho. Let's not do to our remaining natural forest wilderness what we've done to our rivers.

The challenge to Senator McClure is to be a pioneer in forest conservation, to introduce legislation to give incentives to Americans who build smaller homes, who recycle paper and other wood products, and who reduce the amount of needless cardboard packaging. Let's educate Americans about the shrinking natural forest habitat, and institute values of pride and respect for our American heritage - the forest. Let's price our lumber to include the costs of ripping up a forest habitat and teach our children the priceless value of the parts of our country still in a natural state. And let's begin the campaign by preserving the two natural forest areas worthy of wilderness designation in North Idaho: Salmo - Priest and Long Canyon.

Personal Note: I fully support Wilderness designation for the areas known as the "Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core," sponsored by Idaho conservation organizations.

Margery Lyon

Margery Lyon

The CHAIRMAN. Mike Proctor.

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL PROCTOR, SAGLE, IDAHO

Mr. PROCTOR. I think I'm the person you're looking for. Lunch isn't far off here.

Let me define what I call the regional approach. Our region, north Idaho, 50 miles east and west, and 150 miles north and south deserves some automony on certain issues. As we have our own river and lakes, our own roads, our own share of taxes, and our own multiple-use logged land, we should have our own share of wilderness.

My north Idaho regiona has some 5,000,000 acres in it. It is in dire need of some true mutliple-use management. A modest figure of 76,000 acres set aside for wilderness seems only minimally appropriate as this represents one sixty-fifth of the total land or 1.8 percent of north Idaho. Five million acres of wilderness is what we white man started with 300 years ago, and we're using it up rapidly. So, I guess Long Canyon, Selkirk Crest, Salmo Priest, and Scotchman's Peak are the four areas to fulfill this modest proposal, equaling around 76,000 acres.

I also brought for you a little of the Long Canyon area here. I'd like to have you see these pictures somehow. Photograph 1 represents a valley just south of Long Canyon; photograph 2 is Long Canyon; and photograph 3 is a valley which has a little bit of a burn in it, so it looks a little odd, but as you can see, I think that what might explain some of the excitement over the area, the place has been logged. You get up in an airplane, and you see continuous clearcuts. The one—pictures 1 and 2 are just about all clearcut, 20, 30, 40 percent of that valley. I think that might explain some of the excitement over the issue. It seems the logging industry might use a little management, maybe, rather than the forests.

My last comment, I'd like to squeeze it in, would be about Salmo Priest. I've been up there extensively inside and out of Idaho and Washington, inside the proposed boundaries. I think no matter what Washington does, we ought to make ti wilderness anyway.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Proctor follows:]

PERSONAL TESTIMONY OF MIKE PROCTOR

August 16, 1983, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

Hearing on an Idaho Wilderness Bill, conducted by Senator James McClure

Let me define what I call "the regional approach." Our region - North Idaho (or the Panhandle - 50 miles east-west, 150 miles north-south) - deserves some autonomy on certain issues. As we have our own rivers and lakes, our own roads, our own share of taxes, and multiple-use logged land, we should have our own share of wilderness. My North Idaho region has some 5,000,000 acres in it. It is in dire need of some true multiple use management. A modest figur of 76,000 acres set aside for wilderness seems only minimally appropriate as this represents 1/65 of the total land or 1.8% of North Idaho. 5,000,000 acres of wilderness is what we white men started with 300 years ago. And we're rapidly using it all up. It would seem we've used our share and should generously set aside 1.8% of North Idaho as wilderness, not to mentbn a certain quantity of land to be left alone undesignated for future generations to decide upon with or without the benefit of our wisdom.

Long Canyon, Selkirk Crest, Salmo-Priest, and Scotchman's Peak, are the four areas to fulfill this modest proposal. They equal around 76,000 acres.

The accompanying pictures represent the Long Canyon area. Pictures 1 and 1A are of a valley just south of Long Canyon. Nice series of clear cuts, say 20 - 40%, of the whole valley. Good job, boys. Pictures 2 and 2A are of long Long Canyon, nice museum of North Idaho's heritage. Pictures 3 and 3A are of a valley just to the north of Long Canyon. Nice lawn. 20-30% trees left. Any sustained yield system in the universe would be hard put to condlude valley 1 and 3 don't have a little area in between (say, valley 2) where a few trees could stand to stand. It would seem that Boundary County has taken its share of trees out of this area. And I'm sure that the people who own this land won't be too happy to see how this portion of their forest is being "managed."

I've hiked the Salmo-Priest area, within the proposed boundaries and outside them, in Idaho and Washington. My pictures would not tell a dissimilar story about that area. An appalling number of clearcuts. 8,000 some acres of land containing trees some 3,000 years old deserve a little consideration under the seniority program. Re-read that last sentence: 3,000 years is a long time. Talk about history and tradition. It is also home to the only established band of mountain caribou in the contiguous United States, whose diet of mosses and lichens require well-aged climax evergreen forest. This officially-sanctioned endangered species sure could use a home. Not to mention the threatened grizzly bear. Regardless of what the state of Washington does, Idaho should preserve the wild and scenic upper Priest River, home of these plants and animals representing thousands of years of life, as a great museum. In the not-too-distant future, places like this one will be the most sought-after places on earth. Let's clear cut it.

Michael Proctor

Michael Proctor

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

It will be my intention to hear Panel No. 10 and then break for lunch. If there are any people that have trouble with that schedule, if they will identify themselves, my staff will attempt to accommodate those who have difficulty.

I have one question of Tom Wilson. In your testimony, Mr. Wilson, you suggested a Selkirk Crest of at least 125,000 acres. As I recall, the RARE II process recommendation was a Selkirk Crest of 23,000 acres. What would you include?

Mr. WILSON. I included all that high mountain country that doesn't have the commercial forest, and running from Bonner County north to the Canadian border.

The CHAIRMAN. You don't have defined boundaries in your suggestion?

Mr. WILSON. I have no defined boundaries. The reason I'm including this is because of the 6½ million acres that we have left of the roadless natural forest. I feel that strong consideration should be given to setting aside a good portion of this area.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I have no further questions.

Mr. WILSON. Senator, I have three letters I would like to include from other people.

They will be made a part of the record.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

I understand Mr. Neil Walter is in a court hearing unable to attend.

Ed Nettleton.

STATEMENT OF ED NETTLETON, SANDPOINT, IDAHO

Mr. NETTLETON. It's indeed an honor and a pleasure, Senator James McClure, ladies and gentlemen, and the news media, to have something to say in this very important subject: Proper management of our national forests.

I am Ed Nettleton, born in Coeur d'Alene in 1910. I worked for the U.S. Forest Service from 1930 to 1940, and since then have been in the lumber industry for the past 45 to 50 years.

I pray daily that our children, and children's children, as did our forefathers and myself, enjoy the wonderful God-given resources in this U.S.A. This can only be accomplished by proper management. Utilization is true conservation. However, in the last 30 to 40 years, our liberal policies set up by Federal bureaucrats have disregarded our past practical experiences and knowledge, and are setting our great forests on fire; I think a gross mismanagement.

In late summer 1970, a forest ranger in Bonners Ferry, Idaho, contrary to the advice of some others, started a forest fire in the Ball Creek drainage, the last large fire that I personally worked on. This fire cost the taxpayers well over $1 million, and destroyed millions of feet of timber, plus leaving the drainage in very poor condition for reproduction.

I'm going to skip a few here now and go on down to the last fire that was started late in May of 1983, up by Kingston, Idaho, approximately 500 acres of timberland at a terrific cost to we taxpayers.

Now, the Sierra Club, Audubon Society, and so-called Friends of the Earth, want to set aside more and more wilderness areas such as Long Canyon Creek in Boundary County.

They use scare tactics such as destroying our endangered species, namely the wolves, grizzly bears, snail darters.

The CHAIRMAN. The rest of your statement will be placed in the record.

Mr. NETTLETON. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Nettleton follows:]

Ed H. Nettleton

HONORABLE SENATOR JAMES McCLURE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND THE NEWS MEDIA:

It is indeed a privilege to talk on this very important subject -- Proper Management of our National Forests.

I am Ed Nettleton, born in Coeur d'Alene in 1910. I started working on our private and national forests in Northern Idaho. I physically retired in 1976 as timber and land manager for the Pack River Lumber Co. in Sandpoint, Idaho. From 1930 to 1940, I worked for U.S. Forest Service on fire protection, building roads, trails, telephone lines, CCC supervision, teaching, and practicing good forest management in Idaho, Montana and Washington. From 1940 until my retirement, I worked for private-owned timber companies in Northwestern U.S.A. and eight of those years in British Columbia, Canada, on our God-given timberlands, and natural renewable resources.

I pray daily that our children, and children's children, as did our forefathers and myself, enjoy the wonderful U.S.A. But this can only be accomplished by proper management. Utilization is TRUE conservation. However, in the last 30 or 40 years, our liberal policies set up by Federal Bureaucrats have disregarded our past practical experiences and knowledge, and are setting our great forests on fire -- I think a gross MISmanagement.

e be specific:

In late summer 1970, a forest ranger in Bonners Ferry, Idaho, contrary to the advice of some others, started a forest fire in the Ball Creek drainage, the last large fire that I personally worked on. This fire cost the taxpayers well over a million dollars, and destroyed millions of feet of timber, plus leaving the drainage in very poor condition for reproduction.

A few years later, a fire started burning in a wilderness area in Montana, in July -- and in late September was still burning, and the rangers in charge shown on T.V. stated: "Let it burn."

Late May, 1983, a tax-paid government personnel started a forest fire north of Kingston, Idaho, burning approximately 500 acres of timberland at a terrific cost to we taxpayers and waste of our resources.

Two weeks later in our local newspaper, I read that on the Kootenai National forest during summer, 1983, if a fire started, the Forest personnel would let it burn.

To put it succinctly, this is NOT good management -- and now the same personnel are charging $10.00 for a permit to cut domestic-use wood!

Now, the Sierra Club, Audobon Society, and so-called Friends of the Earth, want to set aside more and more Wilderness areas such as Long Canyon Creek in Boundary County.

They use such scare tactics as destroying our endangered species, i.e., wolves, grizzly bear, snail darters in Tennessee Valley, and caribou in Alaska.

And now we find by actual inspection, the caribou really enjoy the terrible pipeline which supplies our energy needs in U.S.A.

We have over three million acres of Idaho in wilderness set aside now -- and if they put Long Canyon Creek and more and more areas into wilderness designation, it will just be a matter of a few years until they will let it burn, What a terrible waste of our much-needed resources!

I would suggest if they feel more set aside areas are needed that they take part of the hugh Sundance Burn, which took two human lives, thousands of wildlife, to say nothing of the millions of taxpayer dollars, plus BILLIONS of feet of timber, and leaving the area in very poor condition for future reproduction.

We are very fortunate to have four excellent statesmen from Idaho in Congress and the Senate, along with a practical President and some of his staff, such as James Watt -- who may not always be 100% right, but is 90-some% better than his predecessor, who wanted to lock up all of Idaho and Alaska.

Retired Forester Ed H. Nettleton

E H Nettleton

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Ralph Barber. [Not present.]
Jeff Coulter.

STATEMENT OF JEFF COULTER, CLARK FORK, IDAHO

Mr. COULTER. Hello, Senator. My name is Jeffery Coulter. I'm a resident of Clark Fork, and an owner of Action Camera Repair Business in Clark Fork.

In my testimony I would like to support the following areas for wilderness designation: in the Idaho Panhandle Forest, Salmo Priest area, the Selkirk Crest, Long Canyon, and Scotchman's Peak.

I will begin by telling you of an area that I'm very familiar with because it's in my backyard. I support the entire 20,720 acres that were recommended in the RARE II process for the Scotchman's Peak area. In addition to important wildlife habitat, this beautiful area supports grizzly bears, mountain goats, moose, and other large game.

The economic and recreational aspects of Scotchman's are important to me and many other of my fellow Clark Fork residents.

Recreationally, Scotchman's draws hunters, backpackers, and day packers to the community. As a small businessman, I want to protect those values to insure the Scotchman's is placed in a wilderness to help create a broad based economic growth in our area. The 20,720 acres proposal has no negative aspects with regard to our community, which has been primarily involved in logging and mining to this point.

Recreation represents a much more stable aspect for our economy than both logging and mining that erratically support our community at this point, depending on the metal prices and the timber demand.

The timber resource of Scotchman's are limited, and not very accessible. The timber is much more valuable as a resource and a component of the wilderness areas.

Wilderness will be able to support the local economy for years to come in a stable manner unlike extracted resources.

Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Steve Murray.

STATEMENT OF STEVEN R. MURRAY, NORTHWEST MINES ASSOCIATON

Mr. MURRAY. Senator McClure, my name is Steven R. Murray. I'm a registered professional geologist for the State of Idaho, and employed by Coeur d'Alene Mines, Inc., and speaking on behalf of Northwest Mines Association as a member of the Public Lands Committee.

I would like to take this time to thank you for these hearings and state a couple comments which are not verbatim from my written testimony.

There have been a few statements made to me in the last few years concerning the wilderness issue about why the mining industry is now interested in lands which are currently roadless. Just as the Nation as a whole has benefited from the advances in technolo-

gy, so has the mining industry. We are no longer restricted to vehicular access to some of these areas where we use the helicopters. We have portable equipment which we can now hold by hand. Two weeks ago we tested a new assaying piece of equipment which directly read assays directly off the rock. We are not restricted to the past uses of the land which were environmentally compatible. These lands that we are looking at today—and you'll notice in the bibliography of my statement there are three articles which I wish would be entered into the record which assess the mineral potential of these lands—we are now looking at these lands with the hope of assessing that mineral potential on the basis of improved technology. We are no longer looking at people who are walking across the hills with the old burro and gold pan, but we're talking about people who are using modern technology to assess the mineral potential of the land.

If we do not allow these lands to be assessed properly, as was mandated by Congress in 1964, and that mandate has been consistently ignored, we are tying up resources which are vital to the Nation. We are not talking about dollars and cents, we are not talking about logs, we are not talking about rocks, we are talking about the United States of America and its future. We are not talking about profit and loss figures for logging companies or mining companies, we are talking about the future of our country.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Murray follows:]

The Honorable Senator McClure,

I would like to take this time and use of this forum to ask for two additions to the Endangered Species List. The actions of the U.S. Congress are rapidly turning the habitat and range of these species into zones of extreme restriction. These species are the American Explorationist and the American Miner. Our habitat for the future growth and well being are the under explored, potentially productive lands of the American west. With the steady demise of lands available to exploration, the thousands of jobs which would have been given to Americans will go to other nations.

The issue before us today is not an issue of whether we need Wilderness but rather of a matter of how much Wilderness is necessary for the good of the American people. In Idaho the Federal government owns 33,800,000 acres of land (63.8 percent of the state) leaving 19,133,000 acres in state and private hands. The 3,825,000 acres currently set aside as Wilderness represents 7.23 percent of Idaho or 11.32 percent of the federally owned land. The resulting discrepancy of ownership requires the people of Idaho to utilize the federal lands in their fullest productive capacity if the people of Idaho are to retain their jobs and their standard of living. Yet even now a large percentage of the available land has been withdrawn and special interest groups want even more. Losing potentially productive land is like taking money from someone else's saving account against their wishes.

In our current economic situation, the ability to find and maintain jobs have become very, very hard. Many of my friends are currently seeking employment, some have gone as far as New York and Massachusetts and have come back empty handed.

Not long ago in discussing the Wilderness issue with one of these gentlemen, he mentioned Wilderness lands were "unproductive lands" and do not create jobs. They are there simply for the recreation of those few who could afford it and he, unfortunately, could not.

Rich Landers, the outdoor editor for the Spokesman Review, wrote in the July 31, 1983 issue concerning the Gospel Hump Wilderness Area, "But few people penetrate the Wilderness outside the months of August through November. Indeed, outside of the locals in the Grangeville - Lewiston area, few people have ever heard of the Gospel Hump."

Mr. Landers goes on to describe the wagon road over which the stage between the mines operated. The article also mentions mines "old and new" which are found around the Wilderness Area. Several of these presently non-wilderness areas surrounding the Gospel Hump are currently being considered as potential Wilderness under RARE II, yet their mineral potential is eluded to in our Sunday papers by environmental columnists. Technical evaluations of these areas can be found in Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology Open File Report 79-1 (The Mineral Potential of Lands Proposed for Wilderness Classification by the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation Program (RARE II) of the U.S. Forest Service) by Earl Bennett and Mary Gaston.

My own experience from working on the mineral evaluations in the Idaho Wilderness Area and Salmon River Breaks Wilderness Areas leads me to believe these lands are being reserved not for Americans as a whole, but rather the rich few. Since motorized vehicles are prohibited, access must be by foot or horseback, making access difficult or impossible for aged or handicapped persons. Distances involved preclude long unsupported trips by backpacking and indeed most penetrations are made with pack strings. Unfortunately, most of us can't afford to maintain horses or pay around $100 a day to hire a packer. The time and money involved in penetrating these relatively unproductive areas restricts their use mainly to the affluent and those who do not have to hold down a steady job.

Therefore, the issue is not really whether we need Wilderness, but how much Wilderness do we need? How much land do we want to withdraw from the ability to produce the goods and services required of the American people and our way of life in the industrialized world? What criteria is necessary to establish those areas which can justifiably be Wilderness areas without reducing the capacity of the State of Idaho or hurting the people of Idaho?

Primarily there are two uses to which forested lands are put within the State of Idaho. One of the major uses is the forests products industry, and in North Idaho, it is one of the foundation industries of our society. The second is the mining industry, and in Idaho, we also depend on it to a great extent for our way of life. Unfortunately, being a geologist

I do not feel qualified to speak on behalf of the forest products industry. However, there are several comments that I have regarding the geologic potential of our forested "roadless lands".

My first comment addresses the matter of technology. Not long ago a friend of mine in the environmental community asked me a very simple question, but one needs to be addressed here today. That question was, "If they haven't found the mines in the past or they couldn't economically work them, what makes you think you can do it today?". My response is a matter of technology.

In the 1930's there was no technology available that could have produced a 747 jetliner. I doubt very seriously that today we would like to have our national defense based upon the technologies that were used to fight World War II. In short, the advances in technologies which have occurred in industry communications, military defense systems, the automotive industry, and even our dinnerware, have left the technologies of past decades behind. Fortunately, we in the mining and minerals exploration industries have benefited tremendously from recent advances in technology.

For example, the calculator sitting on my desk now has the capabilites of what a computer of 1950's vintage the size of my entire office would have had. Improved computer systems have allowed us to collect and collate data that before would have taken many man hours to put in a form useful to the exploration geologist. Consequently, the improved technologies have allowed us to collect more data and to use it in a more efficent manner than we previously have. Analytical methods have improved

to the point where we are now able to determine parts per billion of metal ions as opposed to a few thousand parts per million, in the past.

Just as the advent of the micro chip made possible portable televisions and brief case sized computers, it has also increased the portability of geologic field equipment. Today we man use portable instruments that not more than ten to fifteen years ago would have been mounted on a vehicle. Today we can transport by helicopter equipment that ten to twenty years ago would have been transported over roads that were costly and potentially environmentally incompatible. Today communications are much improved and we are able to analyze the results of our exploration in a much more efficent manner.

Perhaps one of the greatest aids to field exploration has been the development of the helicopter. Basically, until the Vietnam war, the helicopter had not come into its own and was not as useful until the improvement of the turbine turbo-shaft engine. Improvements in efficiency and power plants make the helicopter one of our best and most environmentally compatible means of transportation.

Improvements in drilling technology have allowed us to use lighter equipment which is air transportable and which usually requires little if any site preparation. Improved techniques have greatly improved drill output resulting in shorter stays at any given site. Improved environmental equipment and environmental controls allow us to do the same drilling with less impact on the environment than in the past.

The present technologies were not used in the past for the simple reason that they did not exist anymore than the 747 jetliner did in 1930. The unfortunate thing is that many pieces of land which may have tremendous mineral potential are tied up before new technologies can be applied to them. We need the time to evaluate all Federal land in the State of Idaho with the most modern methods available.

Yes the land has been there for many years and the potential is not much different today than it was in the past. However, remember that man has always known where the moon was, but it took approximately 1.5 million years to set foot on it. Even now we are not technologically able to take advantage of our trips to the moon, but that doesn't mean we won't be able to in the future. Remote lands are the same, we can't just say hands off because we haven't had the technology to be able to make use of them in the past.

The success of America and the glory of her people is that they have always sought ways to overcome their problems and go on to greater productive pursuits. Please do not stifle our ability to increase Idaho's productivity and create jobs for Idahoans by locking up our second greatest resources - land. Idaho's greatest resource - her people - needs jobs which that land could provide.

My second comment deals strictly with geology. The Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology has identified several mineral belts in Information Circular #22 by William R. Green (Delineation of Mineral belts of Northern Idaho and Central Idaho, July 1972).

Most of the work that went into this information circular involved ground observations, on site investigations and collection of previous data. These mineral belts cover many RARE II areas in Northern and Central Idaho. One could also add a mineralized zone running from Coeur d' Alene north into Canada through the Selkirks and call it the Purcell Trench Belt also.

Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology Open File Report 79-1 The Mineral Potential of Lands Proposed for Wilderness Classification by the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation Program (RARE II) of the U.S. Forest Service (Earl Bennett and Mary Gaston), summarizes many of the RARE II proposals. It gives the different evaluations given by the various agencies (i.e., USBM, USGS, USFS, etc) concerning mineral potentials. Again many of the RARE II areas are given high to moderate potentials for minerals. In all fairness some areas have low potentials and these also should be noted in making a final assessment.

These reports, unfortunately, only deal with areas of known potential and areas which have previously been evaluated to some extent. Congress has consistently ignored its own mandate to evaluate the mineral potential of proposed Wilderness before making a Wilderness Area. The Idaho Wilderness area was created inspite of mineral potentials and the Bitteroot Selway Wilderness Area was created before evaluations were even made. Congress has not been the friend of the American miner, logger or worker.

Most of the surface deposits have been mined out and, as in the Coeur d'Alene Mining District, the new mines will be deeper or lower grade with large ton ages. To find such deep-

seated or low grade deposits, the old style of prospecting by looking predominately at the surface exposures is no longer entirely applicable. Our newer methods of looking deeper into the earth at lower metal concentrations must be used. These methods depend upon technology not available in the past. We can anticipate that as technology improves we will be able to do an even better job of exploring previously under explored areas.

Today America finds herself short of many metals and also increasingly short of the capacities to process and refine those metals. Our ability to compete in the modern world depends on our ability to maintain a strong industrial base. Our society is based on the foundation of mining.

It is a matter of record that we are becoming increasingly dependent on foreign sources for many of our industrial and strategic materials (Mining and Mineral Policy, 1973). If we want this situation to change, it is going to require tough decisions today - tomorrow will be too late. As world instability increases, we must rely on our own ability to provide for our needs. Time is of the essence because it is the one thing we may have the least of. Withdrawn land robs the American people of their assets when they most need them.

Exploration is not a short term process. It is a long term process and it is not something that can be done in one field season. It is something that takes time, effort and the combined capabilities of many people; geologists, geophysicists, geochemists, mechanics, miners, craftspeople, foresters, and

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mining engineers. Additionally, there are support personnel who provide food, clothing, fuel and other services vital to any society. Gentlemen, we do not need additional Wilderness. We need these lands left open for multiple use so that they can be used for the best benefit of the people of the United States of America and the unemployed people of the State of Idaho.

Thank you.

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The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.
Mr. Ernie Gieszelmann. [Not present.]
Brad Littlefield.

STATEMENT OF BRAD LITTLEFIELD, MOYIE SPRINGS, IDAHO

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Thank you, Senator. I am Brad Littlefield. I'm a resident of Moyie Springs. I work for Louisiana Pacific Corp., and I also have a cattle ranch. I'm speaking here for myself and on behalf of my wife today.

I'm a fourth generation Idahoan, and my wife is a third generation. When the Littlefield and the Moon families first came to north Idaho, there were some fires in the Long Canyon area which burned portions of them. And on the inspection of those areas last week, it looked to me like it had recovered fairly well.

My concern in this matter of some of these areas was that this timber is very mature, it's dying. If it is not harvested properly, it will be allowed to burn up. And what I'm afraid of is in the future when my grandchildren are here to view these kinds of things that all they're going to see is a black old scarred canyon. And I don't think that we should allow a lot of these things—or a lot of the timber to be wasted in those areas. I think we have the technology to minimize the effects of the logging. I just don't think it should be wasted.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Littlefield follows:]

To. The Honarable James Mc Clure, United States Senator.

In October of 1982, the Ninth Circuit Court of appeals upheld a lower courts' ruling that the Forest Service failed to fully comply with various environmental laws in the RARE II process. This means any decision made by the Forest Service to manage roadless areas for any purpose other than wilderness can be easily appealed. This will mean much of the timber (20-30%) the Forest Service plans to sell in the next two years can be tied up by any pro-wilderness group. This is an immediate threat to the timber industry in Idaho.

Being a 4th generation Idahoan, this concerns me very much since most of the population in the 2 Northern Counties depend heavily upon the lumber industry for their livelyhood. Living in North Idaho is not, has not nor will be easy. We are always at the mercy of the lumber markets and depend heavily upon them for our livelyhood and their contributions to the tax roles. Since more than 50% of Boundary County is in the hands of the Public those of us who live here must make up the difference for services rendered. Every time the timber market takes a dive and the volume of timber harvested is reduced, we must go through the same old bull shit of figuring out where the money is going to come from to support the schools and roads etc. from the lack of money from the timber sales. The Education of our children has suffered, our vehicles have suffered from the condition of our roads, not to mention the danger we face from having to drive on these damn cow trails. Or maybe in the not too far off future the damn grizzly bear trails. We are continually being asked for money in the form of other taxes(such as the recent hike in the F.E.T. on trucks which a part of is to go to help our high paid city brothers to get to their $15 per hour jobs) and those same people are asking us to give part of the life we have cut out of this area?

We all suffer from the lay-off syndrom wondering when we might be layed off from our jobs due to a downward trend in the lumber market and for the last 11 years, due to a cut back of timber supply. Idaho already has more wilderness area than any other state other than Alaska and our out of state brothers and further, those who have moved into Idaho in the last decade or two would evidently, like to make Idaho into a complete wilderness area without any regard for the people who have settled Idaho and pulled it through the tough times. All Idahoand have a great respect for the beauty of the State, and don"t want to see it ruined.

The issue surrounding Long Canyon is most interesting. We have an area of slightly 20,000 acres which holds an estimated 210,000 M.B.F. of timber, which, by personal inspection, is very mature if not already is dead and dying, whether by old age or by disease. It seems a shame to allow this material to go the natural course of falling to the ground, and then being destroyed by fire and rot. It is not the intention of any Idahoan to waste natural resources. This will be the case if Long Canyon is allowed to be put into Wilderness. Much of Long Canyon had been burned when my Grandfather moved here(the lower portion in 1910) and the rest of Long Canyon will be the same way for my gradchildren if it is designated Wilderness area. It seems to me to be a terrible waste to allow the over mature timber in this area go the natural route to non existence than to allow the timber to be harvested and used in a constructive manner.

We have the technology to log Long Canyon with little impact if this were allowed to work. The timber could be removed in an orderly fashion and yet allow the area to be, for the most part, a peacefull, beautiful area for hicking and backingpacking. In fact if we were to go back to some of the old ways of logging, ie: snow roads and minimal roads, we would have more useable area for the people who just want to get away. The present Forest Service policy of building better roads in the woods than we have in the county is a bit rediculous in view of the fact that they have not the money to take care of those roads and they require considerable work to be used again if they have been allowed to remain idle. The old time timber getters were quite cognizant of the fact of building the least expensive road to which to get out the timber as it would not cost so much to open it back up in years to come as it would to maintain it.

It appears to me the Forest Service is being inundated by the ranks of people which have infused into this area. That is to say people who have grown up and have been educated in a different area and have brought those ideas and ideals home to roost. I don't want anyone to think I am against but how in the hell can someone from New York, educated in Wisconson and worked a few years here and there kwow what is good for North Idaho. Aren't we the one's who concocted the north Idaho jammer, used all over the northwest?!!

These desicions should be made by North Idahoans, who have lived here and worked here and sufferred here and not the ones removed from here and have recently moved here and know all there is to know it all?!

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.
Tom Mackey.

STATEMENT OF TOM MACKEY, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Mr. MACKEY. Thank you, Senator.

Members of the delegation, being born and raised in Boundary County, I have had the opportunity to hike and explore the major drainages that make up the Selkirks. I am an avid outdoorsman and the quality of hunting, fishing, backpacking, and camping is one of the primary reasons I live in this area.

Having hiked the entire length of Long Canyon recently and having flown the area on several occasions, I will limit my talk in regard to wildlife and recreation to Long Canyon.

During the hike through Long Canyon, one of my concerns was the lack of wildlife and wildlife sign. This, of course, is due to the lack of forage caused by he closed forest canopy which prohibits sunlight from reaching the forest floor. Of course, we all know wildlife needs security cover, but they also need forage to survive. Opening up this forest cover would provide the necessary forage that whitetail, and mule deer, elk, black bear, and moose require.

Certainly one of the big arguments is grizzly bear habitat and potential woodland caribou habitat. The more recent research results are indicating grizzly preference for berries and rodents found in clearcuts or around open areas caused by natural disturbances. Other recent research could show that caribou prefer stands that are more open than the closed forest cover found in Long Canyon. In both cases a wilderness designation would prevent the prescribed burning or logging which would enhance wildelife habitat so that this area would sustain a permanent population of many different species.

In the other main drainages of the Selkirks that have been roaded and logged there is an abundance of elk, deer, bear, moose, and grouse. With minimum-impact roads and proper road closures there is no doubt in my mind that Long Canyon has potential to be a sportsmen's paradise.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Mackey follows:]

STATEMENT OF
TOM HACKEY

BEFORE THE
IDAHO CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION
ON
PROPOSED WILDERNESS LEGISLATION
COEUR d'ALENE, IDAHO
AUGUST 16, 1983

Members of the Delegation:

Being born and raised in Boundary County, I have had the opportunity to hike and explore the major drainages that make up the Selkirks. I am an avid outdoorsman and the quality of hunting fishing, backpacking and camping is one of the primary reasons I live in this area.

Having hiked the entire length of Long Canyon recently and having flown the area on several occasions, I will limit my talk in regard to wildlife and recreation to Long Canyon.

During the hike through Long Canyon, one of my concerns was the lack of wildlife and wildlife sign. This of course is due to the lack of forage caused by the closed forest canopy which prohibits sunlight from reaching the forest floor. Of course we all know wildlife need security cover, but they also need forage to survive. Opening up this forest cover would provide the necessary forage that whitetail and mule deer, elk, black bear and moose require.

Certainly one of the big arguments is grizzly bear habitat and potential woodland caribou habitat. Recent research results are indicating grizzly preference for berries and rodents found in clearcuts or around open areas caused by natural disturbances. Other recent research could

show that caribou prefer stands that are more open than the closed forest cover found in Long Canyon. In both cases a wilderness designation would prevent the prescribed burning or logging which would enhance wildlife habitat so that this area would sustain a permanent population of many different species.

In the other main drainages of the Selkirks that have been roaded and logged there is an abundance of elk, deer, bear, moose and grouse. With minimum-impact roads and proper road closures there is no doubt in my mind that Long Canyon has potential to be a Sportsmen's Paradise.

Long Canyon in its present state is only available to few of those select people with the time available and physical capabilities for at least overnight backpacking excursions. If Long Canyon is designated wilderness, thousands of unfortunate people either because of time or physical incapacities will never have the opportunity to enjoy Long Canyon.

In a wilderness - trail improvements, shelters and campsites would be limited. Those people who now enjoy fishing and hunting in this area should remember that if this area is classified wilderness, virtually all fish and wildlife management would be nonexistent.

Multiple use would virtually triple the amount of recreational usage. Through multiple use recreation would be enhanced.

Because of improved access into Long Canyon, the door would be opened for hunting, fishing, camping, backpacking, fuelwood gathering, huckleberrying, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, improved campsites, improved trails and fish and wildlife habitat improvement.

Even with multiple use, Long Canyon and the surrounding area would provide good quality isolated backpacking.

There is no doubt in my mind that the majority of people would enjoy Long Canyon as multiple use.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.
Mr. Leroy Vogl.

STATEMENT OF LEROY VOGL, LOGGING SUPERINTENDENT, LOUISIANA-PACIFIC CORP.

Mr. VOGL. Senator, members of the delegation, my name is Roy Vogl. I'm logging superintendent for the Louisiana Pacific, Moyie Springs, Idaho. I'm on the board of directors of the Intermountain Logging conference, elected to the board in 1972. In 1978 I was resolution chairman. At that time we had a wilderness resolution that was accepted and passed by the conference. This conference was presented to the Federal and State agencies. And as a representative of the Intermountain Logging Conference we strongly designate no more wilderness. This conference represents part of British Columbia, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Arizona.

This is my stand. Thank you.

[The resolution follows:]

RESOLUTION # 2

"Wilderness"

March 3, 1978

WHEREAS, approximately 1,600,000 acres of the National Forest system within the State of Washington have been designated wilderness and added to the National Wilderness preservation system, and

WHEREAS, approximately 1,226,000 acres of the National Forest system within the State of Oregon have been designated wilderness and added to the National Wilderness preservation system, and

WHEREAS, approximately 1,496,000 acres of the National forest system within the state of Idaho have been designated wilderness and added to the National Wilderness preservation system, and

WHEREAS, approximately 1,824,000 acres of the National Forest system within the State of Montana have been designated wilderness and added to the National Wilderness preservation system, and

WHEREAS, approximately 2,002,000 acres of the National Forest system within the State of Wyoming have been designated wilderness and added to the National Wilderness preservation system, and

WHEREAS, approximately five million acres of the several National Parks within these five states have been proposed for wilderness and have the administration's endorsement,

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that this 40th Session of the Intermountain Logging Conference urges the President, the Congress, and the Secretary of Agriculture to refrain from further endorsement, proposals, or enactment of wilderness legislation affecting these five states.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this 40th Session of the Intermountain Logging Conference submit to the President, the Congress, and the Secretary of Agriculture the proposition that the 8.15 million acres in established wilderness within the above five states (representing 58% of the total established wilderness) plus the additional 5 million acres of endorsed wilderness within the National Parks of these five states, is an ample, if not generous, amount

of wilderness for these states to contribute to the National Wilderness Preservation System, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this 40th Session of the Intermountain Logging Conference request the Secretary of Agriculture in his disposition of the RARE II studies to make no recommendation for further wilderness in the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. The Intermountain Logging Conference further requests the Secretary of Agriculture to individually initiate a detailed study of the lands within the wilderness system to insure that this energy and resource short Nation has not forfeited significant amounts of energy, minerals, water, or forest resources that would be of benefit to this country, and to recommend to Congress that such lands, identified as having a resource of value, be removed from the wilderness system.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

I appreciate the testimony of all members of the panel. I have no questions.

I might mention that Congressman Larry Craig would have been here today except for dividing up duties. He's conducting a series of hearings with respect to the so-called asset management program and is in Lewiston today conducting that hearing. We were together the day before yesterday in Boise on that matter as I had a hearing down in southeastern Idaho on that subject earlier. He will be, I think, here tomorrow for that purpose, and I will take the wilderness hearing to Lewiston tomorrow. So, we're trying to cover both areas as well as we can.

I think that will conclude our business this morning. We will reconvene at the hour of 1 p.m.

[Whereupon, at 12:15 p.m., the hearing recessed, to reconvene at 1 p.m.]

AFTERNOON SESSION

The CHAIRMAN. The meeting will come to order. Panel No. 11 is at the witness table. I hope those in panel 12 will take their seats in the second row so we'll be able to move into that panel immediately following this panel.

Mr. Howard Piper. Pull the microphone over and you may proceed.

Mr. PIPER. Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. For those witnesses that may have been somewhere else when we started this morning, there's a 2-minute time limit.

STATEMENT OF HOWARD PIPER, SAGLE, IDAHO

Mr. PIPER. Senator, I'd like to make these two points. I'm in favor of wilderness in general. And I'm particularly in favor of Long Canyon and Salmo Priest being wilderness. Like many people in this area, I value the feeling of living in this part of the Country. And the fact that there is wilderness is a big, big part of that feeling. It seems sometimes like the question that we ask her is asked wrong. It seems to be put in the form: How much wilderness should we have in Idaho? We already have a lot. How much more should we add? And it seems to me it's a question, really, of how much should we subtract? We have de facto wilderness now which is a very big part of the feeling of living in this part of the country rather than many other parts of the country.

I've lived in Europe where, as far as I know, there is no wilderness whatsoever. Every square inch of ground has been impressed upon by mankind. But out here it feels a lot different. I think it's a very important part of the American experience. The question is, then: how much of what we've got do we want to get rid of? And when you look at a couple of key places, like, Long Canyon, you say, "Well, how about Long Canyon? Let's get rid of that as wilderness." And I think when I look at it, when I fly over it, when I talk to people that have been through it, my answer is: Let's not get rid of that as wilderness. Let's keep that one spot in North Idaho just as it is.

I think one quick other point—there's always talk about the fact that Idaho has in proportion to other States much, much more wilderness area. But it seems to me that this is very natural. New Jersey is not a very good place for wilderness. Kansas, for another, is not a very good place for wilderness. It seems like Idaho is the wilderness area for the whole country, in part. And it makes sense that wilderness be out here.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Piper follows:]

Wilderness Hearings
Coeur d'Alene ID

Dear Senator McClure:

I am testifying to earnestly recommend a generous increase in Wilderness areas in general, and the inclusion of Long Canyon in particular as a wilderness area.

I want to argue my case from a slightly different perspective than others, for I am not myself a backpacker, and am not likely to make personal use of Long Canyon or other such areas for my own recreation. It would seem, then, that I would be in no position to argue on the issue one way or the other. But I think I am. For the simple reason that I think wilderness areas to be very much in the public interest, not just for the direct enjoyment and spiritual freshment which comes from visiting those areas, but also for the indirect, psychological satisfaction that comes just from knowing that wilderness exists.

I have no kids in the public school system, but it is of great concern to me that our educational system not deteriorate. I have no occassion at the moment to partake of our nation's legal system, but it is of great concern to me that that system work in an effective and just way. And so it is with many other aspects of my social and national experience. The sense of security and possibility of happiness which it is the primary business of government to afford its citizens, this sense relies on a conviction that many important areas of social policy are being conducted wisely. Even areas with which a person may have no personal, direct contact.

And I feel strongly that a generous increase in wilderness areas in Idaho is wise social policy. For Idaho has a special identity as a state, based largely on its natural beauty and uncrowded countryside. It is because of this special identity that I have chosen to make my home here. And many others have for the same reason. One important element of the experience of Idaho is the presence of de facto wilderness areas. There are places here which are untrammeled by man. The very idea of these pristine places-- not to be found at all in much of the world, I think of Europe, where I used to live, and where the entire continent is and has for centuries been worked over by human enterprise. It is a very different feeling here. It is a luxury which America still possesses, but will not possess for much longer unless we exert ourselves to maintain it. I urge you to do just that.

I am a private pilot, and have flown over Long Canyon several times. It is surrounded by clear-cut woodlands on all sides, but is itself a beautifully contained ecosystem of old-growth forrest. It is the very last of such areas in North Idaho, and ideal for wilderness status. I urge you to include it in your wilderness bill.

Sincerely,

Chip Piper

Chip Piper
1275 Bottle Bay Rd.
Sagle ID 83860

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Mr. Prohaska. Daniel Prohaska? [Not present.]

Sherry Dodson.

STATEMENT OF SHERRY DODSON, SANDPOINT, IDAHO

Ms. DODSON. Senator McClure, my name is Sherry Dodson.

I live in Sandpoint, Idaho. I would like to talk about what I consider a religious or ethical or moral issue of this issue if you will permit me.

I feel that we are—we have—we as humans have come to think of ourselves as the caretakers and, also, the managers of our planet. Several philosophers have made the—have stated the thought that we are not the owners but the caretakers of our environment. And I feel that in recent years that the focus of that concept has shifted to one of we are the owners and/or managers of our environment. We often talk about managing our wilderness areas.

I feel very strongly that we are not more important than any of the other elements of our environment. That we have intruded upon those elements of our environment by exploiting them in a way that is detrimental to not only the other elements of the environment existence but also to ours. I feel that it is now time to back up a little bit and save a little space for the rest of the world to go on its natural path.

I think that, one, we can realistically do that is by designating some pretty large areas of what's left of our wilderness as areas that will be left alone. And I think that if you make a strong wilderness bill, it will be a step in the right direction.

I also think if you make a strong wilderness bill, it will be an assurance to your constitutents that you are, in fact, responsive to our needs and wishes here.

I would also like to quickly read a short letter from Mayo Cupan of Sandpoint who was not able to be here today. She says: "Dear Senator McClure, this letter is to encourage the designation of the Selkirk Crest to the wilderness area because of its unique characteristics."

The CHAIRMAN. We'll put the balance of that in the record. Thank you very much.

Ms. DODSON. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Dodson follows:]

Sherry Dodson
August 16, 1983

Dear Senator McClure,

Certain philosophers and religious leaders throughout history have expressed the thought that humans are the caretakers, not the owners, of the earth. Until relatively recently, this concept played an important role in our view of ourselves as humans in relation to, and in interaction with, our environment. Given several thousand years of human consciousness, it is easy to see how the idea of human as caretaker emerged. The focus of that concept has unfortunately shifted to the prevalent view of humans as owners of their environment, with a rightful role as "manager". A concurrent popular view of humans as the superior lifeform has reinforced this assumption of the human as as owner/manager role.

I believe we are neither more nor less important than the other essential elements of life on this planet: other animal species, plants, water, air and the earth itself.

However, humans are the only lifeform on earth capable of, and willing to, take more than we need and give back more than we take from our environment. Because of this power, and our lack of wisdom and managerial skills, we as humans have exploited all but a few remaining pockets of our environment.

I believe it is immoral, unethical and blasphemous to disrupt the natural, or sacred, balance of nature. Unless we make a concerted effort to restore that harmonious balance by minimizing our negative impact on our environment, we will destroy it not only for other life-forms but for ourselves as well.

An important step in the right direction would be to pass a strong Idaho Wilderness bill. I support the Idaho endangered Wilderness Core, particularily the Long Canyon,Salmo Priest, Scotthman's Peak and Selkirk Crest as wilderness. In addition, I favor soft-release language rather than hard release. Please enter this testimony in the Congressional Hearing Record. Thank You.

Sincerely,

Sherry Dodson

Sherry Dodson
523 No. Florence

The CHAIRMAN. Ala Mae Cox.

STATEMENT OF ALA MAE COX, PRESIDENT, BONNER COUNTY SENIOR COUNCIL, SANDPOINT, IDAHO

Ms. Cox. Senator McClure, I'm Ala Mae Cox of Sandpoint, Idaho. And I'm the president of the Bonner County Senior Council. I'm here myself on behalf of the elderly people. They are appalled at the prospective change taking place in their areas. And they have love for this natural beauty. And they would like to keep it. So when my husband and I retired, we came to Idaho in a large part because of its wilderness areas. We felt that these areas would restrict large concentrations of people from settling in the State. And they would also keep the heavy industries from moving in and polluting our area.

Thanks to our wilderness areas, we have some of the cleanest water available in America today. And we can thank our wilderness twofold for just being there to trap and slow down our water supply and again for holding out industry.

It is through these wilderness areas that we're attracting a lot of tourism which is one of our great industries up in this part of the country. And we feel that for our grandchildren that are to be left, we would like to leave just a small portion of this wilderness area so that they might be able to see and enjoy what we're enjoying now.

In addition, there's a number of reasons that we have for this that we feel that with the tourism, there must be something there that's attracting all these people that are coming into our area to see the wildlife and green forests and the uncrowded life that we have in our area. So I feel that I'm not a native of Idaho, but I chose to live here because of the wilderness areas. And we feel that the politicians are trying to sell off this part of what we came to enjoy and something that we will be enjoying. OK.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Cox follows:]

Ada Mae Cox

Dear Senator McClure;

I am president of the Bonner County Senior Council and the vice-chairman of the Region I Association for Inner Community Development. Many of the retired people in northern Idaho were born and raised here. These people are appalled at the prospective changes taking place in their area. They have a love for the natural beauty of their homeland, and a strong desire to preserve that wilderness so that it can be passed on to their grandchildren intact.

When my husband and I retired, we moved to Idaho in large part because of its wilderness areas. We felt these areas would restrict large concentrations of people from settling in the state. They will also keep the heavy industries from moving in and polluting our air. In that same vein, those forests furnish us with the very air we breathe.

Thanks to our wilderness areas, we have some of the cleanest water available in America today. Again we can thank our wilderness areas two-fold; once for just being there to trap and slow down our water supply, and again for holding out industry.

If it were not for our large wilderness areas, we would not have the large concentrations of wildlife that we do. We look upon these wild animals as our last real link to our past. Obviously other people (tourists) must feel the same way, since they travel many, many miles to observe our wild animals in the natural surroundings of our wilderness areas.

This brings me to our latest industry, tourism. Why do you think people travel these many miles to spend their hard-earned vacations in the northwest? They come here to enjoy their link with the past; dense green forests, pure mountain streams and large uncrowded lakes. And why do you think we have these treasures to offer these tourists? Thanks to our wilderness areas! These tourists come for a multitude of reasons. Each has his or her personal reason for wanting to share just a little piece of our dreamworld lifestyle. They come back year after year yearning to share just a little of what we live with day in and day out. I'm personally very, very proud to share my little piece of the wilderness with

these tourists. After all, they are choosing to spend one or two of their most precious weeks of their year with me amid my wilderness wonderland. Why shouldn't I be proud to show off our ability to maintain and protect a lifestyle most Americans only dream about?

I'm not here by accident of birth; I chose to live here because of these very wilderness areas that our politicians are trying to sell off. I feel as if we are the protectors of what's left of our American heritage. We must do all that's within our power to protect and maintain our natural resources. Preserving our wilderness areas is a must for us and all peoples of the world to come and experience. We must also consider the generations that will follow us. Shouldn't they be allowed a small glimpse of our past?

In closing, I wish to emphasize that I support the Idaho Endangered Wilderness Core and therefore feel very strongly that Senator McClure should designate as much wilderness as possible in his bill.

In addition, I favor the use of soft-release language in the bill, so that future generations may have the option to designate additional wilderness areas as they see fit. Please include this testimony in the Congressional Hearing Record.

With Great Expectations,

Ala Mae Cox

16 August 1983

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.
Ms. COX. Thank you.
The CHAIRMAN. Emanuel Scherr.

STATEMENT OF EMANUEL SCHERR, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Mr. SCHERR. Thank you, Senator. My name is Emanuel Scherr. I reside in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Senator McClure, I am truly grateful for this opportunity to have my comments heard regarding the Idaho Forest Wilderness decisions.

I am in favor of protecting 50 percent of the presently remaining forest and roadless areas.

The fact that Idaho how almost 4 million acres of wilderness, the most in the 48 contiguous States, is something to be proud of. And we would be prouder, still if some of the forest roadless areas in northern Idaho were to be designated as wilderness, specifically Long Canyon and Salmo Priest Areas.

Let us at this point say that we will try to preserve as much wilderness as possible for those generations that are not here to speak for themselves, for the 21st century and on for whatever wilderness exists now is the most that we will ever have.

I'd like to add a comment or two from what I heard this morning. Years ago when I traveled out here, I saw many clear-cuts years ago. Those same clear-cuts exist today. That's almost 20 years. And I learned since then that these clear-cuts do not enhance not only view but they contribute to rapid snow melt since there's no cover. And the rapid show melt increases erosion. And erosion, naturally, adds to stream pollution.

So in regards to these clear-cuts, I've also learned that in the Panhandle Forest that as the management plan suggests that 20 cubic feet per acre of timeber can be harvested per year. And I question that whether this number can be achieve into perpetuity. I doubt it very much. And it's only a matter of years that if the timber industry goes ahead and harvests it, that it will only be a matter of time that they will have to move out and on.

Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Ruth Watkins.

STATEMENT OF RUTH WATKINS, SANDPOINT, IDAHO

Ms. WATKINS. I was born and raised in a city where you, Senator, spend much of your time working. It's a beautiful city with a unique personality, rich with impressive monuments and history around every corner. I'm speaking, of course, about our great capital, Washington, D.C. Any school child can read in a book about this city. You have to be there to experience the essence of that great place. Walking the great halls and reliving the history and taking part in the Government as it's working today. There's literally nothing else like that place anywhere in the world.

Well, I know of a place in north Idaho that is just as unique, although the monuments aren't made of marble, and certainly the eyes of the world aren't focused on it. But Long Canyon is the last unroaded, unlogged drainage in the Selkirk and is, again, a place

that you must go to and experience it to feel the essence of that place.

I feel very strongly that if you destroy, start building the roads, and logging that area, we are going to lose that experience which we'll have to read it from a book. And it just will never be the same. It will be lost. Just like, I'm sure, when you first went into Washington, D.C., you were probably overwhelmed by the atmosphere in that city. It does it to everyone that I know of that works there or visits there or lives there. If Washington, D.C., was destroyed or disfigured in any way, people would have to read about it in a book. And I think you can understand what loss that would be. And I feel the same loss would occur in Long Canyon. We would have to read about it in a book. And I don't think that is fair.

Thank you for your time.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Watkins follows:]

Ruth Watkins
P.O.Box 1096
Sandpoint, Idaho 83864

TESTIMONY FOR WILDERNESS HEARING
WITH SENATOR MCCLURE IN COEUR D'ALENE, AUGUST 16, 1983

Senator, I would like to state that I support Wilderness designation for Long Canyon, and I also support "soft-release" language in your bill.

I was born and raised in a city where you, Senator, spend much of your time working. It's a beautiful city with a unique personality, rich with impressive monuments and history around every corner. I'm speaking, of course, about our great capital, Washington, D.C. Any school child can read about this city in a textbook, but all the words and all the pictures can't possibly convey the essence that is Washington, D.C., the way that being there can. Experiencing the city first-hand; walking the great halls, learning from the museums; re-living our nation's history; there's literally nothing else like it in the world.

Well, Senator, I know of a place in North Idaho that is just as unique, although the monuments aren't made of marble, and certainly the eyes of the world aren't glancing upon it. Long Canyon, the last unroaded, unlogged drainage in the Panhandle is again a place that must be experienced first-hand to be fully appreciated, fully understood.

Hiking through an old growth virgin forest, one begins to sense the primeval character and the complex ecosystem within. Here is an opportunity to view ancient trees and wilderness areas that provide wildlife and fish habitat. Old trees left fallen on the ground make

room to provide for new growth. Forest fires, left to go their natural course, eventually result in brush for certain wildlife who depend on it. Insect infestation benefits wildlife that feed on various fungi.

The Wilderness Act allows for a situation where man does not interfere with nature, but learns from her. In Long Canyon, we have a perfect opportunity...indeed, a responsibility...to see that future generations of both the public and scientific community, can come to North Idaho and experience personally the essence of wilderness.

Senator, I'm sure when you first arrived in our nation's capital, you were struck by its special atmosphere. That city embodies the history, the personality, the very soul of our great nation. If Washington, D.C. was destroyed or disfigured tomorrow, none of us could ever experience that city's character again: we could only read about it in a book. This same fact holdstrue of Long Canyon. Roadbuilding and logging will take their toll, and never again will anyone experience that beautiful, un-spoiled wilderness. From the pages of a book, we will have to read what Long Canyon once was.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Mr. Beck.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD BECK, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Mr. BECK. Senator McClure and members of the committee, I'm Richard Beck from Bonners Ferry, Idaho. And I'm here to speak for myself, my family, and for many of the youth of your community. I've been a scout leader for 3 years and a volunteer coach for 3 years. I think since our economy has somewhat weakened our youth programs, our scouting program, especially, has strengthened a great deal. I think part of that reason our scouting programs and our youth programs have strengthened is people like you and I that have had the foresight to preserve our natural resources for our youth.

In our Webelo program, for instance, we work on 15 badges. One badge is the naturalist, which is the study of birds and plants and insects; such as, the pileated woodpecker and fisher and a marten along with many other plants and animals that are found mainly in old growth forests.

And in Boy Scouts, they work on many more badges; such as, birds, camping, edible wild plants, hiking, trees, backpacking, and many more.

With its unique old growth forest, Long Canyon can be utilized to earn any or all of these badges. Our youth can use Long Canyon to compare with areas that have been logged. Here we can study the difference between both kinds of areas. And our Scouts have used Long Canyon to have fun. They've seen things they can't see anywhere else and to earn their badges.

I think nature teaches us order and simplicity. And we can learn a lot of things from nature. It's our own ignorance that causes tragedies that we have. Please don't let our youth suffer from our own ignorance. We can stop most of these tragedies, I think, with knowledge. Knowledge that we can obtain by keeping Long Canyon as it is.

You know, Senator McClure, I had a Scout come up to me and ask me "Why should we—why should you be taking all the trees from Long Canyon when there are so many other trees around here?" I had no answer. I hope you do.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Beck follows:]

Honorable Senator McClure, Members of Committee.

I'm Richard Beck from Bonners Ferry, Idaho. I'm here to speak for myself, my family and the youth of our community. Due to regulations I cannot represent, in uniform, the Cub Scouts and Boy Scouts of our area. I've been a leader in Scouts for over three years and a volunteer coach for three years. Since our economy has weakened, our Scouting program has strengthened. In 1981 we had 93 in our Cub Scout program, in 1982 it rose to 114, and this year in September when we recruit new children we expect at least 125 scouts. Last year in July we had 79 scouts and now in July we have 91 scouts. The number of Boy Scouts in our district has risen also this year. Part of the reason our Scouting program is doing so well is that people like you and I have had the forsight to preserve our natural resources for our youth.

In our Webelo program in Cub Scouts we work on 15 badges. One badge is the naturalist which is a study of birds, plants and insects such as the pileated woodpecker, fisher and marten along with many other plants and animals that are found mainly in old growth forests.

In Boy Scouts they work on many more badges such as: birds, camping, edible wild plants, fish, flowers, hiking, insects, trees and backpacking.

With its unique old growth forest Long Canyon can be utilized to earn any or all of these merit badges. Our youth can use Long Canyon to compare areas that have been logged. Here they can study the difference between both kinds of areas. Our Scouts have used Long Canyon to have fun, see things they can't see anywhere else, and to earn badges.

Nature teaches order and simplicity. We can learn so many things from nature. It's our own ignorance that causes tragedies. Don't let our youth suffer from our ignorance. We can stop most of these tragedies with knowledge; knowledge we can obtain by keeping Long Canyon a roadless area. I would quickly like to compare the Long Canyon issue to a different era of time represented in the following paragraphs.

"Thar's gold in them thar hills" was the cry of many men in the late 1800's. And so they flocked by the thousands with picks and shovels expecting to find a yellow metal which to some was more precious than life.

Like tiny children blinded with greed, they sought one dream. While in their haste for riches, they ignored a richness in the mountains far more valuable than any vein of gold ore one could ever have yielded.

The real gold which the mountains possess is rather found in the mysterious enchantment which they impress upon the soals of men, in the dreams which are born from their granite womb, and in the faces of those who have said "I've been there."

You know Senator McClure, one day I had a scout come up to me and ask, "Why do they want to take the trees from Long Canyon when there are so many other trees?" You know, I had no answer. Do you?

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Carolyn Pacholke.

STATEMENT OF CAROLYN PACHOLKE, SNDPOIT, IDAHO

Ms. PACHOLKE. My name is Carolyn Pacholke. I'm a musician and music teacher from Sandpoint, Idaho. And I would like to make a strong statement in support of setting aside the Selkirk Crest, Long Canyon, Scotchman's Peak, and Salmo-Priest areas for wilderness in north Idaho. I'm especially concerned about Long Canyon just because it is an old growth forest.

You know, up here in North Idaho, we're all avid huckleberry pickers. I don't know if you've ever picked huckleberries, but the best place to go pick huckleberries is where the——

The CHAIRMAN. You know, every once in awhile somebody makes a statement I have to respond to. I was born in Idaho. I spent all my years here. And you ask me if I've picked huckleberries.

Ms. PACHOLKE. Then you've probably picked huckleberries. But, anyway, we all like to go for the fat juicy ones. The real—the real big ones. And, of course, they're the most fun to pick. They're the easiest and certainly the most cost effective when you're out there picking. And after picking those big ones, who wants to go back to the little tiny ones.

We can't think of the trees in Long Canyon as we do huckleberries. For one thing, huckleberries will grow back in a year. And they'll be there next year. And you can try again. The trees won't grow back in a year. In fact, an old growth forest won't grow back an old growth. At least not for many, many generations and only if it's left alone.

Also, the trees in Long Canyon are not just trees; but they have another factor—another important factor. And that's their wilderness—their use as wilderness. These trees might be real fun and easy and cost effective to log. But once they're gone, there won't be any old growth forests left in North Idaho. When this bill is written, please don't think of Long Canyon and Salmo-Priest area in terms of the trees they hold. But, rather, think of it as wilderness, a precious resourse that once destroyed never is wilderness again.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I have no questions for the panel. Thank you for your testimony. Panel No. 12 will come forward and panel No. 13 will take their place in the on-deck circle.

Mr. Anderson? [Not present.]

Jay Mitchell.

STATEMENT OF JAY MITCHELL, CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC LANDS COMMITTEE, ROCKY MOUNTAIN OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION

Mr. MITCHELL. Thank you, Senator. My name is Jay Mitchell. And I am here today as the chairman of the Public Lands Committee of the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association. RMOGA's position has three basic components. First, mineral resources are potentially as important as surface resources. Second, the continual wilderness study of the RARE II lands must be terminated and the legal sufficiency of the RARE II process must be statutorily affirmed. Third, and certainly the most critical component of any balanced wilderness legislation is language providing for the per-

manent release of lands determined to be unsuitable for wilderness designation. It continues to puzzle us that there is so much controversy over this issue; the permanent designation of some land as wilderness and the permanent release of some land as non-wilderness from continuous wilderness study. Lands placed in wilderness remain so in perpetuity. It seems only reasonable that lands unsuitable for wilderness also be returned for multiple use until Congress decides otherwise. If we have permanent wilderness, then we should have permanent release. We have soft wilderness as proposed by the preservationists, then perhaps we should have soft release.

Turning to oil and gas to illustrate what we're really talking about, the production of oil and gas resources does not require a large amount of land. If all the land used for energy and mineral production in history were added up, this acreage would constitute less than one-half of 1 percent of our total land base. The amount of land used for oil and gas development is a fraction of even this small amount. Finding oil and gas is truly like "looking for a needle in a haystack." Large amounts of land need to be explored to locate these rare concentrates of mineral resources. And locking away areas before they are explored raises the possibility that vast mineral resources will be foregone by a wilderness designation.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Mitchell follows:]

STATEMENT OF

JAY MITCHELL

REPRESENTING THE

ROCKY MOUNTAIN OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION

BEFORE THE

IDAHO CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

AUGUST 16, 1983

My name is Jay Mitchell, I am Public Lands Coordinator for the Atlantic Richfield Company. I am here today as the Chairman of the Public Lands Committee of the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association, known as RMOGA. RMOGA is a trade association representing hundreds of companies and individuals involved in all phases of oil and gas activities throughout the Rocky Mountain States. Our membership is diverse, and includes major companies as well as small and medium sized independent operators active in this region. These operators help to employ some 90,000 people in jobs directly affiliated with the oil and gas industry, and the oil and gas resources produced in this region amounts to nearly $2 billion in revenues to the Federal Government in oil and gas rentals, royalties, and windfall profits taxes. This does not include income taxes, or state and local taxes. We therefore feel that continued access to federal lands for mineral exploration and development is of paramount importance, not only to our members, but to the local, state, regional, and national economy as well.

We welcome the opportunity to appear before the Idaho Delegation concerning a RARE II bill for this state. We believe the time has come to resolve the RARE II issue once and for all.

We have appeared before Congress on several occasions over the past two years on RARE II wilderness legislation. We have urged Congress to adopt a balanced bill which would satisfy the multiple users of the public land. We have stressed the need for protection of special, environmentally-sensitive lands, while advocating the return to multiple use of less sensitive lands, which are still subject to restrictions and stipulations to protect the environment from unnecessary operational impacts. We believe such a balance can be achieved in this legislation.

RMOGA's position has three basic components:

1. Mineral resources are potentially as important as surface resources;

2. Balanced wilderness legislation can only be achieved with the permanent release of lands determined to be unsuitable for wilderness;

3. The continual wilderness study of RARE II lands must be terminated, and the legal sufficiency of the RARE II process must be statutorily affirmed.

Let me elaborate on RMOGA's viewpoint concerning wilderness legislation in relation to these three points. We are not stridently opposed to the designation of wilderness areas, and we recognize that there clearly are lands which are sensitive and unique, and which qualify for special management and protection. We believe there are two factors which must be taken into account in the determination of what type of protective management is warranted or required for these lands.

First, an area's subsurface resources are potentially as important as an area's surface resources. We believe that an area's mineral resources should be explored and produced prior making land management decisions. This was also the approach taken by Congress for designated wilderness areas when it provided, in the 1964 Wilderness Act, a 20-year window for mineral exploration and development before permanently withdrawing these lands from access.

It should be made clear that the production of oil and gas resources does not require large amounts of land. If all of the land used for energy and mineral production in history were added up, this acreage would constitute less

than 1/2 of 1% of our total land base. The amount of land used for oil and gas development is a fraction of even this small amount. Finding oil and gas is truly like looking for a needle in a haystack. Large amounts of land need to be explored to locate these rare concentrations of mineral resources. Locking away areas before they are explored raises the possibility that vast mineral resources will be foregone by a wilderness designation.

The Overthrust Belt in Idaho is an excellent example of this need for thorough evaluation. A recent study by a team of geologists for the U.S. Geological Survey assessed the undiscovered oil and gas resources in both onshore and offshore provinces. Two areas selected for special study were the Wyoming-Utah-Idaho Thrust Belt and the Beaufort Sea, areas selected because they are frontier areas widely believed to have significant oil and gas potential. The geologists point out that oil and gas resources are not uniformly distributed, in contrast to what was asserted by a 1982 Wilderness Society report, which, not surprisingly, concluded that because of the uniform distribution of oil and gas, designated wilderness areas contained nominal oil and gas resource potential. Citing the Thrust Belt as an example of an area which had no obvious potential only a few years ago, the U.S.G.S. concluded that:

> "the right combination of (1) thick sedimentary sections, (2) rich and mature source rocks, (3) excellent reservoirs, and (4) adequate trapping features can transform previously nonprospective provinces into highly prospectively ones.

More importantly, the U.S.G.S. demonstrated the tremendous impact these relatively small areas have on the total U.S. undiscovered resources of oil and gas, by showing that only 1.5% of the total U.S. sedimentary area contains 18%

of the total U.S. conventional resources of undiscovered oil and 16% of the total undiscovered gas resources.

Congress is now faced with decisions as to what is the highest and best use of the RARE II lands under consideration in this legislation. In order to determine the best use of this land, however, the Congress must have all the relevant information about the land's resources -- both surface and subsurface. If the mineral resources are unknown because exploration has been prohibited, then a critical component to sound decision-making is blatently lacking.

The second factor which should be taken into account in determining what type of land management prescription is best for these areas, is that a wilderness designation is not the only way an area's surface resources can be protected from harm. Existing statutes, including National Environmental Policy Act, Federal Land Policy and Management Act, National Forest Management Act, the Clean Air Act, Endangered Species Act, National Historic Preservation Act, and scores of others, provide superlative protection for all of our nation's environmental resources.

In addition, the oil and gas industry has proven that our operations are entirely compatible with the environment. Operational techniques minimize the area and amount of disturbance, and rehabilitation capabilities have reached such a level of competence that the impacts of oil and gas operations are virtually, if not entirely, unnoticeable, and in all cases temporary in nature.

It is our firm belief that the lands proposed for wilderness designation in any legislation should first be evaluated for their mineral potential prior to their designation as wilderness. We also recognize that, coupled with in-

dustry's technological capabilities to operate safely in environmentally-sensitive areas, the plethora of environmental laws, regulations, and policies make wilderness designation unnecessary to provide adequate protection for the environment.

The most critical component, however, of any balanced wilderness legislation is language providing for the permanent release of lands determined to be unsuitable for wilderness designation. It continues to puzzle us that there is so much controversy over this viewpoint, i.e., the permanent designation of some lands as wilderness, and the permanent release of non-wilderness lands from continual wilderness study. We are steadfast and emphatic on this point, as there can be no compromise if this balance is not realized. Lands placed into wilderness designation remain so in perpetuity until Congress determines otherwise; it seems only reasonable that lands unsuitable for wilderness also be returned to multiple use management in perpetuity until Congress determines otherwise. While we surely recognize that Congress can alter the statutory classification of any lands at any time, we believe some certainty for management of these areas must be provided in the interim for the many users of these public lands.

Which brings up our third major point of the need for legal and factual sufficiency language to put an end to RARE II. With more than a decade spent on studying RARE II lands for wilderness, the time has come to recognize the wealth of information we now have on these areas, and to make some positive decisions. While we believe that areas should be studied for their mineral potential before making conclusions as to wilderness suitability, the fact is that the Forest Service has failed to provide for a thorough mineral evaluation of these lands, and has focused solely on surface resources for their assess-

ment of wilderness potential. We therefore believe the RARE II process has studied surface values long enough.

There is no justification for the continual study and re-study of roadless areas in the National Forest System. These studies are a tremendous drain on the federal budget. We believe it serves no purpose to study these lands as an objective in and of itself, rather than as a means towards an end. The end, in our opinion, is the decision by Congress that some areas are worthy of wilderness protection and some are not. Those that are not, should be immediately and permanently returned to multiple use management, so that the Forest Service can get on with the business of managing these lands and their resources.

We believe there have been enough statewide, regional, and national roadless area reviews conducted by the U.S. Forest Service. We encourage the Delegation to analyze the significant disadvantages of a protracted wilderness study program which is being conducted in the absence of statutory, permanent release and sufficiency language, and to take definitive action to end these studies and the uncertainty associated with them.

In our opinion, the extensive amount of acreage already in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and the 3.9 million acres in Idaho alone, provide a superlative and diverse wilderness system with easy access for Idahoans and other Westerners. Coupled with the millions of acres of national parks, wildlife refuges, and other preservation classifications, the amount of land in the West already withdrawn from multiple use for environmental protection is staggering. We can therefore see no reason to make substantial additions to the wilderness system in Idaho.

In conclusion, RMOGA encourages the Idaho Delegation to develop a reasonable wilderness bill for Idaho, which resolves RARE II through permanent release language, which includes legal and factual sufficiency language, and which recognizes that the biggest accumulation of acreage does not necessarily create the best wilderness system.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to present our views on this legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Dolly Hartman.
Ms. HARTMAN. Can you hear me, Senator?
The CHAIRMAN. I've always heard you, Dolly.

STATEMENT OF DOLLY MAY HARTMAN, ST. MARIES, IDAHO

Ms. HARTMAN. That doesn't count against my time now, does it?

Hon. James McClure and members of the panel, I'm indeed very happy to be here and glad to commend you on bringing this to our local area. I am Dolly Hartman. And I reside at Route 2, Box 116, St. Maries, Idaho. I was formerly president of the St. Joe Valley Association and subsequently as a member of the St. Joe Compromise Team that put the—helped established the perimeters of the classified portion of the upper St. Joe River.

I am here today to go on record favoring immediate congressional action to bring RARE II and its uncertainties to a close. Additionally, I am opposed to further wilderness classification for any part of Idaho and more specifically the Mallard-Larkin pioneer area which geographically lies in both the Panhandle and the Clearwater National Forests. I favor multiple use/sustained yield form of management.

An end to the RARE II debate is essential so the Forest Service and dependent industries and communities may once more proceed with an orderly and meaningful planning process for the future.

Twenty-five percent of timber sales on national forests goes to counties to be used for schools and roads. In our county with its depressed economy, those funds are essential.

We hear much from the extreme environmentalists about the need to preserve vast areas of wilderness for the enjoyment of future generations. I ask you, what could be more important for our children and grandchildren and the future generations than food on the table and quality education to help them prepare for their own futures? Here in north Idaho and my own county of Benewah quality education and having the basic necessities of life is synonymous with access to timber in the national forests. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Hartman follows:]

HONORABLE JAMES MCCLURE, MEMBERS OF THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Thank you for the privilege of addressing this assembly as witness in management of Forest Service Roadless Areas in Idaho.

I am Dolly Hartman, Rt. 2, Box 116, St. Maries, Idaho 83861. My experiences as former president of the St. Joe Valley Association and subsequently as a member of the St. Joe Compromise Team which helped to establish the perimeters of the classified portion of the upper St. Joe River has given me considerable insight into the issues before us.

I am here today to go on record favoring immediate Congressional action to bring RARE II and its uncertainties to a close: Additionally I am opposed to further Wilderness Classification for any part of Idaho and more specifically the Mallard-Larkin Pioneer Area which geographically is in both the Panhandle and Clearwater National Forests.

The institution of RARE II was essential however 12 years is enough. An end to the RARE II debate is essential so the Forest Service and dependent industries and communities may once more proceed with an orderly and meaningful planning process for the future.

Twenty-five percent (25%) of Timber Sales on National Forests go to the counties to be used for schools and roads. In our county with its depressed economy those funds are essential, as they must be in neighboring Shoshone County. Wilderness classification will greatly reduce the source of those funds or stop the flow continually.

We hear much from the extreme environmentalists about the need to preserve vast areas of wilderness for the enjoyment of future generations.

I ask you, what can be more important for our children and grandchildren--the future generations, than food on the table and quality education to help them prepare for their futures. Here in North Idaho and my own county of Benewah quality education and having the basic necessities of life is synonomous with access to timber in the national forest.

The need for food, clothing shelter and education is REALITY. ONLY WHEN THOSE NEEDS HAVE BEEN MET WILL OUR FUTURE GENERATIONS REALLY BE ABLE TO ENJOY THOSE PRISTINE STREAMS AND WILDLANDS.

Aesthetic experiences are and can be available under multiple use management of our forests. The Multiple Use Act of 1960

states "The establishment and maintenance of areas of wilderness are consistent with the purposes and provisions of this act."

Mr. Edward P. Cliff, former Chief of the Forest Service, in testimony to the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in March 1968 (Serial No. 90-22) stated "Wilderness is considered to be a part of Multiple-Use management."

The establishment of the 32,331 acre Mallard-Larkin Pioneer Area in May 15, 1969 (FR CFR-294) by the Forest Service is an outstancing example of professional foresters at their best, using their expertise and sound conservation principles to establish a pristine special interest area. The authority to establish area is a part of the Multiple Use Act of 1960.

Management and protection of this area has been adequate because some of those groups most active in the push to lock-up our natural resources through wilderness classification refer to the Mallard-Larkin Pioneer area as "the true Wilderness gem of the Clearwater and Panhandle National Forests. A total of 5500 visitors visited the area last year. With a National Wilderness Classification how long can it remain "a true Wilderness gem"?

As a Pioneer area motor vehicles are prohibited however family outings, either afoot or horseback can be made as trails radiate from roads and lead visitors to the areas attractions. Declining age and infirmities do not deter families and older folks this rare privilege of enjoying a true wilderness experience.

A Wilderness classification of the Mallard-Larkin would create an exclusive playground for the Healthy and Wealthy where hunters could not carry a chain saw for their firewood and the Forest Service would not be allowed to use vehic ular means to maintain trails, campgrounds; nor fire to increase food for big game, nor helicopter pads to assist with Search and Rescue endeavors.

LEAVE THE MALLARD-LARKIN A PIONEER AREA with its unique beauty and recreational values for all of us to enjoy.

RARE II HAS BEEN ADEQUATELY CARRIED OUT, IN OPEN FORUM. Nationally public involvement saw 50,000 people resonding; 17000 of whom attended 227 workshops conducted nationwide.

In Idaho 3300 people attended 18 workshops. The criteria and considerations were adequate.

The prospect of so many acres being classified as Wilderness is frigtening. People have to live--irregardless of whether it is harvesting the timber and other resources, or building a house from the lumber. Congress must act so that all parties may once again constructively plan for the future.

Sincerely, Holly May Hunter

MULTIPLE USE ACT

Public Law 86-517
86th Congress, H. R. 10572
June 12, 1960

AN ACT

74 STAT. 215.

To authorize and direct that the national forests be managed under principles of multiple use and to produce a sustained yield of products and services, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is the policy of the Congress that the national forests are established and shall be administered for outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, and wildlife and fish purposes. The purposes of this Act are declared to be supplemental to, but not in derogation of, the purposes for which the national forests were established as set forth in the Act of June 4, 1897 (16 U.S.C. 475). Nothing herein shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the several States with respect to wildlife and fish on the national forests. Nothing herein shall be construed so as to affect the use or administration of the mineral resources of national forest lands or to affect the use or administration of Federal lands not within national forests.

National forests, management.

30 Stat. 34.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to develop and administer the renewable surface resources of the national forests for multiple use and sustained yield of the several products and services obtained therefrom. In the administration of the national forests due consideration shall be given to the relative values of the various resources in particular areas. The establishment and maintenance of areas of wilderness are consistent with the purposes and provisions of this Act.

Multiple use; sustained yield.

SEC. 3. In the effectuation of this Act the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with interested State and local governmental agencies and others in the development and management of the national forests.

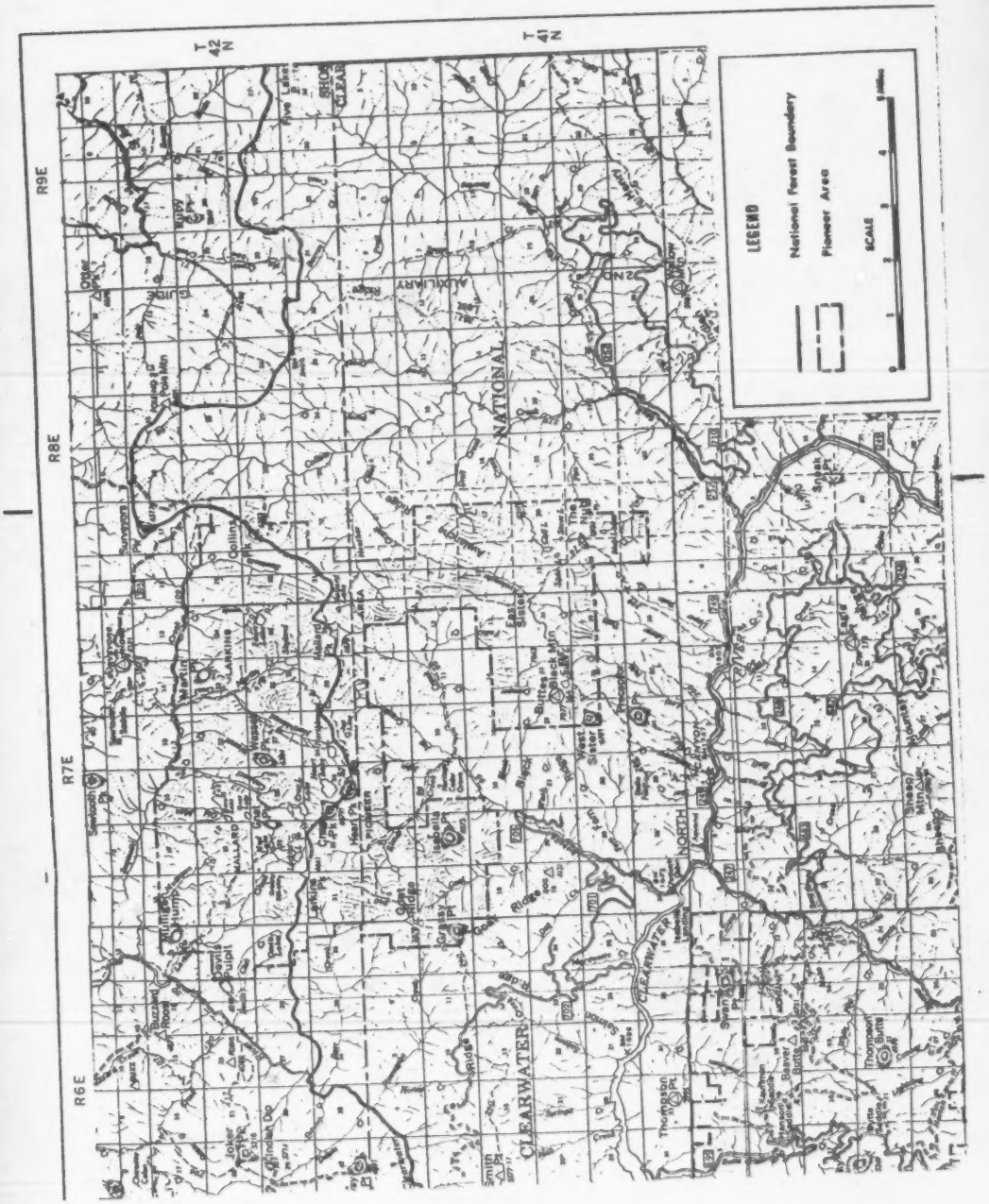
SEC. 4. As used in this Act, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

Definitions.

(a) "Multiple use" means: The management of all the various renewable surface resources of the national forests so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; that some land will be used for less than all of the resources; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources, each with the other, without impairment of the productivity of the land, with consideration being given to the relative values of the various resources, and not necessarily the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output.

(b) "Sustained yield of the several products and services" means the achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the national forests without impairment of the productivity of the land.

Approved June 12, 1960.


T 42 N
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NATIONAL
CLEARWATER
CLEARWATER
NORTH
LEGEND
National Forest Boundary
Pioneer Area
SCALE

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Dolly. Bill Ross.
[Not present.]
Deon Hubbard.

STATEMENT OF DEON HUBBARD, MOYIE SPRINGS, IDAHO

Mr. HUBBARD. I'm Deon Hubbard, along with two brothers operate a farm, timber ground, and a plywood veneer mill in Boundary County. I'm an economist by training and an ex-university professor.

My proposal is economic in nature. I simply propose to sell these wilderness areas to the wilderness societies. This, in my opinion, would have numerous benefits. One, provide considerable income to the Federal Government. Two, eliminate considerable management costs to the Federal Government. These I estiamte to be about $5,680,000 annually. Three, provide significant property tax income to the local government, which I estimate to be $160,000 annually. This amount is not insignificant to a county that recently rejected a school bond levy, a county where 70 percent of the land is owned by the State and Federal governments, and where 50,000 acres are now set aside for primitive recreation and birds. That leaves a pretty small few of us to support the local government via property taxes. Four, this would give the wilderness societies management antonomy to love and use as they see fit. However, I'm not sure how OSHA would treat the grizzly bears.

How would they finance this particular venture? Well, they could solicit funds as they now do for lobbying. Or they could establish user fees which I estimate might be in the neighborhood of $29,000 to $30,000 per user.

This whole proposal, you say, is preposterous. But in economic jargon, "There ain't no free lunch—just economic insanity," or maybe insane economists.

The alternative proposal would have to be that of the wilderness groups which, in effect, say, "Let us get together and tax them for the pleasure of our special few."

I am in favor of wilderness areas financed and managed by wilderness societies.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hubbard follows:]

August 16, 1983
Wilderness Area Hearings

I'm Deon Hubbard, along with two brothers operate a farm, timber ground, and a plywood veneer mill. I'm an economist by training and an ex-university professor. IN BOUNDARY COUNTY

My proposal is economic in nature. I simply propose th sell these so called wilderness areas to the Wilderness Societies. This in my opinion would have numerous benefits.

1) Provide considerable income to the Federal Government.
2) Eliminate considerable management costs to the Federal Government.
3) Provide significant property tax income to the local government.
4) Give the Wilderness Societies management autonomy.

I should like to elaborate briefly:

1) Income to the Federal Government

The proposed wilderness acreage in Boundary county seems to vary, but for my illustration, I shall use 80,000 acres. According to the county assessor and my own timber ground assessments, timber land value is probably about $200 per acre for a total land value of $16,000,000. A forest service estimate of timber values and a timber cruise on my own lands indicate timber stumpage value of around $400 per acre, or $32,000,000 for a combined land and timber value of $48,000,000.

Assume the Federal Government sells this land to the Wilderness Societies for $48 million and invests this amount at the prime interest rate of 11%. That would generate an annual income of $5,280,000.

2) Eliminate management costs to Federal Government

These costs include fire protection, forest disease management, flood and erosion control, road and trail maintainence, polution management, reforestation after burns, etc. An estimate of this based on forest service budgets is probably about $5 per acre per year, or $400,000 for a total income and savings of $5,680,000.

3) Property tax income to local government

An estimate of the property tax revenues to Boundary County from this land based on information from the county assessor and my own tax notices using the values indicated would probably be about $2 per acre per year, or $160,000. This amount is not insignificant to a county that recently rejected a school bond levy for $433,000; a county where 70% of the land base is owned by the state and federal government, and where nearly 50,000 acres are already set aside for primitive recreation, and 2,700 acres for a bird refuge. That leaves a pretty small few of us to support the local government via property taxes.

4) Give Wilderness Societies management autonomy

Management autonomy should have tremendous appeal to wilderness groups. However there may be some minor problems. I'm not certain how OSHA would treat grizzly bears or the lack of guard rails, or how some agencies would proscribe the ethnic and gender quotas for back packers, or the specifications for wheel chair ramps.

How would Wilderness Societies finance such purchases, taxes, and management costs?

1) They could solicit private funds as they do for lobbying.
2) They could establish user fees. For example, I pay a fee to enter Glacier Park, or to camp in certain camp grounds.

Their annual costs would be similar to the annual income to the federal government plus county taxes, or about $5,840,000.

Prior to the emotionalism surrounding Long Canyon and Canyon Creek, it has been estimated that possibly 100 to 200 persons, including hunters, used the area annually. Using the 200 person figure, the user fee would amount to $29,200 per person. To lower this cost, more people could be invited, but how many people can a wilderness area support?

This whole proposal, you say, is preposterous, but in economic jargon, "There ain't no free lunch--just economic insanity."

The alternative proposal would have to be that of the Wilderness groups which in effect say," Let us get together and tax them for the pleasure of our special few.

Im in favor of wilderness areas financed + managed by wilderness Societies

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Somebody asked me if I'd heard anything new at these hearings and I can now say yes.

Mr. Cy Chase.

STATEMENT OF CY CHASE, ST. JOE VALLEY ASSOCIATION, ST. MARIES, IDAHO

Mr. CHASE. Senator McClure and the committee, I appreciate being able to appear here. My name is Cy Chase. I reside in St. Maries, Idaho. And I've lived here—I was born and raised in Idaho and served in the Idaho Senate for 16 years. I think I'm probably familiar with the wilderness problem and the problems of the industry and the needs and urgent needs for jobs for people in Idaho. I represent the St. Joe Valley Association. And I certainly agree with their position.

St. Joe Valley Association is an organization of citizens who live along the St. Joe River in Benewah and Shoshone Counties. We strongly support the principles of multiple-use land management and are deeply concerned with the economic health of the communities within our area. We are acutely aware of the importance of these hearings and their effect on allocation of land to specific use which will have a lasting impact on our way of life in the St. Joe Valley.

We favor and support a final wilderness bill for the State. It is time that the issue reach final resolution and we get on with the business of sensible land management. In recent years the delays, withdrawals, resubmittals, and often the abandonment of timber sales has wreaked havoc with both the industry and the Forest Service. The uncertainty of timber resources has caused panic sale purchase amongst industry. This has created artificially high prices for timber stumpage that contributed to mill curtailments and closures during recent lumber market downturns. It also made the risk of capital investment to expand the industry in our area too great. Both have cost our local community jobs.

We do not favor further wilderness in Idaho. There are presently some 3.8 million acres thusly classified. Enough is enough. We think it essential the land base for multiple use be preserved as it now exists. The Forest Service has broad authority to allocate use of specific areas to other than timber management. Classification of the land in multiple use rather than wilderness does not mean the land will be devastatingly logged as many wilderness advocates would attempt to have the public believe.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of St. Joe Valley Association follows:]

"Working for environmental quality and economic security"
St. Maries, Idaho 83861

August 15, 1983

The Honorable James A. McClure
3121 Dirkson Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Subject: Idaho State Wilderness

Dear Senator McClure:

As you may know, the St. Joe Valley Association is an organization of citizens who live along the St. Joe River in Benewah and Shoshone Counties. We strongly support the principles of multiple use land management and are deeply concerned with the economic health of the communities within our area. We are acutely aware of the importance of these hearings and their effect on allocation of land to specific use which will have a lasting impact on our way of life in the St. Joe Valley.

We would briefly and clearly like to state our position concerning wilderness legislation for the State of Idaho:

1.) We favor and support a final wilderness bill for the State. It is time that the issue reach final resolution and we get on with the business of sensible land management. In recent years the delays, withdrawals, resubmittals, and often the abandonment of timber sales has wrecked havoc with both the Industry and the Forest Service. The uncertainty of timber resource has caused panic sale purchase amongst Industry. This has created artificially high prices for timber stumpage that contributed to mill curtailments and closures during recent lumber market downturns. It also made the risk of capital investment to expand the Industry in our area too great. Both have cost our local community jobs.

The Forest Service has also suffered. Many dollars have been wasted in preparation of sales that were never offered because of appeals resulting in withdrawal or delay in the sale program. Morale amongst personnel involved in timber sale preparation and planning is at an all time low. The bill for the wasted time and effort is being paid by the tax payers of this county. This is a luxury we can ill afford given our present state of the national economy.

2.) We do not favor further Wilderness in Idaho. There is presently some 3.8 million acres thusly classified. Enough is enough. We think it essential the land base for multiple use be preserved as it now exists. The Forest Service has broad authority to allocate use of specific areas to other than timber management. Classification of the land in multiple use rather than Wilderness does not mean the land will be devastatingly logged as many wilderness advocates would attempt to have the public believe.

"Working for environmental quality and economic security"
St. Maries, Idaho 83861

The St. Joe Valley is also living testimony to the fact that good management of fisheries and big game are compatible with sound timber harvesting practices. These resources do not have to suffer because of logging.

3.) The St. Joe Valley Association strongly supports the concept of "hard release" language in a Wilderness Bill. "Soft release" is absolutely unacceptable. "Soft release" would result in no release at all in this State. When the next Forest Plan is studied, in all probability less than 10% of the present unroaded area will be accessed. This means we will go through this entire process again on 90% of the still unroaded areas in 10 to 15 years. This would be ridiculous.

4.) The people of our organization are very familiar with the proposed Mallard-Larkins Wilderness. This area is a patch work of alpine lakes, old burn areas, and heavily timbered areas of high economical value. We believe the Forest Service can more effectively manage this area without wilderness classification. The area can be successfully accessed from several points and timber properly managed without disturbing or detracting from the beauty of the alpine lakes area.

The Association applauds your effort in dealing with the very sensitive subject of Wilderness in Idaho. We think it of utmost urgency that the issue reach final resolution. We thank you for organizing these hearings, and for the opportunity of our organization to provide imput.

Sincerely,

ST. JOE VALLEY ASSOCIATION

Don Green

Don Green
President

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I think I skipped Mr. Rawlings. I apologize for that, Mr. Rawlings.

STATEMENT OF PAUL RAWLINGS, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Mr. RAWLINGS. The people to my right have all spoken in regard to the economic advantages of forest areas and the disadvantages economically of a wilderness area. And I would like to suggest to you, Senator, that wilderness is the most valuable resource that we have in Idaho. And I am advocating very strongly wilderness for Long Canyon.

I'm a 10-year resident of Idaho. I'm a home owner. I have two children in the public schools. I myself have been a public school teacher. And I own the local bookstore in Bonners Ferry, Idaho. I'm going to do something that's probably just a little unusual for one of these hearings. I'm going to read a poem to you. Do you know who Gerard Manly Hopkins is, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. I'm afraid not.

Mr. RAWLINGS. Gerard Manly Hopkins was a Jesuit priest who lived in England about 100 years ago. He wrote a short poem entitled "Binsey Poplars" that addressed the issue of cutting down the nature that we so much admire and that we so much trust upon. I'm going to read you this short poem written in 1879.

Binsey Poplars

FELLED 1879

My aspens dear, whose airy cages quelled,
Quelled or quenched in leaves the leaping sun,
  All felled, felled, are all felled;
Of a fresh and following folded rank
  Not spared, not one
That dandled a sandalled
  Shadow that swam or sank
On meadow and river and wind-wandering weed-winding bank.

O if we but knew what we do
  When we delve or hew—
Hack and rack the growing green!
  Since country is so tender
To touch, her being so slender,
That, like this sleek and seeing ball
  But a prick will make no eye at all,
Where we, even where we mean
  To mend her we and her,
When we hew or delve:

After-comers cannot guess the beauty been.
Ten or twelve, only ten or twelve
  Strokes of havoc unselve
The sweet especial scene,
  A rural scene, a rural scene,
  A sweet especial rural scene.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Your timing was good.

[Audience applauds.]

The CHAIRMAN. As I indicated before applause doesn't register in the record.

I might just note that I'm familiar with Joyce Kilmer's work. And I also could recite Ogden Nash's paraphrase: "I think that I shall never see a billboard lovely as a tree. Even less the billboards

fall, I'll never see a tree at all." Different people have different tastes in poems.

I have no questions of the panel. Thank you very much for your current testimony. Panel No. 12 may exit this way and panel 13 can come up. Panel 14 will then take their seats.

Mr. Rose? Mr. Allen Rose here? Would you please proceed.

STATEMENT OF ALLEN H. ROSE, MOYIE SPRINGS, IDAHO

Mr. ROSE. Hello, Senator McClure. I'm Allen Rose. I live in Moyie Springs. I've lived in Idaho for 12 years. I've worked for the Forest Service for 8 years. There's something that's always bothered me. I've lived in a lot of logged areas. And the amount of slash which gets burned and wasted in those logged areas seems a waste to me. If you go into a logged area and you see short log lengths that apparently aren't economical to pull out and some sways in some sections of the trees and tops and limbs, it all gets burned up.

I propose that this is—we need to find a more efficient use of our resource before we go logging all the hills and valleys in our national forests. Firewood is an example or pulp wood, chips to fuel our hog burners.

And I'd—I think we can preserve some wilderness and still be able to provide plenty of wood for our home industries.

I'm personally familiar with Long Canyon, Selkirk Crest, and Salmo Priest, Scotchman Peaks, and the Pioneer Mountains in Idaho. And I would definitely propose to retain those in wilderness. On a different note, I think that recreation in Idaho has a good economic future. And wilderness preservation would be—definitely help that.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Rose follows:]

August 14, 1983

Dear Senator McClure:

I have lived in Idaho for 12 years. I moved here because of the quality of life and wilerness opportunities which Idaho offers over the rest of the lower 48 states.

I would like to see Idaho develop through a protection of these qualities. To lay out a recreational foundation, alongside our timber base, with an outlook for enhancing all forms of wildlife would be a good economic blend.

Idaho definitely has the potential for attracting a lot of tourists. That's a big business.

A good portion of the Idaho panhandle has already been logged, or is in the plans for logging or mining in the near future. This leaves little virgin timber and squeezes certain types of wildlife right out of existence. We need to retain some large tracts of land in wilderness.

The wood industry has already proved itself in north Idaho. It is very important economically. It has a bright future.

I have worked for the U. S. Forest Service for eight (8) years and have been around a lot of logging. I feel we have to improve our farming techniques (tree farming) and make more efficient use of our wood products. The amount of waste from an average logging sale leaves room for improvement: tops of trees, limbs, sways and scars in the trunks, good logs under 16'6" long, small trees. a rather large percentage of the total volume of a stand of timber is left as slash to be burned. More efficient use of this wood must be found: firewood, pulpwood, wood chips, posts and poles, a source of supply for woodburning generating plants, christmas trees, short lengths usage, etc. Until we make better use of our timberlands I refuse to accept the theory that we have to log every mountaintop and valley to build our homes. We've been taking the cream of the crop and the sooner we realize the cream is going to run out the better the chance of leaving some of our forests for other uses than timber.

Please try to visualize north Idaho in 20 - 50 - 100 years. Foresight is essential. You can't replace a virgin forest.

Sincerely concerned,

Allen H. Rose

Allen H. Rose
Star Route
Moyie Springs, Idaho

Senator MCCLURE. Thank you.
Mr. Ken Wright?

STATEMENT OF KEN WRIGHT, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Mr. WRIGHT. Senator McClure, I appreciate this opportunity to address the issue of Idaho public lands. My name is Ken Wright. I've been a resident of Coeur d'Alene for 12 years and of Idaho for about 17 years. I graduated from Oregon State University in 1962 and in 1971 earned a Ph.D. degree in chemistry from the University of Idaho.

Since that time, I have been teaching chemistry and also environmental science here at North Idaho College. However, I want to emphasize that I am testifying today strictly on my own behalf. I in no way whatsoever am representing North Idaho College.

The 2-minute time limit has put me in a real quandry as to what to cover. It's simply not possible to cover the gist of my testimony that I spent hours working on. That will, I trust, be well reviewed in the record.

I would also like to relate a personal incident that occurred only 3 weeks ago when I was in Long Canyon with my family. But I think the time limit would preclude that.

I wanted to hit the economic argument because that, I think, is a very important argument in times like these. But before I do that, as a teacher of environmental science, I would like to mention the value of wilderness as an ecological laboratory. The base line, if you will, for science can study the natural processes that maintain life on Earth. By studying undisturbed ecosystems, we may learn how to prevent and repair damage in ecosystems that we do develop.

Wilderness is also a gigantic reservoir of diverse streams and animal and plant life. Many of which have never been studied for their potential use.

For these reasons, it is desirable to establish wilderness areas in diverse type of ecosystems. As you know, Senator, Idaho has no wilderness north of the Lochsa River. And this should be addressed in this final wilderness bill.

Because of limitations of time, I am skipping over the economic arguments because they take too long to develop in depth. But I will state that it would be foolish, indeed, to base our wilderness decisions only on the present net value of timber. But when such values turn out to be negative without even considering the economic benefits of nontimber factors, then to recommend such areas for development is financial dismanagement of the worst kind.

If I thought it would be administered fairly, I believe I would support a bill that would simply forbid any depth of timber sales on Federal land.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Mary Lou Reed.

STATEMENT OF MARY LOU REED, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Ms. REED. Senator McClure, I am concerned about any haste in passing a new Idaho Wilderness Act. Is there not time to treat each roadless area as a unique unit the established step-by-step process of study and recommendation?

The concept of deciding now, once and for all and closing future options, while tidy, does not convey the ring of wisdom.

To earn my spurs on this creative panel, I have resorted to didy form. We may ask: What's the rush? Tell us what's happening. Why the rush? What will the future bring?

The tall trees of Long Canyon have been standing far longer than Congress has been sitting.

What's the rush? Why the hurry? Need we push in August flurry?

The honey-hued rocks of the Selkirk Crest have weathered fires far hotter than those created by the baking of political hay.

What's the push? Must we be hurried? Why stampede? Who can be worried?

Heart Lake in the Mallard-Larkins has seen generations of deer reflected in its waters. Have we not time for reflection, too?

The mills in the town in southern Oregon where I grew up have long since closed down. The trees were cut and with them went the jobs. Is the legislation that is proposed for Idaho going to benefit all the people, land, and resources of Idaho, or just the companies that may, in their fickle ways, abandon us as they did my home town once the trees are gone? Please take time and take care, for Idaho's national forests are its treasure.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Reed follows:]

Mary Lou Reed
August 16, 1983

COEUR D'ALENE HEARING UPON FOREST SERVICE ROADLESS AREAS

My name is Mary Lou Reed and I live at 10 Giesa Road in Coeur d'Alene.

I would like to share some reflections that pass through my mind as I seek to understand the need for the type of wilderness legislation that may emerge from these hearings.

I grew up in a timber town in southern Oregon. As a child I could watch at night the glow of teepee burners from the six mills that circled the pond at our town's edge.

Coeur d'Alene, another timber town, has been home for 27 years. There has been no time in my life when I have been unaware of the importance of timber to my community's economic and social well-being.

Such a personal history fuels my puzzlement about the nature of legislation that may follow these current hearings. I have not sensed any ground swell of demand for legislative action from any quarter at our grassroots level.

I know of no wilderness proponent who is satisfied and comfortable with the quality or quantity of data available on either timber or wilderness values in all the roadless areas, or who is at ease with the prospect of an omnibus Idaho wilderness bill.

In turn, my understanding is that timber companies are backing away from purchase agreements made at earlier times when the demand for lumber was high. Can these companies in good faith be seeking legislation that gives them future exclusive access to public timber at the same time they are backing away from existing commitments?

Why then the haste to pass a new act? Is there not time to treat each roadless area as a unique unit in the established step by step process of study and recommendation?

The concept of deciding now, once and for all closing future options, while tidy, does not convey the ring of wisdom.

What's the rush? Tell us what's happening,
Why the push? What will the future bring?

The tall trees of Long Canyon
Have been standing
Far longer than Congress has been sitting.

What's the rush? Why the hurry?
Need we push in August flurry?

The honey-hued rocks of the Selkirk Crest
Have weathered fires far hotter
Than those created by the baking of political hay.

What's the push? Must we be hurried?
Why stampede? Who can be worried?

Heart Lake in the Mallard Larkins
Has seen generations of deer reflected in its waters.
Have we not time for reflection too?

The mills in the town in southern Oregon where I grew up have long since closed down. The trees were cut and with them went the jobs. Is the legislation that is proposed for Idaho going to benefit all the people, land and resources of Idaho, or just the companies that may, in their fickle ways, abandon us as they did my home town, once the trees are gone?

Please care and take care. North Idaho's National Forests are its treasure.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Miss Susan Galloway.

STATEMENT OF SUSAN GALLOWAY, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Ms. GALLOWAY. That's the tree. Internally I would like to introduce myself as Susan Galloway. I was raised in Bonners Ferry, Idaho. My father worked for the Forest Service for 20 years and my mother is a nurse in the community.

Externally I would like to refer to myself not as a woman in timber but as a woman in wood because I feel to regard every tree as timber is just like regarding every woman as so much meat.

The year—I have lived—externally I have lived in Long Canyon. I was raised and born in Long Canyon. And I'm 500 years old. And in that time, I have experienced many mind-boggling experiences. I would like to share a few of these—my experiences with you.

The year that I was born was 1483. And that was the same year that Christopher Columbus made a startling discovery that the Earth was round. And it wasn't long after that that my eastern brothers and sisters welcomed John Cabot to our North American shores. And he claimed our land for the British Empire.

And when I was 121 years old, a ship called the Mayflower landed. And we were introduced to settlers who brought customs and ideas from clear across an ocean. And we, in turn, introduced them to a world that was strange and beautiful and full of plentiful resources in which to build an empire.

During my childhood, I heard wonderful tales of adventure and discovery. And the one I like the best was the one about the revolutin in which we learned that the pioneers had taken the matter of government into their own hands.

Well, today at 500 years old, I have seen—I see much hardships and economic strife. And I just want to emphasize that during my lifetime through all the changes that I've experienced, I've never lost sight of my responsibilities that I have in living in this area. To this day, I embrace each one joyfully much as I embrace the small creatures that find shelter among my branches.

Throughout the centuries, my family has cooperated with yours. And together we have created an empire. And I would just like to say that I would like you to continue this relationship.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Mr. Scott Reed.

STATEMENT OF SCOTT REED, NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

Mr. REED. My name is Scott Reed. I served as a member of the board of directors of National Audubon Society from 1975 until 1981. I would like to appear again at such time as the Senator introduces his Federal Anti-Billboard Control Act. And I'd be glad to testify in support of that.

In the limited time allowed, my testimony will be directed wholly in support of soft release in whatever bill is introduced relating to Idaho wildnerness.

As you and others campaigning for office have noted, the Federal Government makes mistakes. In my view, the causes of the major mistakes have been irrevocable commitments based upon inadequate or biased data. The greatest peacetime error may be the WPPSS fiasco. There are similarities. The decision to build five nu-

clear plants was a decision for development just as would a decision be to put logging roads into all the remaining roadless areas. Now you know, as most of the conservationists knew and said back in 1975, that it would have been far wiser to build one plant at a time. So it would also be wiser to log only those areas where the timber harvest makes economic and environmental sense.

Today there are few defenders of President Carter's decision to impose a wheat embargo upon the Russians after the invasion of Afghanistan even though this hard line received nearly unanimous support at the time.

Private businesses are just as capable of making mistakes based upon inadequate data and bad planning. For example, those lumber companies that ran up the prices on Forest Service sales 3 to 5 years ago have been seeking a Federal stay or bailout to relieve them from their folly in paying too much money for too much timber.

It is said that a soft answer turneth away wrath. Soft release will turn away wrong.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Reed follows:]

August 16, 1983
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

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Attorney at Law
P.O. Box A
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HEARING UPON FOREST SERVICE ROADLESS AREAS IN IDAHO BEFORE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

My name is Scott W. Reed. I served as a member of the Board of Directors of National Audubon Society from 1975 until 1981. My testimony on behalf of National Audubon Society is supplementary to the fine detailed statement given to you in Idaho Falls by Polly Plaza, Rocky Mountain Regional Representative.

In the limited time allowed my testimony will be directed wholly in support of "soft release" in whatever bill is introduced relating to Idaho Wilderness. By "soft release" I mean language comparable to that used in the Colorado, New Mexico and Alaska Rare II bills. Specifically I believe that all roadless areas not classified as wilderness at this time should be left for further determination by the Forest Service under the National Forest Management Act of 1976 and related legislation. Areas not now classified that can be economically logged will be. However there should not be any determination at this time that forecloses further study of the addition of more wilderness area in the future if the citizens and the Forest Service so decide.

"Hard release" would be any language that prohibited study or recommendations for wilderness without further specific Congressional approval. In simple terms any Idaho wilderness act should classify as wilderness those areas which are now regarded as eligible. The remainder of the roadless areas should be left available for normal further Forest Service study, planning, development and action at the local and regional level.

As you gentlemen and others campaigning for office have often noted, the federal government makes mistakes. In my view the causes of the major mistakes have been irrevocable commitments based upon inadequate or biased data. The greatest peacetime error may be the WPPSS fiasco. There are similarities. The decision to build five nuclear plants was a decision for development just as would be a decision to put logging roads into all of the remaining roadless areas. Now you know—as most of the conservationists knew and said back in 1975—that it would have been far wiser to build one plant at a time. So would it also be wiser to log only those areas where timber harvest makes economic and environmental sense.

With the benefit of hindsight and particularly in recognition of the sharp decline in salmon and steelhead runs, the construction

2.

of Dworshak Dam was an environmental disaster. Bad engineering followed by tragic loss of lives and property was the only reason why a similar post-audit verdict is not being voiced on Teton Dam.

Today there are few defenders of President Carter's decision to impose a wheat embargo upon the Russians after the invasion of Afghanistan even though this hard line received nearly unanimous support at the time.

Private businesses are just as capable of making mistakes based upon inadequate data and bad planning. For example those lumber companies that ran up the prices on Forest Service sales three to five years ago have been seeking a federal stay or bailout to relieve them from their folly in paying too much money for too much timber.

Those areas that remain roadless in Idaho have not been logged because it has not been profitable to log them to date. It may not be profitable in the future. I urge you to leave the decision on roadless areas not classified now to future planning and future generations. Do not lock out the roadless areas from future consideration as wilderness.

It is said that a soft answer turneth away wrath. Soft release will turn away wrong.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Stephen Ruppel.

STATEMENT OF STEPHEN RUPPEL, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Mr. RUPPEL. Thank you for arranging this opportunity for citizens to speak today.

My name is Stephen A. Ruppel. I reside at 1110 St. Maries here in Coeur d'Alene. I am speaking as a private citizen today for two positions I would like to see included in a good wilderness bill. In summary, these are: One, inclusion of areas designated wilderness for North Idaho. Specifically the Salmo-Priest, Long Canyon, and Mallard-Larkins areas. And two, no exclusion of areas designated wilderness study in any legislation.

As fishermen and backpackers, my wife and I have hiked in the Long Canyon drainage, the Salmo-Priest trails, and the St. Joe Lake area of the proposed Mallard-Larkins areas. These areas are important wildlife and fish habitat and watershed as well as recreational. They should be included in an expanded North Idaho and Eastern Washington wilderness system. Wilderness areas will attract tourists and clean tourist dollars to our area. These tourists will use the wilderness and contiguous State and national forest campgrounds for extended stays to see one of the last large wilderness systems in the lower 48 States. As a taxpayer, I support legislation to support the growing tourist industry, the second largest industry in our country. I do not support any legislation which would tax subsidized roadbuilding in the areas with little sustainable timber potential.

Lack of timber potential should not be the criteria for what we will allow to become wilderness, however, I enjoy hiking in dense, old growth forest when I can. This is an opportunity which will diminish if all high quality timber producing areas are cut on an accelerated schedule. We in Idaho are the trustees for a great deal of the remaining wilderness in the United States. We must protect and expand wilderness protection in our Nation as a whole and

that means that high quality areas in North Idaho must expand. We have some of the most beautiful areas left to do this. Leave 2 or 3 million more of this country as God made it.

There is nothing that says we have the current hold on wisdom for all time. Therefore, let's not designate or not designate every acre at this time. What is the hurry? Future generations may wish to categorize land differently based on other technology, changing human interests, or hopefully a greater regard for the right to co-exist with us on this planet.

I also would like to mention that I would appreciate evening hearings in the future. I find it difficult to break away from work to come down.

The CHAIRMAN. I've had that comment from others.

Mr. RUPPEL. Good.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Ruppel follows:]

TESTIMONY OF STEPHEN A. RUPPEL

A PRIVATE CITIZEN, TAXPAYER, AND USER OF PUBLIC LANDS
for himself and his wife MELODY A. DRAVES-RUPPEL

Before the SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, UNITED STATED SENATE

Given on AUGUST 16th, 1983 in COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO.

Thank you for arranging this opportunity for citizens to speak today.

My name is Stephen A. Ruppel. I reside at 1110 St. Maries here in Coeur d'Alene. I am speaking as a private citizen today for two positions I would like to see included in a good Wilderness Bill. In summary these are:

1. Inclusion of areas designated wilderness for North Idaho. Specifically the Salmo-Priest, Long Canyon and Mallard-Larkins areas.

2. No exclusion of areas designated wilderness study in any legislation.

As fishermen and backpackers, my wife and I have hiked in the Long Canyon drainage, the Salmo-Priest trails and the St. Joe Lake area of the proposed Mallard-Larkins area. These areas are important wildlife and fish habitat, and watershed as well as recreational. They should be included in an expanded North Idaho and Eastern Washington wilderness system. Wilderness areas will attract tourists and clean tourist dollars to our area. These tourists will use the wilderness and contiguous state and national forest campgrounds for extended stays to see one of the last large wilderness systems in the lower forty-eight states. As a taxpayer, I support legislation to support the growing tourist industry, the second largest industry in the country. I do not support any legislation which would tax subsidize road building to areas with little sustainable timber potential.

Lack of timber potential should not be the criteria for what we will allow to become wilderness, however. I enjoy hiking in dense, old growth forest when I can. This is an opportunity which will diminish if all high quality timber producing areas are cut on an accelerated schedule. We in Idaho are the trustees for a great deal of the remaining wilderness in the United States. We must protect and expand wilderness protection in our nation as a whole and that means that high quality areas in North

Idaho must expand. We have some of the most beautiful areas left to do this. Leave two or three million more acres of this country as God created it.

There is nothing that says we have the current hold on wisdom for all time. Therefore let's not designate or not-designate every acre at this time. What is the hurry? Future generations may wish to categorize land differently based on other technology, changing human interests, or (hopefully) a greater regard for the right of wildlife to coexist with us on this planet. Wilderness study areas provide fish & wildlife habitat, watershed, hunting opportunities, recreation area and the chance to determine at a later date how we shall use or leave the resources we have held in trust.

Lastly, hold hearings in the evening when working, taxpaying adults can speak their piece. But for the fact that I work nearby, I would not have been able to let you, my public servant, know what I want done on this subject.

Summary - Wilderness for North Idaho, specifically Long Canyon, Salmo-Priest, and Mallard-Larkins.

Leave some of the other areas in Wilderness Study for future determination.

Evening hearings in the future.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Bob Alley.

STATEMENT OF BOB ALLEY, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Mr. ALLEY. Mr. Senator, I am a resident of Boundary County and a song writer by profession. My testimony today is a song that I wrote inspired directly by Long Canyon.

The CHAIRMAN. We've never prohibited commercials.

Mr. ALLEY. They're for sale after the show.

What a wonderful way to spend a beautiful day with you. The trees are lovely, too. And the birds, they play making music all day long. And the night gets her light from the silvery moon. Can't you feel it in the air? Yeah, love is in the air today. Oh, yeah.

Well, let me go up on the hill. We can kiss at will, oh, yeah, where springtime flowers grow and the birds—they play making music all day long. It's a cool canyon breeze against her song. We'll be all alone in deep Long Canyon green.

You are all that's on my mind. The World so far behind up here among the pines. As deep inside our love, it's flowing like a stream on velvet mossy green, a forest full of dreams in deep Long Canyon greens. Long Canyon greens.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Tony Shelton.

STATEMENT OF TONY SHELTON, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Mr. SHELTON. I served as a county attorney for awhile. I live in Bonners Ferry. And I also served as the chairman of the Environmental Balance Committee for a term. A committee of the chamber of commerce.

About 4 years ago, the Panhandle area council prepared a study of the Boundary County economy. And they reported to the commissioners and the city council and the chamber of commerce. And they told us that we were drastically overly dependent of the timber industry. And they said that we have a lot of trees up there, but the ecology doesn't raise trees that well. They grow trees a lot faster over on the coast. And your long-term future is not in timber.

I for one am not convinced that we have to log Long Canyon. I think if we had wilderness status, it would enhance our ability to attract recreation. I think that our future may be led more in recreation than certainly in timber.

Long Canyon is obviously a controversial issue. It was politicized some years back. There are wilderness terms that are used instantly now. It's pretty hard to come up with a clear, easy answer.

And in that case, I'm inclined to reserve options until I'm convinced that we need the timber. I'm inclined to preserve it as it is for its value as a recreation area.

I think that unless wilderness status is given Long Canyon now, it sure ought to be logged, I think. And the only way to preserve that option is to put it in wilderness now and beyond that later.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I have no questions of the panel. Thank you very much for your testimony. You may exit off this direction. And the next panel can come up and come in behind you. Thank you.

John O'Connor? Is Mr. O'Connor here?

STATEMENT OF JOHN O'CONNOR, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Mr. O'CONNOR. My name is John O'Connor. I'm a resident of Boundary County, Idaho. I'm an agricultural worker and school bus driver.

I'd like to present somewhat conservative testimony on the issue of Long Canyon as wilderness and to steer away from the radical views too often taken by those of my age and station in life.

I believe it would be a grievous mistake to lock Long Canyon away from perpetuity, denying ourselves and our children the many benefits to be had if this drainage were managed conservatively and to the public's greatest good.

May I submit that the treatment of Long Canyon as anything but wilderness would be the most secure way of locking all citizens away from the invaluable resource of one of the last three virgin, unroaded drainages in the American Selkirks. Once violated, Long Canyon will never be virgin again.

May I say, also, that putting all of our eggs in one basket or investing all of our capital toward one short-term end or putting roads up all our American Selkirk drainages is neither good business, conservative, or wise. It would be a short-sided, threatening, radical move.

Thank you for your time.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Ms. Liz Merrill.

STATEMENT OF LIZ MERRILL, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Ms. MERRILL. My name is Liz Merrill and I live here in Coeur d'Alene. Thank you for coming here, Senator McClure. And I also want to thank you for the cooperativeness of your staff. I've been pretty close with your conservationist panel and they've been very helpful.

I want to say today that I support the endangered Idaho Wilderness core that's been endorsed by several conservationist groups. Particularly Long Canyon, the Selkirk Crest, the Salmo-Priest, and the Mallard-Larkin proposal as drawn by the Fish and Game Department and, also, their proposal for Kelly Creek and the Great Burn areas.

That's all I have to say.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Thank you very much. Mr. Henry Logsdon.

STATEMENT OF HENRY LOGSDON, CATALDO, IDAHO

Mr. LOGSDON. Senator McClure, I'm Henry Logsdon. I live in Cataldo, Idaho. I moved from Indiana which used to be a great forest at one time and covered most of the States east of the Mississippi. But right now it's nothing. It grows forests of corn. They chopped down all the trees and made it an agricultural area.

For that reason, I moved out to Idaho because Idaho has a great amount of forested land. And I really enjoy working in the forest. I thought I'd come out to Idaho.

I want to make the point that I do—I'd like to see Long Canyon be included into the wilderness system. But that's said many times here.

I'd also like to talk about the Mallard-Larkin area. And it seems like not too many people have talked to you too much about that. Mallard-Larkins is one area that I have backpacked in numerous times. I've camped on Heart Lake. I've seen quite a few goats, wildlife there. We saw a couple black bear in there. And I want to make a recommendation that the Forest Service proceed with land swaps or land exchange with Burlington Northern land to the north of there and Canyon Creek so that Mallard-Larkin can be increased in size from a pioneer area to a wilderness area much larger than the pioneer area is now.

I firmly believe that the Minnesaka Creek should be included for wildlife habitat since this is—a multiple use wilderness has been found to be compatible with the Multiple Use Act of 1964. And I firmly believe that the more wilderness Idaho has, the more multiple uses its citizens will be able to gain from it.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Logsdon follows:]

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James M. Togsdon
Valerie A. Goodnow
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The Honorable James McClure:

As a citizen of our great state of Idaho, I have very strong feelings supporting an expanded Wilderness System. A ballpark figure of 2.5 million acres would not be enough for me. Most of the areas I would like to see included in this expanded system have been recommended by the Forest Service already. I am recommending that the Forest Service proposals do not go far enough.

I EXTENSIVELY use Wilderness and roadless areas for a number of Multple Uses including backpacking trips, fishing trips, hunting (camera and gun), botany identification, river rafting, canoeing, whitewater kayaking, and many other activities. The Mutiple Uses included in these activities include: Recreation, Wildlife, Watershed, and ocasionally Range(for my horses on trips). Congress has found that Wilderness is compatible with all these Multiple Uses. However I find one Mutiple Use that is not compatiple with the idea of wilderness and that is Timber Harvesting. All to often, our National Forests are dominated by Timber harvesting interests and the other Multiple Uses are second byproducts.

The Wilderness Areas that I have already visited in the past couple of years are:

The Selway- Bitterroot Wilderness
The Cabinet Wilderness
The Absaroka Beartooth wilderness
The Sawtooth Wilderness

In addition, I have visited these RARE II Study Areas:

The Wietas- Bighorn
Fish Creek - Hungery Creek
Great Burn (head of Cayuse Creek) Goat Lake
Selkirk Crest
Mallard Larkin
Elk Summit
Grandmother Mountain
And many many more to numerous to mention

These are the areas I would like to see included into the Wilderness System:

1. MALLARD LARKIN 250,000 acres. Including the entire Mallard- Larkin Pioneer Area, Isabella Creek (Heritage Cedar Grove), the tributaries of Canyon Creek (land swap with Burlington Northern), the entire East side of the Little North Fork Clearwater from Spotted Louise Point down to and including Minnesaka Creek to roads 701 and252 to Lost Ridge to pole Mtn. I firmly believe that this area along with The Gospel-Humps, Seven Devils, Sawtooths, the Selkirk Crest, and the Salmon River Breaks are truley Idaho's crown jewels.

2. Salmo Priest 8500 acres. This area is habitat for the Grizzley bear, an endangered species along with the mountain caribou. Shedroof Divide is essential for protecting the herd of caribou from encroachment by man's activities, especially logging

practices which provide human access by way of roads. I wish that the population of mountain caribou was large enough that a person could intrude into their habitat without disturbing the frail existence they now hold onto in North Idaho. Until such a time, I will not actively seek out the mountain caribou. None the less, they still need protection and I feel that the Wilderness Designation will provide some degree of protection from encroachment of habitat by Forest Service Officials who do not seem that intent on following the guidelines of habitat protection for threatened or endangered species as outlined inthe Threatened and Endangered Species Act.

3. Selkirk Crest 110,000 acres. I have hiked the Selkirk Crest a couple of times. This area, like the Mallard Larkin's, contains vast quantities of natural beauty in the views of mountain peaks and lakes. The Cainets, The Bitterroots, Lakes Pend O' Reille and Priest are tremendous. One can get a very intense spirtual reaction fom a backpack trip into this area. Certain species of trees such as the Subalpine Larch grow in this area. My wife has collected some species of Artic Lichens which grow only in an area like the Selkirk Crest.

4. Long Canyon 30,000 acres. Long Canyon would make a most significant addition to the Wilderness System. Presently, most Wilderness Areas are located on the very tops of mountains. This is particulary true in the western U.S. Long Canyon is heavily forested and indicative of the general forest zone that covers much of North Idaho. However, in ten years time, most of North Idaho will be a collection of roads and timber harvesting units (clearcuts). If Long Canyon is reserved as a Wilderness Area, then it will become an outstanding showcase of forest habitat, untrampled by destructive human activities; much of what Idaho use to look like. I have also hiked Long Canyon.

5. Scotchmans Peaks 20720 acres.

6. Grandmother Mountain 30,000 acres. This area is prime elk habitat. My wife has identified one species of plant on the Clearwater River that is known to inhabit Grandmother Mountain, also.

7. Great Burn- Cayuse Creek. 250,000 acres. This is another area that I have hiked in. Most of the area was burned many times in the past 100 years and does not include any sizeable amounts of timber. It includes dozens of lakes and the watershed of Cayuse and Kelly Creeks, world famous fishing streams. The catch and release cutthroat fisheries is highly vunerable to sedimentation.

8. Fish and Hungery Creeks 40,000 acres. This area is nighly devoid of timber supplies. I should know, I did forest inventory in this area while working for the Forest Service. The trees that are there are small. Game trails are found thruout the area making it one of the prime hunting areas in Idaho.

9. Elk Summit From the existing Selway Bitterroot W.A. down to the Lochsa River on both sides of Powell Ranger Station. Originally part of the old Selway Primitive Area. Essential Salmon spawning areas, Steelhead trout, and other fisheries are located here.

Sincerely

Valerie Goodnow James H Logsdon

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Frank Zimmerman.

STATEMENT OF FRANK ZIMMERMAN, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Senator, my name is Frank Zimmerman. I'm a small contract logger in Bonners Ferry, Idaho. I also enjoy backpacking. My comments today are concerning Long Canyon.

A short time ago my wife and I took some avid backpackers on a trip through Long Canyon. We had heard so much about the area we wanted to see it for ourselves. It was beautiful, but so are all forests, whether they are replanted clear-cuts or virgin stands. Because it is generally an old growth stand there was little evidence of wildlife. There was a lot of blow-down, so hiking in Long Canyon is generally limited to established trails.

Our friends had done extensive backpacking in central Idaho and Washington. They were definitely not timber oriented, but they could not understand why there was such a controversy over Long Canyon. They, like us, felt that the only qualification Long Canyon has for wilderness is that there are no roads. Alpine Lakes don't abound, panoramic views are not accessible, and wildlife just isn't very abundant. In short, Long Canyon just doesn't have any of the qualifications that are generally associated with wilderness.

In contrast, only a 30-minute drive to the east takes one to the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness. This 94,000 acre wilderness is one of the most beautiful in our continental United States. With scores of Alpine Lakes, rugged peaks, hanging valleys, and even a glacier or two, this area fits the true definition of a wilderness area. Long Canyon dos not fit this definition.

The people with us had done extensive backpacking but they were not ready for such a physically demanding trail as is the trail in Long Canyon.

Very few people are physically ready for a trek into Long Canyon. I'm sure this is one of the reasons that only a handful of people go into the area.

I see no valid reason why an area this large should be locked up as a private preserve for so few. Under a multiple use concept this area could be used and enjoyed by many.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Mr. Gene Littlefield.

STATEMENT OF GENE LITTLEFIELD, SANDPOINT, IDAHO

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. My name is Gene Littlefield. I am a retired citizen of Bonner County and I have lived in Boundary and Bonner County for over 50 years. I have hunted and fished in this area during this time. I was in the automobile business for the past 21 years. So I am speaking as a private citizen, not for any group or business.

All of our government lands should be multiple use for the highest return for all the people. Raising trees, extracting minerals and fuels, wildlife habitat, and recreation can all be done together. Letting our one renewable resource fall on the ground without being utilized is an ultimate waste for all of our citizens. We must harvest our trees and use them to the best advantage, not let them rot

or burn. After we harvest them, like a farmer, replant for our next generation.

On August 2, 1983, I flew in a helicopter over the Long Canyon area. We land on a sandbar two-thirds of the way up the canyon and walked through the timber. It is quite obvious that the area needs to be harvested. The Alpine pine and spruce are dying. The white pine is overmature and showing signs of rot. There is a lot of down material on the ground which is building fuels for a fire. The contour of the land and the good soil makes it a proper place to harvest and replant for our next generation. It would be such a waste for the people of the State of Idaho and the United States if we do not use this asset.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Mr. Eugene Smith. [Not present.]

Rick Cook. [Not present.]

Marion Davidson. [Not present.]

Apparently those people are not here. Thank you very much. I have no questions for the members of this panel. If those in panel No. 15 will come forward, please.

Mr. Ron Beecher.

STATEMENT OF RON BEECHER, NAPLES, IDAHO

Mr. BEECHER. Yes, my name is Ron Beecher. Thanks for the opportunity to speak to you, Senator. I'm talking as a private citizen today.

When you said I had 2 minutes, my wife said last night that's about as long as a rock song. And all I could think of was rather than a short period of time, how long that can be especially when I'm listening to my daughter's heavy metal. So I'll try to be very short here and make my one point.

As a realtor from Bonners Ferry, I am concerned for this community's economic future. I share the county's concern for the timber industry.

But any area's most important resource is its people. I have watched many quality people come to our area, spend money, invest, and settle here because of our natural beauty. Long Canyon as wilderness will continue and increase these needed people dividends in the years ahead. The decision for wilderness will strengthen this paying attraction.

This canyon has remained roadless because of its topography. It has been too expensive to log. To now log Long Canyon would be a costly harvest with a low short-term yield for a town that needs a long-term diversified solution.

I can see the dollars and cents benefits of advertising "Welcome to Boundary County. Home of the Selkirk Long Canyon Wilderness Area."

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Jeff Schauble.

STATEMENT OF JEFF SCHAUBLE, NAPLES, IDAHO

Mr. SCHAUBLE. Senator, the committee, I'd like to thank you for the opportunity. I'm Jeff Schauble. And I've lived in Boundary County for 24 of my 31 years spending the last 13 in timber and

lumber industries. I love the work, and I plan on staying in it the rest of my life.

Back in the days of RARE II, I helped the vast majority of the community support the Boulder Creek drainage for multiple use in logging. And I've never regretted it.

However, I can't feel the same about Long Canyon. Surely we don't think that this 3 percent of our timber base is going to affect our jobs. If this were the case, I don't think we could plan on being in the business much longer. I remember back when I started back in the sawmills back in 1970. I was told that after 10 years, there would be no timber left in the county. Well, 13 years later I think I can always see timber in the county as long as we think better to not rely on bigger.

What we need is better management in the existing areas and not to rely on a 3-percent bigger timber base. We've all seen marvels of good management and the disasters of poor management. Good management must be the key and the priority in looking for future timber supplies.

As a rapidly growing demand in the country, save praise of what this land once was. And I think Long Canyon is an excellent opportunity to help supply it. And with this in mind, we ask that you designate Long Canyon as a wilderness. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Julien Bucher.

STATEMENT OF JULIEN BUCHER, PORTHILL, IDAHO

Mr. BUCHER. You're a brave man to sit through this. I'm a Boundary County resident who will be most directly affected by a wilderness or log decision. I own the land that borders the national forest where Canyon Creek exits the mountains. And I own the land to the north of the creek to where it empties into the Kootenai River.

If it's declared wilderness or designated wilderness, this is going to adversely affect me. We have a cattle ranch there. And already we're having an awful lot of traffic and parking—camping. So far there haven't been any problems. But wilderness designation is going to mean more people and more problems.

In spite of that, having spent most of my life there and knowing that canyon probably better than anyone else, I don't think it should be logged. If it comes down to a decision between logging or wilderness, I opt for wilderness.

Now, I did some homework on numbers. And I at first thought the economic impact would be negligible. And I found that figures lie or lyers figure. I've got some good ones. I did this myself. Parts of Fisher and Canyon Creek drainages are 9.6 percent of National Forest land in Boundary County. If we're talking only about Canyon Creek and Long Canyon Creek, 4.7 percent.

The CHAIRMAN. That's land area.

Mr. BUCHER. Land area.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Mr. BUCHER. Which I think is a pretty good base because it's comparable to the other land in the county. If you're talking about all the timber land, 3 percent may be direct but I'm not sure.

Once again, if the decision is wilderness or logging, wilderness. I would much rather it were held in abeyance for awhile.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Russ Michealson.

STATEMENT OF RUSSELL MICHEALSON, NAPLES, IDAHO

Mr. MICHEALSON. Senator McClure, my name is Russell Michealson. I'm a resident of Boundary County. I would like to limit my statement to Long Canyon and the Selkirk Crest. And I'd like to say that, basically, I'm representing my little 2-year-old son here today and trust that we may act wisely for the future health and well being of our children and our country.

It is true that Long Canyon has become a regional symbol of controversy between different viewpoints and different types of mentality. Both of these viewpoints are of great value and are well meant in our particular area of interest.

The fact that we find increasingly acceptable substitutes for the divisional uses of wood indicated that choosing a multiple use designation for Long Canyon, in particular, cannot compare to the value of living in a wild state. You've already heard many of the reasons for doing this.

I am definitely for multiple use of our national public lands. Especially with good and careful methods of harvesting, our natural resources have proven economic and feasible.

But not all of the facts are in regarding man's need to know and experience undisturbed area of wilderness. And not all the fact are in on the studies of the ecological relationships to be found in Long Canyon. There is a great deal of life in Long Canyon and in four and five. And I don't believe that we choose just the larger mammals and preditors that you can say that there's no wildlife there. So my viewpoint is that we should keep Long Canyon for the future, study it, and enjoy it and broaden our economic base in North Idaho. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Mr. Jules Gindraux.

STATEMENT OF JULES GINDRAUX, COOLIN, IDAHO

Mr. GINDRAUX. Very well pronounced. Thank you. Many people have a lot of trouble with that.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. I lucked out.

Mr. GINDRAUX. Senator McClure, I'm a resident of Priest Lake. Many highly qualified individuals before me have testified with sound reasons for the urgency of protecting our wildlife. They have spoken well and with wisdom. And I concur with them and support their recommendations that we should retain all of the currently wilderness designated areas in Idaho; and, in particular, to add to it the Salmo-Priest and Long Canyon Selkirk-Crest.

Beyond that, there are certain philosophical issues and historical facts that I believe cannot be overlooked. And I urge that they be seriously considered in your deliberations.

By the force of creation, the complexity of life on Earth has taken 3½ billion years to develop and coexist in a unique state in order which is essential to its fruitful continuation. Yet man perceives some strange right to create conditions of disorder for his

own selfish interests. It would appear, therefore, that something is seriously wrong with our ethos.

From having the experience of residing and living and traveling over most of the globe for more than 30 years, I am deeply troubled by witnessing in our country many of the ethics and practices that have resulted in the permanent despoilation of large geographical areas that were at one time as life supporting as ours was originally.

In our own country, more land has been covered by roads than the area of the original 13 colonies and that we are losing top soil at the cumulative rate of 45 square miles per day. These are only two of the many appalling consequences of our actions including the non-ending extinction of our wildlife, both flora and fauna.

You and I are proud of a wonderful State which is blessed by more wilderness than any other State except Alaska.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Gindraux. The balance of your statement will be placed in the record.

Mr. GINDRAUX. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Gindraux follows:]

August 15, 1983

To: Senator James A. McClure
Chairman
Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee

From: Jules C. Gindraux
P.O. Box 186
Coolin, Idaho 83821

On the subject of your committee's decision concerning Idaho Forest Wildlands, many highly qualified individuals have testified with sound reasons for the urgency of protecting our wildlands, the most valuable complete resource we have on earth. They have spoken well and with wisdom and I concur with them and support their recommendations that we should retain all of the currently wilderness designated acres in Idaho, and in particular to add to it the Salmo-Priest and Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest.

Beyond the well documented reasons submitted by others, there are certain philosophical issues and historical facts that cannot be overlooked and I urge they be seriously considered in your deliberations.

By the force of creation, the complexity of life on earth has taken 3.5 billion years to develop and coexist in a unique state of order which is essential to its fruitful continuation. Yet man - a recent arrival on the scene - perceives some strange right to create conditions of disorder for his own selfish interests. It would appear therefore that something is seriously wrong with our ethos.

As a resident of Idaho and from having the experience of residing in

many other countries as well as travelling over most of the globe for more than thirty years, I am deeply troubled by witnessing in our country many of the ethics and practices that have resulted in the permanent despoilation of large geographical areas that were at one time as life supporting as ours was originally. To name a few: most of Africa, the Middle and Near East, much of the Indian sub-continent and diverse parts of Asia. Currently the same process is taking place at accelerating levels in South America, Indonesia, Papua, what is left of Africa and unfortunately, North America.

It is well known and documented that in our own country more land has been covered by roads than the area of the original thirteen colonies and that we are losing topsoil at the cumulative rate of forty five square miles per day. These are only two of the many appalling consequences of our actions including the non-ending extinction of our wildlife, both flora and fauna.

Other than considerable rhetoric, there seems to be no real progress in stemming the relentless exploitation of virtually everything available to us for the sake of the immediate economy. Where man goes despoilation follows, especially when new roads are built. And as the human population expands, so does man's reach.

You and I as Idahoans are proud of a wonderful State, which is blessed by more wilderness than any other State except Alaska. This is an asset that we should be proud of. We should tell the rest of the nation why we are proud and that we are doing something to protect it.

You have stated that the future of our wilderness areas should be decided upon once and for all. An awesome responsibility. I submit that if a wise

decision is made on that basis, it can only be for eternal preservation. If it is not, then who will wish to be recorded in history for the responsibility for allowing the ongoing degradation of our natural surroundings that is certain to follow.

What is called for is strong statesmanship that can preserve and improve the environment left to us and perhaps, also to commence the beginning of a new ethic in which the human species will one day live in harmony with the entire biosphere.

Far fetched maybe, but there is here an opportunity to send a message to the world. How fitting it would be if that statesmanship were from Idaho.

Sincerely yours,

Jules C. Gindraux

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Claude Simpson.

STATEMENT OF CLAUDE SIMPSON, PRIEST LAKE, IDAHO

Mr. SIMPSON. Senator McClure, staff members, and fellow Idahoans, I am testifying only for the members of the Claude Simpson family from our permanent home of Priest Lake.

I recommend that the committee consider the addition of approximately 40,000 acres to the Idaho Wilderness Area. The land I am proposing for addition lies between the northern slope of the Two Mouth Creek drainage area and the southern slope of the Abandon Mountain drainage area. The four factors involved in my recommendations are: One, Lion Creek and Two Mouth Creek drainage areas are the breeding and feeding grounds for the whitetail deer; two, the Abandon Mountain drainage areas are the trek routes for moose and blacktail deer; three, a wilderness area as recommended will provide nature the opportunity to heal the present wounds on the land. It will also permit rehabilitation of the streams for spawning beds for the wild cutthroat trout and the dolly vardon both of which are in or near the endangered species list.

I wish to state that I do not object to multiple use of primitive areas.

Senator McClure, I believe there is sufficient knowhow, manpower, and brains in the United States to devise ways to permit multiple use of our lands without tearing up the entire landscape. The technology is here now. But it is not being used as it is slightly more expensive to harvest trees and to carry on a mining operation in a wilderness area.

If we want to really be concerned about the economy of the great State of Idaho, I would recommend that we devote our energy and resources to the tourist industry and develop good State-supported camp and recreational facilities. Bother the State and buy up all the recreational land that we can get our hands on.

It's a real privilege to testify.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Simpson follows:]

MEMORANDUM

To: Senator James A. McClure, Chairman Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

From: Claude Simpson, a State of Idaho citizen, Priest Lake, Nordman, Idaho 83848

Date: August 16, 1983

Subject: An Idahoan's testimony for a 40,000 acre wilderness area in the northern tip of the Idaho panhandle.

Senator McClure you will find in the files of your Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee a marked map of the exact small area that I am recommending to be included in the restructuring of the Idaho wilderness areas.

The area lies primarily in Boundary County. (T 63N, T 62N) There are six sections in Bonner County, Range 4W, 6 sections in Boundary County R4W and R3W; T 64 N; the remainder in Bonner County R 4 W, R 3 W; T 63 N and T 62 N.

While I stated in my oral remarks before your committee at the Coeur d'Alene hearing that:
"I am testifying only for the members of the Claude Simpson family," for the record, I am Chairman of the local organization Concerned Residents of Priest Lake, President of Beaver Creek Camp Association, Inc. and the senior author of the book, North of the Narrows - Men and Women of the Priest Lake Country, Idaho, a copy of which I have sent under separate cover to your Senate Office in Washington, D.C.

I have been a student of Priest Lake history since 1936. I have concentrated my study on Priest Lake north of Granite and Bear Creeks at the narrow channel between the upper and lower parts of big Priest Leke.

Facts and reasons for the demise of the once famous Priest Lake whitefish and depletion of the world famous wild cutthroats and the dolly varden trout, both of which are on or near the endangered species list, will be found in Chapter 15 in North of the Narrows.

Having observed the migration of the moose and the blacktail deer to and from Canada to the Upper Priest Lake area, I sincerely believe excessive human development on the trekking routes of game animals is not in the public interest. I have never personally witnessed caribou and grizzly bear treks in this area but biologists and others have verified the fact that treks on these routes are not uncommon for these animals.

I have witness the utter and wanton waste of timber and the destruction of fish spawning beds in major streams flowing into Priest Lake and Upper Priest Lake. Namely, Two Mouth Creek, Lion Creek, Caribou Creek, Trapper Creek, Gold Creek, and to a certain extent Upper Priest River.

Trapper Creek is the only stream that was damaged for spawning as the result of fire. All others mentioned were the result of men and machines.

In the 1930's and 40's, and early 50's, one of my favorite fly fishing spots on Priest Lake was at the mouth of Lion Creek. By the mid 1960's the feeding area of cutthroats and dolly vardens was covered by 75 to 80 feet of granite sand. The sand had been washed from the head waters of Lion Creek and its tributaries from the Selkirk Crest to Lucky Creek on the Lower banks of Lion Creek.

The sand came from the use of log skidder equipment, the blasting, and bulldozing of the virgin soil by excessive road building. This coupled by the fact, that a lot of slash was bulldozed into the creek bed and very little slash was burned to permit replanting the area is inexcusable for the sake of a few more dollars for the forest products industry.

This is an area with which I am familiar. I have tramped the hills since 1936. I have owned a home at Beaver Creek since 1954, which faces the proposed wilderness area. My wife and I have been legal residents of Idaho since our retirement, in 1970.

The four major factors involved in my recommendations are:

1. The Lion Creek and Two Mouth Creek drainage areas are the breeding and feeding grounds for the white tail deer.
2. The Abandon Mountain drainage areas are the trek routes for moose and black tail deer.
3. A wilderness area as recommended will provide nature the opportunity to heal the present wounds on the land. It will also permit rehabilitation of the streams for spawning beds for the wild cutthroad trout and the dolly vardens.
4. I wish to state that I do not object to multiple use of primitive areas. I am opposed to excessive road building in primitive areas.

I am convinced, Senator McClure, that there is sufficient know-how, manpower, and brains in the United States to devise ways to permit multiple use of our lands without tearing up the entire landscape.

This past week, Saturday, August 13, I conferred with a forester, with 15 years experience, who told me that the

technology is here now but it is not being used as it is slightly more expensive to harvest trees and to carry on a mining operation in a primitive area.

If we want to really be concerned about the economy of the State of Idaho, I would recommend that we devote our energy and resources to the tourist industry and develop good state-supported camp and recreational facilities.

Such developments must be within the confines of a balance of nature and the benefit of all the citizens of our state and as many tourists from other parts of the nation and world that our facilities and natural resources can safely accomodate.

It has been a privilege to testify before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

I thank you for adding my name to your list of witnesses.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Doug Fagerness.

STATEMENT OF DOUG FAGERNESS, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Mr. FAGERNESS. Salmo Sam I am. To speak as a caribou today would provide only a tirade of grunts and snorts. Pleasing, I trust, to my own kind but void, indeed, to human tongue running the risk of noncomprehension like the cry of the whale. To bridge this gap, I have looked to your poets for they are recognized by you for their ability to see from the hearts to the heart of such matters that are being considered today. "Traveling through the dark," by William Stafford:

Traveling through the dark, I found a deer dead on the edge of Wilson River Road. It is usually best to roll them into the canyon. The road is narrow. To swerve might make more dead. By glow of the taillight, I stumble back of the car and stood by the heat. A doe. A recent killing. She had stiffened already almost cold. I dragged her off. She was large in the belly. My fingers touching her side brought me to reason her side was warm. Her fawn lay there waiting alive, still, never to be born.

Beside that mountain road, I hesitated. The car aimed ahead at lowered parking lights under the hood purred the steady engine. I stood in the glare of the warm exhaust turning red. Around our group, I could hear the wilderness listen.

I thought hard for all of us, my only swerving, and then pushed her over the edge into the river.

The wilderness listens to you, Senator McClure. Think hard for us all. Decide for us all. We all know the inevitable result of a clash between a world of made and world of born. It is impossible to air for too much wilderness. For like the fawn, future generations wait. And they, too, will know from the record of our swerving.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Chester Baker.

[Audience applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. Ladies and gentleman, I'm going to have to request again that we don't indulge in applause. That doesn't add anything to the record nor persuade anything toward the solution of the problems. It simply delays the hearing.

Mr. Chester Baker.

Mrs. BAKER. I'm here for my husband, Chester R. Baker. He was unable to make it because of harvesting.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. That's fine. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF MRS. CHESTER BAKER, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Mrs. BAKER. Senator McClure, there have been five generations of Bakers in Boundary County. His grandfather arrived in the early 1900's. And he has lived in the county 55 years. Various members of his family have been in the past and present employed in logging, mining, road building, and farming in the county.

He spend 6 years as county commissioner between the years of 1958 and 1964. In that time, he had the opportunity to sit in on several occasions with the Forest Service and discuss their management plans. Since then he has seen drastic changes in those plans. For example, steep slope areas had been clearcut causing erosion with little regard to watershed and recommendations of their own hydrologists. He believes the Selkirk Crest and Long Canyon fall into the category of management.

He'd also like to contrast the proposed management for Long Canyon and Cow Creek, which is an adjacent drainage. Nature and man have turned Cow Creek into a multiple-use area. Now the Forest Service is proposing to lock up this area in an attempt to turn it back into wilderness and will be spending considerable to do so. On the other hand, they propose to tear up Long Canyon which is currently natural. Senator McClure, where is the commonsense behind this type of thinking?

What prompted him was an incident 3 weeks ago in which we took his daughter and family camping. When we reached the top of the ridge—a mountain ridge—his 6-year-old granddaughter pointed out and said, "What made those ugly scares?" Later that day, his daughter reflected back to the past 20 years to all of those campouts, hikes, and memories that all of his children hold dear. How, then, he realized that the amount of changes those mountains had gone through.

Four generations of Bakers have enjoyed the use of those mountains. He's concerned that the fifth will not know what the past generations have. He prays that the big dollar does not decide the issue. And that's it.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Florence Carter.

STATEMENT OF FLORENCE CARTER, PRESIDENT, SANDPOINT CIVIC CLUB

Ms. CARTER. Senator McClure and staff, I am Florence Carter, president of the Sandpoint Civic Club, which is a General Federated Women's Club. It was founded in 1918 so we are not newcomers. I represent the 72 members. And as members, we work for the betterment of the community and the surrounding area.

I wish to speak in defense of all wilderness in the Panhandle National Forest, in particular, Long Canyon. From information I've read, Long Canyon is the last major unroaded drainage in the Selkirks. We women of the Sandpoint Civic Club wish to go on record as protectors of this unique and beautiful area.

Idaho is second only to Alaska in wilderness area. This may seem excessive to some people but not to us. We treasure our wilderness areas and want to keep them as they are. There are many myths presented by people wanting the timber from these lands. Myths such as no hunting, no fishing, no mineral claims. These activities are allowed in Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management wilderness areas. Hunting is prohibited in national parks. At this time, mineral claims may be staked until December 31, 1983, and existing claims may be developed.

I have recently visited the State of Maine where I was born and grew up. I was appalled at the condition of much of the timberland there. There is a very small national park on the coast of Maine, Acadia National Park. This is the total Federal land in the State of Maine. We don't want that happening in Idaho. There are some State owned lands in Maine, but the majority of the forest land is privately owned. In the area I visited, the forests have been slaughtered. This is the type of desecration I do not want to see happen in our Panhandle Wilderness. I am not a newcomer to Idaho. I have lived here 26 years. And this I consider my home. The Sandpoint Civic Club wishes to go on record to save these areas.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Ms. CARTER. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Carter follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF FLORENCE CARTER, PRESIDENT, SANDPOINT CIVIC CLUB

I am Florence Carter, President of the Sandpoint Civic Club, which is a General Federated Women's Club, and I represent the 72 members of this club. We, as members, work for the betterment of the community and surrounding area. The Civic Club was organized in 1918, we are not new-comers.

I wish to speak in defense of all wilderness in the Panhandle National Forest, in particular Long Canyon. From information I have read, Long Canyon is the last major unroaded drainage of the Selkirks. We women of the Sandpoint Civic Club wish to go on record as protectors of this unique and beautiful area.

Idaho is second only to Alaska in wilderness area. This may seem excessive to some people, but not to us. We treasure our wilderness areas and want to keep them as they are. There are many myths presented by people wanting the timber from these lands. Myths such as no hunting, no fishing, no mineral claims. These activities are allowed in Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Wilderness areas, hunting is prohibited in National Parks. At this time mineral claims may be staked until December 31, 1983, and existing claims may be developed.

I have recently visited the State of Maine, where I was born and grew up. I was appalled at the condition of much of the timber land there. There is a very small national park on the coast of Maine, Acadia National Park. This is the total Federal Land there. We do not want this happening in Idaho. There are some state owned lands in Maine, but the majority of forest land is privately owned. In the area I visited the forests have been slaughtered. This is the type of descreation I do not want to see happen in our Panhandle Wilderness. I am not a new comer to Idaho, I have lived here 26 years, this is my home.

The Sandpoint Civic Club wishes to go on record to save these areas for our children, grandchildren and all generations to come. I have seen the beauty of a stand of timber, untouched, clear streams flowing through these forests, the wild animals seeking refuge. I want my children and grandchildren , and generations to come, to be able to visit these areas, climb to the crest of the Selkirks, and gaze on this awesome, silent beauty and realize that in addition to the beauty it is a haven for many species of wiid life. Give the coming generations the opportunity to visit these untouched areas, to hike, back pack, fish and hunt.

Another point, a large amount of Idaho's income is derived from tourism. Many people visit these wilderness areas for the beauty and relaxation, to get away from the noise, hustle and bustle of populated areas. To keep the wilderness areas for these reasons are as important as lumbering.

We of the Civic Club realize the need for timber harvest, but we also recognize the need for preservation and conservation. This is the reason we are asking you to retain the Panhandle Wilderness as it is, for generations to come to have this living beauty and to enjoy them as we have.

The CHAIRMAN. I have just a couple of questions because I want to make sure I undestand what was intended by the witness, Mr. Schauble. You spoke of 3 percent. I assume you're speaking of 3 percent of the land area and not 3 percent of allowable cut or of a volume of timber.

Mr. SCHAUBLE. I understood Long Canyon is three percent of the timber base count.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, other witnesses have indicated that the 35 million board feet of allowable cut in the forest and about 3½ million board feet allowable cut in Long Canyon which would be about 10 percent.

Mr. SCHAUBLE. It may be.

The CHAIRMAN. I'll check that figure with other witnesses.

And, Mrs. Baker, I didn't get which watershed it was you were talking about that you said was being restored.

Mrs. BAKER. The contrast? OK, the contrast of this proposed management of the Cow Creek, an adjacent drainage.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is it from Long Canyon? I can't identify it on the map easily.

Mr. GINDRAUX. A tributary of Smith Creek, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Thank you. Just across the ridge to the north.

Mr. GINDRAUX. Across the ridge with one intervene.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. I have no further questions. Of the panel. Thank you very much. Panel No. 16 come forward and Panel No. 17 take your seats.

Mr. Paul Vogel. Go right ahead. It will start to calm down.

STATEMENT OF PAUL VOGEL, SANDPOINT, IDAHO

Mr. VOGEL. My name is Paul Vogel. I am an attorney practicing law in Sandpoint, Idaho. Senator McClure, although I would like to commend you for taking the time and seeking input from Idaho citizens on a proposed wilderness bill, I feel it is necessary to remind you and to point out to all people present that public lands in the State of Idaho belong to all of the people of the United States.

The National Wilderness Act declares that it is the policy of the Congress to secure the American people of present and future generations and benefit of an enduring resource of wilderness. This statement of policy needs to be considered to balance out the claims of people who oppose wilderness on the grounds that less wilderness results in more jobs for the Idaho wood products industry. Whether we like to admit it or not, the economic impact of wilderness on employment figures in Idaho is not that great of a concern to the citizens of the other 49 States. What is of concern to everyone in the United States as expressed in the policy of the National Wilderness Act is that this country have wilderness areas now and in the future. The fact that there are few wilderness areas left outside of the Western States is a compelling reason to heed the desire and needs of all people to have available to themselves and their children wilderness areas in which to visit.

I'm also a wildlife ambassador for the Idaho Fish and Game Department. As such, I find their failure to recommend Long Canyon

and the Selkirk Crest as wilderness to be somewhat of a shocking decision. I note that they supported the Salmo-Priest area because of the habitat for the woodland caribou. Woodland caribou's habitat also includes Long Canyon and the Crest. Wilderness designation for either one of those areas without the other would serve very little practical purpose for maintaining the caribou. So I ask you to propose any designated bill for all of these areas be included.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Vogel follows:]

STATEMENT OF PAUL VOGEL

My name is Paul Vogel. I am an attorney practicing law in Sandpoint, Idaho. Although I would like to commend Senator McClure for seeking input from Idaho citizens on a proposed wilderness bill, I feel it is necessary to point out that the public lands in Idaho belong to all of the people in the United States.

The National Wilderness Act declares that it is the policy of the Congress to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefit of an induring resource of wilderness. This statement of policy needs to be considered to balance out the claims of people who oppose wilderness on the grounds that less wilderness results in more jobs for the Idaho timber industry. Whether we like to admit it or not, the economic impact of wilderness on employment figures in Idaho is not as great a concern to the citizens of the other 49 states as it may be to the people of Idaho. What is of concern to everyone in the United States is that this country have wilderness areas now and in the future. The fact that there are few wilderness areas left outside of the western states is a compelling reason to heed the desire and needs of all people to have available to themselves and their children wilderness areas in which to visit.

Another point to consider is that wilderness designation does allow for commercial services to be provided so long as those services are compatible with the recreational opportunities

offered by remote and undeveloped lands. I am hopeful that the Idaho Fish and Game Department has presented available statistics concerning the positive economic impact that hunting and fishing have in this state. That income comes from both in- and out-of-state hunters, but will only be a valuable resource so long as big game wildlife remain in harvestable numbers. Surely there is no doubt that the greatest threat to this state's elk herd and trout fisheries comes from road development in previously unroaded areas.

I am a wildlife ambassador for the Idaho Fish and Game Department. As such, I find their failure to recommend Long Canyon and the Selkirk Crest as wilderness to be a very poor decision. It seems odd that the summaries of various wilderness areas that have been published in the newspapers do not mention that the woodland caribou's habitat include Long Canyon and the Selkirk Crest. Wilderness designation for the Salmo-Priest area without an accompanying wilderness designation for Long Canyon and the Selkirk Crest would offer very little protection for the woodland caribou. Consequently, it is my request that you include all of these areas in any proposed bill designating wilderness in the state of Idaho.

I have resided and worked in Idaho for over four years. The primary reason I moved here was because this state, and the Panhandle in particular, contain areas which should be considered for wilderness designation. In fact, the first place I visited in the state of Idaho was the Selkirk Crest.

The supposed need for this proposed bill is that the issue of wilderness needs to be decided now so that locked up

lands can be released. This argument is made despite the fact that Forest Service timber contracts have not been completed due to a lack of demand in the wood products industry. Consequently, a soft release provision will not harm the timber industry. However, a hard release approach would forever sell out the interest our future generations have in wilderness. Consider that Diamond International currently plans a major development on the upper east shore of Priest Lake. This development not only adjoins the Selkirk Crest, but in some proposed areas would actually invade the proposed wilderness area. If the roaded areas in the Panhandle are going to be developed along these lines, then surely we need to afford protection to areas such as Long Canyon.

Senator McClure, you have continually warned people that you will not play a numbers game. I would like to remind you that as an elected representative you have an obligation to consider the desires of your constituency, not just the desires of the business interests in this state. Furthermore, I would like to note at this time that I am concerned with the method in which you intend to introduce any proposed wilderness bill in the Senate of the United States. This bill should stand alone so that it may receive the close scrutiny it deserves by all members of the Senate and the House. I do not want to see this bill attached to any type of appropriation bill or any other bill wherein it might simply ride through the Senate without scrutiny.

To conclude, I would note that the state of Alabama erected a statue to the boll weevil. This was done because that insect forced the south to move away from an agrarian economy based on

cotton. The state of Idaho needs to consider the same thing in relationship to the timber industry. Timber is a ~~[illegible]~~ resource THAT ~~[illegible]~~ cannot continue to support the majority of people in this area. This state and this country have no obligation to continue to provide employment for people in the timber industry. We do, however, have an obligation to provide wilderness areas for our decendents.

Thank you for your time and attention to this statement.

Sincerely,

Paul Vogel

Paul Vogel

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Mr. Charles Wolfe.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES M. WOLFE, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Mr. WOLFE. Senator McClure, my name is Charles Wolfe, a resident of Coeur d'Alene. Retired service engineer. Most of my life spent in what's now known as high tech. I feel that the multiple use concept is pretty much fraud. It's almost entirely dominated by the timber and mining interests and very little concern for the rest of our needs or interests. Timber and mining come and go. And I've seen hundreds and hundreds of towns and small cities in which the lumber interests have moved out both on the east and on the west coasts. Many people unemployed. Scabbed over landscapes. And there's not much attention given to even repairing the damage that's done. Move on to some other area. And this will occur in this area, too.

I feel that the greatest and foremost economy for north Idaho and the greatest opportunity that the people here have is in the small, clean industries far exceeding the number of employees and the type of lifestyle that the timber industry can never furnish. The timber industry will leave in time. I'm sure of that. It may be only a matter of 10 years some will be pulling out.

I believe we should give a lot to the opportunities of this sort in north Idaho. And there's nothing more demanding and more aesthetic than two issues of this sort than clean water and unspoiled, natural forests.

I myself have worked with these boys all my life. And many thousands of them could move in here. Could be another Silver Valley as I see it because it has tremendous features and usage of this type of industry.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Henry Adams.

STATEMENT OF HENRY ADAMS

Mr. ADAMS. Senator McClure, my presentation is from a historical perspective. The barren islands of Greece were once heavily covered with forests. Surely similar issues were discussed and con-

sidered in that democracy some 2,500 years ago long before that last log was cut by the last woodsmen for the last ship build from the last good timber of that ancient land. They then proceeded to removed the forests of the coast of Africa with similar enthusiasm permitting the Sahara a firmer foothold on that now-desolate land. What have we learned from this and hundreds of other similar experiences? We've learned that we're not really good at learning the lessons of history. Granted, of late we've replaced the meat ax for the surgeon's scalpel. And that helps. But it's not enough to maintain a primevil forest in its initial splendor. Gibbons in "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" wrote: "History is, indeed, little more than the register of the follies of misfortunes of mankind." We failed miserably to listen to the voices of the past. Let's listen to the voices of the future. Let's see if we can't change the direction of history just a little. Let's keep wilderness wilderness.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Adams follows:]

LET WILDERNESS BE WILDERNESS

By Henry Adams

I was born to a farming family - Immigrants who migrated to a rural area in Northern Wisconsin. The area was devastated, and has still not fully recovered from the on-slaught of the early 20th Century loggers. Therefore, you may find my views to be somewhat prejudiced. I saw my family all but destroyed - The mortgage forclosed - and the many years of hard labor wasted because the land was fit for no other purpose but woodland. It was a hard lesson. It taught me that there are times when no amount of individual effort, personal integrity or love of land, can hold the line against broad abuse for a quick profit. Mine is one small experience - but the compounded individual experiences is the stuff that history is made of.

The barren islands of Greece were once heavily covered with forests. We can be quite sure that the Greek ship builders, wood cutters.philosophers, senator and environmentalist discussed a similar issue 2500 years ago; Long before the last log was cut by the last woodsman for the last ship built from the last good timber of that ancient land.

Let's further assume that similar discussions again took place when, for the lack of native timber, they founded colonies along the Mediteranean "like frogs around a pond", according to their ancient philosopher, Plato. Again they proceeded to remove the forests of North Africa to a depth of 150 miles in places, in order to continue to build their last ships of war and commerce. In the process they also succeeded in permitting the Sahara to gain a firmer foothold on that now desolate region.

So what have we learned? We are not too good at hearing the voices of history. Perhaps it's time to listen for another voice. Senators - wood cutters - environmentalist - poets-philosophers - - fellow citizens. If you listen closely - carefully, I believe that you will hear another voice. Listen - and it will come to you as sensible and as intimate as the quiet turning of your own considered judgement.

The voice you will hear is the voice of all your children's children, speaking to you for all the years yet to come. and this is what that voice might well be saying:
"You had 200 years to get your act together and you blew it!"
"When your first President Roosevelt had the vision to start this thing, he was not only considering your generation, you know. Leave a little of what is left for us to decide upon.

They're our forests too and there's just a chance that we will handle them a little more wisely. Of late you've traded in the meat axe for the surgeon's scalpel, and that helps. But that's not enough to maintain a primeval forest in it's initial splendor".

So listen carefully now and you will find in your hearts what your decision ought to be. Let's keep what we have left. Let us endorse proposal 4.

Permit me, in closing, just one more short quote: Gibbons - in "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" wrote: "History is indeed little more than the register of the follies and misfortunes of mankind".

Let us see if we can't change the direction just a little.

Let's endorse proposal 4.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Adams. Ken Bibee.

STATEMENT OF KEN BIBEE, NAPLES, IDAHO

Mr. BIBEE. My name is Ken Bibee. I've lived in Boundary County for 10 years. And I favor leaving Long Canyon wilderness. From a water fisheries watershed standpoint, Canyon Creek is—well, the Selkirk Crest is unique in the northern region, Montana-Idaho in that it was the only geologic formation that was formed by chondrite [phonetic] and renitent bedrock. And so to maintain it as a monitoring tool for the whole Selkirk Crest, we should leave Long Canyon roadless so that we can tell overall what its impact on multiple use is having on, say, fisheries, spawning beds, et cetera. Canyon Creek or Long Canyon is an excellent monitoring tool in that it is—its length and in the elevation, you've got steep slopes. And down toward the bottom of the creek, you've got more of a U-shape. Parker Creek is mostly just steep. And Myrtle Creek has more of a U-shape so you get the overall view.

And the Forest Service says in monitoring the water quality in Canyon Creek already as opposed to Smith Creek, which is just north of the drainage, just to see the water quality and the comparisons. So it's already being used as a monitoring tool. And I would urge you to consider that.

Thank you

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. John Van Zomeren.

STATEMENT OF JOHN VAN ZOMEREN, SANDPOINT, IDAHO

Mr. VAN ZOMEREN. My name is John Van Zomeren. And I've lived in Northern Idaho for 14 years, both in Boundary County and Bonner County. And I would like to see the Long Canyon drainage be declared a wilderness area.

I've come to the conclusion that, unless people outside the Forest Service and the lumber industry take a stand, that in a short number of years there will be no old growth timber left in Northern Idaho. Why should our children have to learn secondhand what the forests were once like? Why not give them the opportunity to see and enjoy it for themselves?

Long Canyon is an ideal candidate for a wilderness area because of the old growth stands of trees, because it ties into the Selkirk Crest Area, and, also, because the proposed Pacific Northwest Trail would pass through it.

As a wilderness area, it would be a real economic asset to Boundary County. It would help the tourist industry. Something that the residents of Boundary County are starting to take more seriously. Also, being able to live in a community near a wilderness area is attractive to many people.

The Forest Service is a very effective machine for cutting down trees but not nearly as effective in providing for the real needs of an area. Particularly the long-term needs. Because of subsidized road building, for example, areas which normally would not be logged are logged. Sales of timber in the Long Canyon drainage would not pay for the cost of building roads. Road costs there are estimated to be from 50 to 250 percent higher than in other areas. If it wasn't for Forest Service subsidization, this area would not be

considered for logging. With the subsidization, even the most difficult areas can be made profitable to the lumber industry. In fact, the more it costs to build roads, the more money flows back into the local community.

While subsidization may have been a reasonable approach when virgin timber supplies were plentiful, it is not today. It is making communities do what is really against their long-term interest.

If the Forest Service is going to subsidize, I would like to see them subsidize more reforestation and selective logging on a sustained-yield basis.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Van Zomeren follows:]

August 16,1983

The Honorable James McClure:

I'm testifying in regard to Long Canyon mainly because I want to continue to have the opportunity to enjoy the large, old trees that grow in parts of the canyon.

I've come to the conclusion that unless people outside of the Forest Service and the lumber industry take a stand, that in a short number of years there will be no stands of old growth timber left in northern Idaho. Why should our children and grandchildren have to learn second-hand what the forests were once like? Why not give them the opportunity to see and enjoy it for themselves?

With much fanfare the U.S. Forest Service excluded the Selkirk Crest area from future logging. If you look at it, you will find very few trees there. And those that are there would be very difficult to log. In reality the Forest Service and the lumber industry were giving up very little. Yet they have the nerve to say "What, you want more?"

The U.S. Forest Service is a very effective machine for cutting down trees, but not very effective in providing for the real needs of an area, particularly the long-term needs.

Because it subsidizes road building, for example, areas which normally would not be logged are logged.

Long Canyon is an ideal candidate for a wilderness area because of the old-growth stands of trees,because it ties into the Selkirk Crest area, and because the proposed Pacific North West trail would pass through it.

As a wilderness area, it would be a real ecomomic asset to Boundary County. It would help the tourist industry, something that the resisdents of Boundary County are starting to take more seriously. Also, being able to live in a community near a wilderness area is attractive to many people.

According to the Forest Service, Long Canyon is rated high in recreation, fishing, and wildlife and relatively low in timber values.

Sale of the timber in the Long Canyon drainage would not pay for the cost of building the roads. Road costs there are estimated to be from 50 to 250% higher than in other areas.

The area is relatively small, comprising only some 3% of the timber in Boundary County. This loss will be offset by increased cuts in the Kaniksu National Forest.

If it wasn't for Forest Service subsidization, this area would not be considered for logging. With subsidization, even the most difficult areas can be proffitable to the lumber industry. In fact, the more it costs to build roads, the more money flows into the local economy.

While subsidization may have been a reasonable approach when timber supplies were plentiful, it is not today. It is making communities do what is really against their long-term interest.

If the Forest Service is going to subsidize the lumber industry, I would like to see this money go towards re-forestation and towards the promotion of selective logging. Sooner-or-later we will have to be on a sustained -yield basis. Why wait until all the old-growth trees are cut?

I can understand why people in the Forest Service and the lumber industry look at every tree with a view to how many boards it will make. I can also see why they emphasize logging new areas. This is their business and they are in it to make money. It is up to someone to set some limits and to have them work within those limits.

When I see Boundary County residents call for logging Long Canyon, I'm reminded of people who, in the winter-time, would burn their furniture because they hadn't had the foresight to plan ahead and bring in enough firewood.

Sincerely,

John Van Zomeren
P.O. Box 944
Sandpoint, Idaho 83864

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Thank you, sir. Mr. George Lyman. Mr. Lyman not here? [Not present.]

Thank you, gentlemen. I appreciate your testimony.

Panel No. 17 can come up and panel 18 move into the front row, please.

Mr. Harbuck.

STATEMENT OF JOHN HARBUCK, SANDPOINT, IDAHO

Mr. HARBUCK. My name is John Harbuck. I own and operate a small wood products manufacturing business in Sandpoint.

I would like to address the question of multiple use as it relates to wilderness. The Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act mandates several uses to be considered when managing our national forest lands: Timber, forage, watershed, wildlife, and recreation. Wilderness classification allows or enhances four of these five uses; only the timber option is foreclosed. Intensive timber management, on the other hand, can be deleterious to these four.

Idaho is a wilderness State. Its large acreage of undeveloped land pervades the consciousness of its residents and has a profound influence on their lifestyle. Idaho cannot afford to compromise its character by mandating development for its remaining unprotected roadless lands.

North Idaho currently has no designated wilderness areas, but it should. The Salmo-Priest should be so designated to protect its old growth cedars and its mountain caribou and grizzly habitat. Long Canyon as the last major unroaded drainage in the Selkirks with its old growth forests and the Selkirk Crest with its beautiful alpine lakes and granite spires together make a gem of an area. I

have visited, summer and winter, some of the more accessible lakes—Harrison, Pyramid, Ball, Long Mountain—and been in the headwaters of Long Canyon. Magnificent country! Scotchman's Peak should also receive wilderness protection. I have hiked up Scotchman Peak the past couple summers and seen goats on adjacent Goat Mountain.

All three of these areas are important grizzly habitat as recognized by the Forest Service; and the areas lay within two of the five recognized viable grizzly ecosystems in the lower 48: The Cabinet-Yaak Grizzly Bear Ecosystem and the Selkirk Grizzly Bear Ecosystem.

The Great Burn/Cayuse Creek and Bighorn/Weitas Areas on the Kelly Creek District of the Clearwater National Forest should also be classified Wilderness. I have spent 3 weeks in each of the past 4 years doing field studies.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Harbuck follows:]

August 16, 1983

For the Hearing Record

Senator James McClure
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Honorable Senator McClure:

My name is John Harbuck. I own and operate a small wood products manufacturing business in Sandpoint.

I would like to address the question of Multiple Use as it relates to Wilderness. The Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act mandates several uses to be considered when managing our National Forest lands: timber, forage, watershed, wildlife, and recreation. Wilderness classification allows or enhances four of these five uses: only the timber option is foreclosed. Intensive timber management, on the other hand, can be deleterious to these four.

Idaho is a wilderness state. ~~Its~~ Its large acreage of undeveloped land pervades the consciousness of its residents and has a profound influence on their lifestyle. Idaho cannot afford to compromise its character by mandating development for its remaining unprotected roadless lands.

North Idaho ~~has~~ currently has no designated Wilderness Areas, but it should. The Salmo-Priest should be so designated to protect its old growth cedars and its mountain caribou and grizzly habitat. Long Canyon at the last unroaded drainage in the Selkirks with its old growth forests and the Selkirk Crest with its beautiful alpine lakes and granite spires together make a gem of an area. I have visited ~~summer and winter~~ some of the more accessible lakes--Harrison, Pyramid, Ball, Long Mtn.--and been in the headwaters of Long Canyon. ~~Beautiful country!~~ Magnificent country. Scotchman's Peak should also receive Wilderness protection. I have hiked up Scotchman ~~each of~~ Peak the past two summers and seen goats on adjacent Goat Mountain.

All three of these areas are important Grizzly habitat as recognized by the Forest Service; and the areas lay within two of the five recognized viable grizzly ecosystems in the Lower 48: the Cabinet-Yaak Grizzly Bear Ecosystem and the Selkirk (sic) Grizzly Bear ecosystem.

The Great Burn/Cayuse Creek and Bighorn/Weitas areas on the Kelly Creek District of the Clearwater National Forest should also be classified Wilderness. I have spent three weeks in each of the past four years doing backpacking field studies in these adjacent areas and have covered almost the entire trail system personally. The blue ribbon fishery of Kelly and Cayuse Creeks, the enormous game population and the endangered Northern Rocky Mountain wolf that reside in the area could best be benefited by Wilderness classification.

Other areas I recommend for Wilderness classification include the Mallard-Larkins areas, which with the Great Burn/Cayuse Creek and the Bighorn/Weitas areas are absolutely critical wildlife areas. Roading for timber harvest would be extremely detrimental to big game populations and could be economically disastrous for a large number of outfitters who use the areas.

Other areas in the southern part of Idaho I am familiar with and are deserving of wilderness protection are the Pioneer Mts. east of Ketchum, where I spent five weeks with a study team in 1970 and '71; Garfield Mtn. on the Idaho/Montana border, where I spent two weeks in 1972; and the Italian Pk. area, also astride the border, that I looked at for two weeks in 1973. These are all beautiful, isolated areas (with low or very low timber values).

Finally, I would like to correct a few misunderstandings that appeared in the Sandpoint Daily Bee in an article by Joe Hinson of the IFI Council on August 10, 1983. Mr. Hinson states in part, "Increasingly, wilderness administrators develop management regimes which minimize or eliminate man's influence on the wilderness ecosystem. Trail maintenance is minimal, wildfires are allowed to burn uncontrolled, ...and restrictions are placed on the number of visitors. In fact, some wilderness activists are now proposing wilderness areas without trails, and... wilderness in which man is not allowed to enter at all." His statement makes it sound as if wilderness classification means everyone will be locked out of wilderness areas. In fact, this is not the case; and wilderness designation usually means an increase in recreational use. Managing agencies do draw up a management plan which minimizes impact, but not necessarily in the above-stated ways. Trail maintenance is often a function of budget (last year on the IPNF it was essentially nil), and often functions to channel traffic through areas that can absorb impact best. The only restriction on trail maintenance is that it must be done manually.

Certain portions of Wilderness areas may have "let burn" plans, where non-man-caused fires meeting certain criteria (not endangering outside timber or development) may be allowed to burn, to enhance big game forage or the natural successional process.

Visitor restrictions are only in place in certain very heavily used areas, such as the popular areas in California; not likely to occur here, where one rarely encounters other travelers. Trailless areas are proposed only as "pioneer challenge" areas in selected small ares of large wilderness areas. In heavily used areas, permanent fire rings and pit toilets have been installed.

Please feel free to contact me for further information on this short testimony.

Sincerely,

John W. Harbuck

John W. Harbuck, 320 S.Lavina, Sandpoint

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Mr. Martin Stacey.

STATEMENT OF MARTIN STACEY, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Mr. STACEY. Senator McClure, thank you for coming today. I've been an Idaho resident for 14 years and have enjoyed the wilderness areas as you have no doubt. I am speaking to urge you to include the Selkirk Crest, the Salmo-Priest area, and the Long Canyon area ideally suited for wilderness use. And I would also ask you to proceed with great caution on Idaho's roadless lands.

I think that should we decide to harvest those timbered lands, we should look to the need at the time of the harvest rather than just making a decision now that will be binding in the future. We've—as Mr. Reed made a statement earlier, we've made many mistakes in government and I would like to echo that sentence.

Second, it makes good economic sense to include wilderness in northern Idaho. The use of the Salmo area, an area I'm most familiar with, has seen increased use in the past 13, 14 years. Considerable increased use in the past 13, 14 years. It is not just a few people. It's very difficult to go up there on the weekend in the summer and not see other parties. So I would ask you to keep that in mind when you—when you make this proposal.

When it comes to economic sense, we must look at what brings people to Idaho. As a boy growing up in New York, I have viewed Idaho for its wilderness. We came to Idaho—those of us who were not natives—bringing our skills and our professions thinking of a beautiful place to live. Not so much thinking of some of the clearcut areas that have been questioningly managed in the past.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. STACEY. Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Donald Johnson.

STATEMENT OF DONALD R. JOHNSON, PROFESSOR OF ZOOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

Mr. JOHNSON. Senator, I notice there's some confusion with respect to the areas involved in Long Canyon. And I think the ranger of the Bonners Ferry district would be the best source of information for accurate data on that.

Today I want to discuss the relationship of caribou with wilderness. I'm a professor of zoology at the University of Idaho and a charter member of the International Mountain Caribou Technical Committee. This commitee was formed in 1971 to promote the protection of Selkirk caribou.

I've been asked several times whether we could manage caribou under a modified multiple-use system. And my answer would be this: We could. And this would be if and only if we had control over access. And this is something that's been emphasized already today.

This access permits poaching. And some of this I'm sure is unintentional. We have people that can't recognize caribou from elk or deer. But I'm sure some of it is also deliberate. And I have confirmed four mortalities in British Columbia caused by poaching since 1977. Now, this sounds like a very small number of caribou for that many years. But we have to recall we're working with a

small number of animals. And, also, we have a low opportunity of recovering such kills.

Something that hasn't been stressed here today is strict law enforcement. We have laws protecting these animals on both sides of the line. We need funding and we need encouragement from our Members of Congress to provide us funding at the Federal level so that we have such things as caribou gordons. And we might even need deputies during the fall when it seems like most of this mortality occurs.

Lastly, we'll need the cooperation of the Canadians because some of these animals live in Canada. And I'm pleased to say that they have made considerable progress there in—the Canadians with road closures and even experimentally closing one area where we've had some caribou mortalities.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Johnson follows:]

STATEMENT OF DONALD R. JOHNSON
FIELD HEARINGS, IDAHO WILDERNESS BILL, August 20, 1983.

My name is Donald R. Johnson. I am a Professor of Zoology at the University of Idaho. I am a charter member of the International Mountain Caribou Technical Committee. This committee, composed of interested citizens and representatives from federal and state agencies, academia and the forest industry, was founded in 1971 to promote the study and protection of Selkirk mountain caribou. As you know, Secretary Watt designated these caribou as endangered earlier this year.

I want to describe the relationship of caribou management to wilderness. My friends in the forest industry who state that we can maintain a caribou population in northern Idaho under a modified multiple use management system are correct, if, and only if, three requirements are fulfilled. First, we need an effective means of controlling access. Man-caused mortality is the major reason for the failure of this population to increase in spite of a birth rate which compares favorably with other caribou populations which are stable or increasing. Effective control of access is costly: certain sites will require gates, and, in some cases these will have to be periodically replaced because of damage or destruction. Secondly, we will need strict enforcement of the laws which protect these animals on both sides of the International Boundary. We need regular patrols within areas occupied by caribou, especially during the hunting season when most mortality, deliberate or unintentional, occurs. This is an added expense which will tax fish and game departments already fully committed to other responsibilities. Finally, we will need complete cooperation of Canadian authorities in these endeavors since most of the animals occur in southern British Columbia. I am pleased to report that the ground work has been laid for cooperative management of Selkirk caribou.

About 210,000 acres within northeastern Washington and northern Idaho have been used historically by these caribou. While it is unnecessary to apply these measures to the entire area, sites near the border with Canada are vital if we are to protect this small band of caribou. One such area which has received persistent use by these animals is the Salmo-Priest, especially the upper slopes of the mountains above 4,500 feet. The Salmo portion of this region was proposed for wilderness in a draft of the Washington Wilderness Bill. Including the 14,000 acre unit adjoining that area in Washington would provide an ecologically sound area where poaching would be difficult since access would be limited to foot or horse use.

I don't suggest that caribou will utilize the wilderness area alone; we very much need the caribou management prescriptions as currently established for Kaniksu National Forest. Rather, I am suggesting that designation of a Salmo-Priest Wilderness in extreme northwestern Idaho will better insure their survival and narrow the region over which the costly measures of access control and law enforcement will need to be exercised.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you. Have to stop there.
The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Greg Meyer.

STATEMENT OF GREG MEYER, ST. MARIES, IDAHO

Mr. MEYER. Senator McClure, I will submit more specific comments to your office at a later date. My name is Greg Meyer. I'm a resident of rural Benewah County where I work in the woods as a tree planter on splashing jobs and just generally going in after logging operations to begin the often unsuccessful job of reforestation.

In my occupation, I see first hand the results of what are supposedly improved timber harvesting practices. Selective cutting is not a common practice.

I encourage you to go and see for yourself. Go on a rainy day. Watch the streams and creeks Idaho's famous for turn brown with precious top soil washed down from clearcuts. Throw your fishing line in that murky water and see what you come up with. It's undeniable we have made grave, perhaps irreversible, mistakes in our management of natural resources in this Nation.

We continue to hear claims that we need more timber. Meanwhile, landfills all over this country are used in the burying of perfectly useable lumber from demolished buildings. We are a wasteful people. But we can change.

RARE II gave North Idaho Systems the opportunity to support or oppose added wilderness designations in the Panhandle Forest. Respondants came out in support of designating as wilderness most of the acreage under consideration. Comments were never solicited from other U.S. citizens who along with you and I are the caretakers of our great national forests.

I support inclusion of all remaining untouched roadless areas in the Federal wilderness system. We owe this to our children and those who will care for this funny little mixed up world. Enough is enough.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Mr. Phil Owens.

STATEMENT OF PHIL OWENS, HAYDEN LAKE, IDAHO

Mr. OWENS. My name is Phil Owens. And I'm speaking on behalf of myself, not a special interest group. I've lived in Kootenai County for 10 years and have been a resident of what we call the 51st State all my life, northern Idaho. And I was born in Spokane. I'm speaking in really two areas. One is my own personal experience in Long Canyon. About 3 years ago I and a group of four or five other guys made the mistake of hiking the entire canyon in 1 day—about 20 miles. We made it out, but I remember that just as if it was yesterday. It was just a unique experience. The Rain Forest aspect of it—the canyon is so unique compared to the Alpine—the Selkirk Crest, which is somewhat barren. It's pretty in its own respects, but it's barren compared to the lushness, the mushrooms, and the greenery of the canyon. Even though we went in September and it was a dry summer, it was still green.

I recently returned from Mount Rainier State Park—National Park over there. And I was hiking around in the woods there. I just kind of remembered Long Canyon. There were so much similarity. And I think it's so unique that it's worth preservation.

The second point I wanted to make was the economics. I think backpackers and campers probably spend more money in a small community. We hit the rain in Mount Rainier. And you can enjoy the rain so much. But you have to get out, warm up, go in and have a cold drink and a warm hamburger. And I think people that go to Long Canyon—even though they're only from Coeur d'Alene or Kootenai County, I think they're going to spend some time and spend some money in Bonners Ferry up there. So I think in that respect, it benefits the community itself.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Mr. David Boswell.

STATEMENT OF DAVID BOSWELL, PRIEST RIVER, IDAHO

Mr. BOSWELL. Thank you, Senator. My name is David Boswell. I'm a resident of Bonner County. I live at Route 5, Box 72, Priest River. I own and operate a small cow-calf operation in the Kanisku National Forest within the Idaho Panhandle. I'm also a director of the Northwest Conifer Co., an area sawmill, and a landowner—timberlands owner. My livelihood is largely dependent on these two pursuits. In the last few years, the forest products industry and the cattle industries have borne their share of the contractions in the national economy. I have felt the pinch as much as anybody. And I

know very few cattle and lumber concerns that have not been compelled at least to reevaluate all together their participation in the business during these last few years. Confronted with an insufficiency of Federal Reserve cuts is a consequence of these contractions. The richness of my life has had to be measured in other ways. I enjoy the cattlemen's lifestyle and my involvement in the forest products industry in my area.

I do not enjoy beating my head against the wall. But I am resolved to persevere in the northern panhandle area if only because there exists a natural, diverse ecosystem from which I can enable to be content with the value of my life regardless of the vagrancies in my own economic circumstances.

As a cattleman and a lumberman, I say we cannot afford to commercialize anymore of these areas. It will create more product supply accesses further depressing the process. Ironically, designated wilderness may, in fact, augment the economic base.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Boswell follows:]

TESTIMONY OF D.P. BOSWELL BEFORE THE SENATE ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

COEUR D' ALENE, IDAHO

AUGUST 16, 1983

Subject: Management of Forest Service Roadless Areas in Idaho

My name is David Boswell, my address is Rt. 5, Box 72, Priest River, Idaho. I own and operate a small cow-calf operation in the Kaniksu Nat'l. Forest within the IPNF. I am also directly involved in the forest products industry in the Idaho Panhandle as a director and shareholder of the Northwest Conifer Co. - an area sawmilling facility. My livelihood is dependent, in large measure, on the two most signifigant economic bases in our area, namely, agriculture and logging. These pursuits are the two main economic players in the issue of wilderness designation in the northern panhandle. I will confine my testimony to the northern panhandle as I am unfamiliar with other roadless areas in Idaho.

In the last few years the forest products and cattle industries in my area have borne their share of the contractions in the national economy and, by that I mean, that I have felt the pinch in cattle and lumber prices as much as any. I have been forced recently to reevaluate, altogether, my participation in both of these enterprises; I have been forced to reevaluate my life, to take stock of it and determine it's worth. During that process I had the opportunity to spend a little more time in the roadless areas just north of me which are under consideration at these hearings - namely, the Selkirk Crest, Salmo- Priest and the Upper Priest Lake. The pleasure of those experiences has been educational and reaffirming for me. What I learned was that cattle and lumber were giving me mostly manure and sawdust lately. I learned that my life has only been enriched during this depression by the wildlife and wilderness in my backyard and I discovered

that the conflicting elements present in the issue we are addressing today are the same elements I found in the determination of the value of my own life. Succinctly, the richness of my life was the embodiment of this issue.

I have considered all those elements very carefully; I am aware of the importance each of them has to me and I have come to the only conclusion that any man could were he to consider the enduring richness of, not only his life, but of other peoples as well. I believe that the Salmo-Priest, Selkirk Crest and Upper Priest Lake areas should be managed exclusively for their biological and environmental richness. In human values these areas will pay more dividends and interest, more consistently for a longer period of time than any denomination of Federal Reserve Note or consumer product.

These roadless areas are the last vestiges of true wilderness in the continental U.S. My measure of true wilderness is the presence of grizzly bear, for these bears and man do not cohabitate. Without these bears a country has been tamed for man and it can no longer be defined as wild. Moreover, this area is occupied habitat for, unequivocably, the rarest mammal in the conterminus U.S. - the Idaho Black Caribou. Additionally, the bald eagle and the N. Rocky Mtn. Wolf utilize these areas. All four of these species are federally protected animals and rightfully so. Other sensitive species such as wolverine, Canada lynx, fisher and willow ptarmigan inhabit these areas. Put it all together and you can clearly see that it is a diverse, natural, working ecosystem replete with all the species

of biota present there since the dawn of Creation. How much of these areas remain? Less than 1% in the lower 48.* I believe it's time we saved some.

Another component of my belief that we manage these areas for their biological value is the painful awareness of the history of commercialization our nation has written.

We have demonstrated that, given abundance, we will decimate and destroy without conscience. It was called Manifest Destiny 100 years ago and we decimated many species of wildlife, shot millions of plains bison from the train cars, and extirpated over a billion passenger pigeons mostly for hog fodder, to name one. Tomorrow it will be called Asset Management or Multiple Use and we'll open up what's left for "coup de grace" the final assault that will forever condemn us to knowing our land in memory only. It is said that the past is prelude. It is said that we have lost the ability to foresee and forestall. I hope not.

Collectively, these facts - the scarcity of true diverse wilderness ecosystems, the presence of multiple endangered species, the transience and volatility of monetary gain, and the history we have of wasting and depleting our natural resources - dictate that the ethical& moral decision is uncompromised biological management for these areas.

Cattle have been selling, adjusted for inflation, at the levels they were in 1931. Lumber the same or worse. Contrary to some arguments, it's not too little grazing land that is the problem with cattle; It's not too

little stumpage that is the problem with timber products. The truth is we have too much of both. The governments P-I-K program has put millions of tillable acres into grazing and the forest products companies have been granted three extensions on the deadline to harvest contract timber stumpage- their supply is backlogged for years.

In summary, I think it's time we start to regenerate not consume further. I don't like these depressed prices and earnings any better than anyone in this room but no real business man can truthfully say that more supply is what we need - that's not the solution. I want to sell my beef at a profit, and my lumber, not bury myself under a sea of cows and logs just because Uncle Sam is holding up another grab bag.

And I'll say this, it's my belief that the cattle and lumber cannot ever hope to be as enduring in their contribution to my wealth as that wilderness up there. I've had the profits pulled out from under me lately and I can live with it. Pull that glorious wilderness from me and I won't have anything to enrich my life when the economy goes sour the next time.

In closing, I would like to specifically delineate the areas I believe should be managed, without compromise, for their values as diverse, natural ecosystems. They should be accorded resource parity with timber, minerals, oil and gas and all other resources and managed accordingly.

These descriptions are:

1) The entirety of the Proposed Salmo-Priest Wilderness Area, including; all sections within T. 65 N., R5W Boise Meridian

2) That portion of USFS lands in the Northern Idaho Panhandle identified as occupied grizzly bear habitat by the USDA - Dept. of Interior, USFWS in it's Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan published Jan. 1982, including: - the entirety of townships 65 N, and 64 N in Ranges 5W, 4W, 3W and 2W - the N1/2 and SE 1/4 of T 63 N, R5W, B.M., including the Upper Priest Lake and Plowboy area of R4W, B.M., that portion of USFWS lands in T63N, R3W, R2W.

3) The entirety of the Longs Canyon from Smith Falls to Long Canyon Pass represented by all of USDA - USFS holdings in T65N, T64N and T63N in Range 2W, B.M.

4) That portion of the contiguous USFS lands along the Selkirk Crest from Myrtle Peak (T62N, S6, R2W) to Hunt Peak (T60N, S14, R3W, B.M.) and west of longtitude 116°37'.

5) That portion of USFS lands in Idaho identified as key Caribou habitat (Management Area 8) by the USFS in its' Selkirk Mtn. Caribou Cooperative Mgt. Plan (May 1983, IPNF Biologist Danielle Jerry, Cd'A.), including 61,150 acres in Townships 65N, 64N, 63N and the Boulder Mtn. area of T62N, R5W, B.M.

6) That area of USFS lands adjacent to or abutting the specific areas delineated above which may, subsequent to these hearings, be identified as neccessary to the recovery of the grizzly bear

and Idaho Mountain Caribou as stipulated by the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

David P. Boswell
Rt. 5 Box 72
Priest River, Id. 83856

* The historical range of grizzly bear has been reduced to 1% of its' former size.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Jerry John.

STATEMENT OF JERRY JOHN, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Mr. JOHN. Thank you, Senator. My name is Jerry John. And I'm a long-time resident of this area, 7 years, and have relatives who farm and work in the Boundary County area by Bonners Ferry. We'd like to thank you for this opportunity to testify.

During my life, I've hiked and enjoyed many of the wilderness areas in this area. And I found Long Canyon to be by far the most unique. Two words to describe this area. My kids call it paradise in fairyland.

In 1978, I wrote numerous letters including one to you, Senator. Thank you for your response. And all of the responses that I received were encouraging because they supported a final decision which hasn't been made yet, but that would be in the best interest of Idaho and the rest of the Nation. A decision that will have positive long-term impact on our social and economic future.

The last year I participated in a graduate program at Eastern Washington University. And we collected some data from this area and people in this area. And the study concluded that the economic faith of this area is shifting from a resource-based economy, forest products, to a service-based economy led by tourism and recreation. Statistics indicated that a higher retirement populations resides in this area and that a labor force shift is going on to more of a service-based economy. People with a high need to recreate and spend money.

In fact, every tourist there, the study says, that drops $1, that dollar turns itself over six times. And every time I go up there and spend money, I'm thinking about that.

But I think what I'm saying is that this study supports a high utilization of the recreational opportunities like Long Canyon. And in the best interest of our future, I advocate that this canyon be protected and that it's left to its natural state to be enjoyed by us and our children.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Mr. Pacholke.

STATEMENT OF JIM PACHOLKE, CHAIRMAN, PANHANDLE ENVIRONMENTAL LEAGUE, SANDPOINT, IDAHO

Mr. PACHOLKE. Senator McClure, my name is Jim Pacholke. And I'm a businessman from Sandpoint and wilderness chairman for Panhandle Environmental League. I'm representing 130 members. This is an official position on wilderness legislation. And I will have copies for you later in the day.

We are proud to be in Idaho. We are proud to be Idahoans because it's a very special place to live. And one of the reasons it's a very special place to live is because of the woods we have here and the wilderness that is available for recreation and for enjoyment along with, also, supporting the forest industry.

We feel that Bonner County, especially, is working toward a broad-based economy where they are expanding their recreational aspects of the economy. And at the present time, the summer has increased over 18 percent over last year. And that indicates that

there's an awful lot of energy going into the recreational aspects of the economy.

We feel that the preservation of Long Canyon, Selkirk Crest, Salmo-Priest, and Scothman's Peak are important to maintain the desirability of recreationalists that come into this area. The Forest Service estimates that by 1985, Pacific Northwest demand for wilderness will outstrip the capacity of wilderness as it exists at this time. I know from personal experience that my house has been invaded this summer by friends and relatives from all over the country just to come and enjoy the fine recreation that's available here. And we've gone into the wilderness many times fishing and hiking and camping.

Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Susan Bates-Harbuck.

STATEMENT OF SUSAN BATES-HARBUCK, SANDPOINT, IDAHO

Ms. BATES-HARBUCK. I would like to speak in favor of wilderness designation for Salmo-Priest and Long Canyon in the Panhandle and Bighorn/Weitas and Great Burn/Cayuse in the Clearwater National Forest. Each of these areas does contain timber, but each has other, more important values.

Salmo-Priest has virgin forests, mountain caribou and grizzly, all three endangered entities. Together with the contiguous acreage in Washington, the area would make a spectacular wilderness with the combination of high peaks and dense forests that set America apart from other nations.

Long Canyon is the last major unroaded drainage in the Selkirks; that uniqueness alone should be enough to qualify it for wilderness status. It also has old growth forests, essential habitat for pileated woodpeckers, fishers and martens, and a wonderful opportunity for soul-renewing solitude. The latter is becoming ever more important as the population and development in north Idaho increase.

The Bighorn/Weitas and Great Burn/Cayuse are home to one of the largest elk herds in Idaho, world class trout fishing in Kelly Creek, numerous deer, moose, bear, bobcat, cougar, beaver, and osprey as well as the endangered Rocky Mountain timber wolf. God gave these animals as much right to life as He gave us. Humans have amply demonstrated that we cannot share the land we claim as habitat with most other creatures. Therefore, land must be set aside where, while we are not excluded, the needs of wildlife come first.

One of the most remarkable things about the Bighorn/Weitas and Great Burn/Cayuse is the incredibly clear water. Even after weeks of rain, the streams are like finest crystal. Logging and roads, with their unavoidable disturbance of the ground cover, muddy streams and can damage spawning grounds and lower the quality of fishing.

The above areas are already providing the multiple uses of watershed, recreation in the form of hunting, fishing, skiing, hiking and off-road vehicles, and some grazing for the pack stock of outfitters. That is enough to ask. Let timber harvest happen elsewhere. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Mr. Johnson, I would infer from your statement that you've devoted some time and special attention to the caribou. Is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you verified from your own work the range of the mountain caribou?

Mr. JOHNSON. We have a lot of records south of the border in what is now the proposed Salmo-Priest. We have fewer records from Long Canyon and very few from the Selkirk Crest.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any records with respect to Long Canyon?

Mr. JOHNSON. A few. I would say less than half a dozen that I've received at least.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. Some others have told me that they have not seen an actual sighting of the caribou in Long Canyon although the habitat may be appropriate.

Mr. JOHNSON. I have a couple records, at least, of sightings and others of tracks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it correct that the caribou generally when they are south of the Canadian border in Idaho or in northeastern Washington, it's wintertime sightings?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, it seems to be. But we have records from all months of the year. And it would be incorrect to say that they are only there in the winter. That would be incorrect.

The CHAIRMAN. And for Mr. Meyer, you indicated, I think, that you were going to supply further statement later. I wanted to make sure you knew that September 2 was the cutoff date on those statements.

Mr. MEYER. All right. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. I have no further questions of this panel. Thank you very much. Panel No. 18 come forward.

Robert Crooks. Dr. Crooks?

STATEMENT OF DR. ROBERT W. CROOKS, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Dr. CROOKS. Thank you, Senator McClure. First, I would like to thank you for the opportunity to speak. My name is Bob Crooks. I'm a physician in Bonners Ferry. I have been for 7 years. I'm also a member of the board of directors of the Bonners Ferry Chamber of Commerce.

There are many reasons I chose to locate my practice in Bonners Ferry. But paramount among them were north Idaho's exceptional outdoor recreational opportunities and, more specifically, Boundary County's exceptional back country. During the time I've spent in Bonners Ferry, I've been involved in recruiting four additional physicians for our community. And I know it was what north Idaho had to offer, not her booming economy, which allowed us to fill our medical needs. There are many less fortunate parts of the country where there are health care shortages.

I suspect that many physicians move to north Idaho for similar reasons because they were attracted by the back country recreational opportunities available here. I've included a copy of a letter I wrote to all the physicians who have moved to Boundary, Bonner,

Kootenai, and Shoshone Counties in the past 10 years. Seventy-four percent of the physicians responded to my survey. And of those, 92 percent said that back country recreational opportunities were significant factors in choosing north Idaho to establish their practice. Furthermore, 94 percent said that they would like to see a wilderness area established in north Idaho. In the broader sense, I think the message is that we need to preserve that which makes north Idaho an attractive place to live guaranteeing that we will continue to be able to recruit people who can provide essential community services. The Selkirk Crest and Long Canyon, in my opinion, are wilderness-quality areas. The addition of these areas to our National Wilderness System would not adversely impact our local economy or schools in a significant manner. The preservation of these areas benefits our community in many ways including those I've mentioned. I urge you to invest in north Idaho's future, to preserve her calling card, and include Long Canyon and the Selkirk Crest in your wilderness bill.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Crooks follows:]

For the Hearing Record

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TELEPHONE 267-5513

Testimony regarding the Wilderness Bill
Coeur D'alene, Idaho
August 16, 1983

Senator McClure

First I would like to thank you for the opportunity to express my views on the important issues we are discussing today. My name is Bob Crooks and I am a physician in Bonners Ferry, Idaho. I am also a member of the Board of Directors of the Bonners Ferry Chamber of Commerce.

When I moved to Bonners Ferry a little over seven years ago I felt what I think alot of us did when we moved to North Idaho -- like reaching back to "close the gate". We had found a beautiful place to live and work and we did not relish the influx of a large number of new people. This was an understandable but unrealistic thought. People will continue to move to Idaho for all that it has to offer. We will continue to need teachers, dentists, doctors and ...yes, even lawyers.

There were many reasons I chose to move to Bonners Ferry to establish my medical practice but paramount among them were North Idaho's outdoor recreational opportunities--specifically Boundary County's exceptional back-country. During the time I've spent in Bonners Ferry I've been involved in recruiting four additional physicians for our community and I know it was what North Idaho had to offer, not her booming economy, which made it possible to fill our medical needs. There are many less fortunate parts of the country where there are health care shortages.

I suspected that many physicians moved to North Idaho for similar reasons -- because they were attracted by the back-country recreational opportunities available here. I've included a copy of a letter I wrote to all the physicians who have moved to Boundary, Bonner, Kootenai, and Shoshone counties in the past ten years. 74% responded to my survey and of those 92% said that "back-country recreational opportunites" were a significant factor in their decisions to establish their practices in North Idaho. Furthermore, 94% said that they would like to see a Wilderness area established in North Idaho. In the broarder sense,I think the message is that we need to preserve that which makes North Idaho an attractive place to live -- guaranteeing that we will continue to be able to recruit people who can provide essential community services.

The Selkirk Crest and Long Canyon are, in my opinion, wilderness-quality areas. The addition of these areas to our National Wilderness System would not adversely impact our local economy or schools in a significant manner. The preservation of these areas benefits our community in many ways including those I've mentioned. I urge you to invest in North Idaho's future, to protect her "calling card", and include Long Canyon and the Selkirk Crest in your Wilderness Bill.

I would like to make two additional points. You have heard that the Bonners Ferry City Council, the Boundary County Commisioners and the school board have passed no wilderness resolutions. While I would not attempt to discredit the opinions of the individuals who sit on those elected bodies, I would like to point out that the resolutions were all passed during the week prior to this hearing without public notice that the topic would be considered and no public comment was solicited or possible prior to their actions. My personal opinion is that their action is not representative of our community.

The second point I wish to make concerns public education as it relates to the wilderness question. There is no denying that there would be a small reduction in the in lieu of tax dollars earmarked for Boundary County school if Long Canyon is removed from the timber base (there would be no effect if the Selkirk Crest is placed in Wilderness category as it has already been removed from the timber base). I'm as concerned with the quality of my children's education as the next person. However, I'm convinced my children's education extends beyond the classroom and the opportunity to experience a part of this planet untouched by man will contribute to making them better citizens and better people.

Thank you.

Robert W. Crooks, M.D.
Bonners Ferry, Idaho

PHYSICIAN SURVEY COMMENTS

"I would encourage support for additional wilderness area."
"Long Canyon and the Selkirk Crest"
"I have made particular use of the Selkirk Crest and its alpine lakes and the Scotchman's Peak area. I fully support Wilderness for Long Canyon as well."
"Selkirk Crest and Long Canyon should be preserved if only to provide us 'locals' with an area such as we would have to drive 200 miles to find."
"I haven't been here long enough to know any specific areas that are in consideration--as far as I'm concerned we have enough roads now. Put the money to use improving those and leave the wild alone."
"I agree-- North Idaho must retain its wilderness properties."
"I think the Idaho wilderness is far more precious than Senator McClure. Lets get rid of him."
"I believe some sort of compromise must be reached between timber and 'environmentalists'."
"Selkirk Crest is one of the several areas needing Wilderness classification to maintain the Idaho wilderness core."
"I think most of the physicians in the Coeur D'Alene area feel this way (endorse the concept of Wilderness area in North Idaho)."
"We enjoy outdoor camping -- but are not doing any backpacking etc. as of present."
"Cannot answer the 3rd question (regarding Wilderness)--Too simplistic. Many management options exist between 'wilderness' and 'non-wilderness'."
"There's not many roadless area left in the U.S. I am sad to see any more taken away."
"I do not have sufficient personal knowledge of this issue to give a meaningful opinion."
"Trail system and maintenance is poor. Trail heads and junctions poorly marked. This statement based on what I've seen in Oregon."
"Once Wilderness is gone, it is gone forever. It does not return!"
"Wilderness was a prime consideration in my practice location and I heartily support Wilderness."
"This is one of the main reasons we came up here. What will be left if the wilderness is given up to the big industry, etc. You can count on us for 100% support."
"I believe the creation of a N.I. wilderness area adds to federal expenses and deprives the federal government of income from agriculture and timber. I feel there is no present threat to the areas of wilderness which presently exist."
"My family are long term hikers, backpackers and birdwatchers. We moved here specifically to take advantage of the outdoor recreational opportunities here."
"My family and I have enjoyed backpacking in many areas of North Idaho including Boundary County. Would certainly favor preservation of the Long Canyon area."
"I am especially interested in seeing Long Canyon preserved as a Wilderness area for those who are interested in back-country recreation."
"Behind you all the way. I am dismayed that almost all of North Idaho's important historic trail system has been sliced up by logging roads so severely that they are no longer recognizable -- lost forever. The few areas that are left have great potential as Wilderness areas. Most of these roads were put in during a single human life span. I hope we don't destroy all of these areas before our children have a chance to see them."
"Now or never!"

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Bill London.

STATEMENT OF BILL LONDON, ST. MARIES, IDAHO

Mr. LONDON. I'm Bill London from Benewah County. We've all learned how economics affects us. In the last 2 years, I've certainly figured out how it affected me. But I don't really believe the rationale being used to say that we must harvest the last of the wilderness areas, roadless areas or almost all of them by the timber industry. There's a lot of reasons for timber problems in north Idaho—money problems in the timber industry. And amount of timber is not really one of them as far as I can see. There's a lot of available wood. There's a lot of contracts that are uncut. There's a lot of logs left in the woods that I personally have seen and have been hauled away. The problem is not amount of trees. The problem is competition from the Southeastern United States, the coast, et cetera.

Another point is that the present roadless areas be considered wilderness. And, generally, the most remote, the most low price-cutting forest. The moneys that's going to be spent putting roads into those places is going to be generally true, anyway, to be more than the value of the timber coming out. It's a short-term solution that causes us to subsidize us paying taxpayers in the United States to subsidize cheap wood. The subsidization of cheap wood does not encourage its intelligent use. What we have seen is inefficient use of wood throughout the United States—the history of the United States. And it's not going to change if we continue to subsidize it.

Also, of course, that roading roadless areas is going to result in more erosion and a lot of consequent problems. For example, right now they're worried about dredg' 'g near the Clarkston and Lewiston. One of the reasons they're worried about that is because of erosion of the Clearwater River this spring. There's a lot of long-term effects that we have to consider about roading roadless areas.

Much harder to reforest those areas at much poorer success rates for plantations in those areas. We need wilderness of all types. We don't need wilderness just at Alpine Lakes. We need wilderness of all sorts of ecosystems.

It's been a good opportunity.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Mr. Al Amato.

STATEMENT OF AL AMATO, NAPLES, IDAHO

Mr. AMATO. My name is Al Amato. I'm a cabinetmaker and in the carpet business. I live in Naples, Idaho, in Boundary County. My wife and I own about 14 acres in the Naples area which we operate organically. And that produces our food for the year.

I favor a wilderness classification for Long Canyon for a number of reasons which are economic, social, and esthetic. But it's come to my attention that problems of a wilderness classification for Long Canyon argue that in a wilderness, disease and pest outbreaks cannot be adequately controlled due to the lack of roads in the area and that such outbreaks can be a threat to adjacent timber lands. This argument has already been addressed in the Wilderness Act which gives the Secretary of Interior wide latitude to deal with such natural disasters. In section 4, it says:

Such measures may be taken as may be necessary in the control of fire, insects, and disease subject to such conditions as the Secretary deems desirable. Aircraft, motorized equipment, and temporary roads may all be used although the Federal agencies use the minimum necessary tool first.

Long Canyon is surrounded by roads which make containing pest and disease outbreaks sufficient and economical. But it is retaining Long Canyon as a wilderness that the greatest benefits in disease and pest control for the timber industry may be found. Long Canyon provides a source of genetically resistant timber varieties to disease and pest degradation.

Disease and pest infestation follows the cycles that are beyond man's control. The most that can be hoped for is to make use of the dying timber. But disease, insects, and death are part of the forest ecosystem. By maintaining Long Canyon as a wilderness, we can be assured of a living laboratory for the study of disease and pest cycles.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. AMATO. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Thompson.

STATEMENT OF E. G. THOMPSON, CHAIRMAN, IDAHO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Mr. THOMPSON. Thank you, Senator. I'm Pete Thompson, chairman of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission. I've lived in Bonner County for the last 23 years. And in my spare time, I run a small newspaper operation in Bonner and Boundary County. I appreciate the opportunity to present the views of the commission on roadless areas and wilderness legislation.

In the national forest emphasized at this particular hearing, the commission specifically recommends wilderness classification for the roadless areas designated as A1981, Salmo-Priest in the Panhandle National Forests and the four Mallard-Larkin areas in the Panhandle in Clearwater Forests.

The Salmo-Priest area encompasses the upper Priest River which is the primary spawning and rearing stream for large bull trout and west slope cutthroat from the Priest Lake system. Wilderness designation would preserve the quality of this aquatic system and limit access to minimize poaching of spawning fish. This area also contains habitat that supports our only known caribou population. This species has recently been designated as endangered under Federal classification.

The roadless areas in the Mallard-Larkin complex comprise the best roadless elk unit remaining in region 1, including summer, intermediate, and some winter ranges. They provide the only substantial area for back country quality hunting and the only large scale potential wilderness available for the residents of the five northern counties. The mountain peaks and ridges support a base population of approximately 150 mountain goats which has provided at least 80 goats for transplanting to other goat habitats throughout the State since 1961.

These areas contain major tributaries of the Little North Fork and St. Joe Rivers which provide excellent stream for fishing for wild trout.

The Commission also take the position that any State Wilderness bill should not include the so-called "hard release" wording. If release wording prohibits future considerations of wilderness classification, the Commission then recommends that certain roadless areas listed by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game be assigned to the category of further planning under the RARE II.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Thompson follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE IDAHO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
OF THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE CONCERNING
WILDERNESS LEGISLATION

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO
August 16, 1983

I am E. G. "Pete" Thompson, Chairman of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission. I appreciate the opportunity to present the views of the Commission on the remaining roadless areas of Idaho and potential wilderness legislation.

The position of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission is that roadless areas having highly significant fish, wildlife or hunting and fishing values should be classified as wilderness if wilderness is the best means of protecting those values. Our recommendations to this committee on the Forest Service RARE II recommendations of 1979 and for a possible state wilderness bill are essentially the same. Review of our 1979 position did not result in recommending any additional roadless areas for wilderness. However, the past four years have seen additional instances where fish and wildlife values have been diminished by construction of roads into previously unroaded areas, strengthening our conviction that the few remaining areas with exceptionally high fish or wildlife values must have wilderness classification to retain these qualities.

In the national forest emphasized at this particular hearing the Commission specifically recommends wilderness classification for the roadless areas designated as A1.981, Salmo-Priest in the Panhandle National Forests and the four Mallard-Larkin areas in the Panhandle and Clearwater Forests designated as A, B, C and P1.300.

The Salmo-Priest area encompasses the upper Priest River which is the primary spawning and rearing stream for large bull trout and westslope cutthroat from the Priest Lake system. Wilderness designation would preserve the quality of this aquatic system and limit access to minimize poaching on spawning fish. This area also contains habitat that supports our only known caribou population. This species has recently been designated as endangered under Federal classification.

The roadless areas in the Mallard Larkin complex comprise the best roadless elk unit remaining in Region 1, including summer, intermediate and some winter range. They provide the only substantial area for back-country quality hunting and the only large scale potential wilderness available for the residents of the five northern counties. The mountain peaks and ridges support a base population of approximately 150 mountain goats which has provided at least 80 goats for transplanting to other goat habitats throughout the State since 1961.

These areas contain major tributaries of the Little North Fork and St. Joe Rivers which provide excellent stream fishing for wild trout. The Little North Fork is one of the few streams in northern Idaho where inaccessibility by road allows us to manage without restrictive seasons or modified bag limits. Intensive logging and roading would contribute excessive sediment loads to these streams with adverse impacts on the fisheries.

More than 25 lakes in the higher elevation basins are also a unique resource, providing an outstanding variety of high quality mountain lake fishing opportunities which are in limited supply in the Idaho Panhandle.

Specific recommendations for wilderness areas in the other national forests will be or have been, presented by other members of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission at hearings held at the other locations in Idaho.

The recommendations statewide are for 11 roadless areas or portions thereof which total 558,782 acres.

The Commission also takes the position that any state wilderness bill should not include the so-called "hard release" wording. Roadless areas not classed as wilderness should come under the on-going planning process of the various national forests and considered for allocation to one of the many non-wilderness forest management prescriptions.

This is extremely important for fish and wildlife resources because there are a number of prescriptions that retain roadless characteristics without the necessity of legislative wilderness classification. However, when plans are revised in the future, wilderness should be available as an option if roadless status has not proved adequate.

Therefore, if release wording prohibits future considerations of wilderness classification, the Commission then recommends that certain roadless areas listed by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game be assigned to the separate category of further planning as outlined under the RARE II procedures.

Mr. Chairman, the Commission has judiciousy considered the State's remaining roadless areas and the implications of a State Wilderness Bill. The selected few areas which are endorsed for wilderness classification have strong justification based on extremely important fish, wildlife or hunting and fishing values. We recognize the potential, very long term impact of the pending wilderness decisions and respectfully urge your favorable consideration of these recommendations.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much for your testimony. Marjorie Mason.

STATEMENT OF MARJORIE MASON, NAPLES, IDAHO

Ms. MASON. Senator McClure, I am Marjorie Mason, a grandmother and retired nurse and veteran of the Second World War and a resident of Boundary County for the past 10 years.

Last summer I had the unique experience to spend 3 days and nights riding horseback along the trails of Long Canyon. I'm not a backpacker or a hiker. But I was so stimulated and excited with my ride that I would like to be able to walk through the awesome wilderness forest, through the miles of huckleberries, across the bridges and streams again. I'm not surprised to learn many visitors make a special detour to Boundary County for this purpose.

I am here asking you, Senator McClure, to include Long Canyon in the primitive state in your wilderness bill. A favor for Boundary County and the enticement for out-of-State visitors and for all of our grandchildren who would like to be able to walk through an area prim as it was once viewed in the olden days.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Charles McCrum.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES McCRUM, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Mr. MCCRUM. Yes, I'm a 10-year resident of Boundary County and operate a small farm and construction business. And for the past 6 years, I've also operated a portable sawmill operation in the area. I would simply like to resuggest to you, Senator, that you in your consideration for any wilderness proposal take a whole realm of subjective values be presented by the different persons here today in as great an importance as any empiric or economic considerations being aired here at the same time. You yourself, Senator, I believe, have indicated in one of your recent issue of dates that one of the—or two of the primary guidelines for wilderness designation, if I may quote, are "lands designated as wilderness generally possess uncommon beauty and/or unique recreational value."

I would like to say the Long Canyon is an area of very uncommon beauty precisely because of the old growth timber within there today. I don't know of any other drainage left in the northern panhandle which possesses such a wide sampling of old growth systems. For beauty and recreational value, there is certainly no comparison between the Long Canyon trail and any other roaded drainage in this end of the State.

The older people within our community speak with a great deal of pride about how it was when they first came here to a virgin country to make a home and a living for themselves. And we younger people tend to listen with a great deal of envy when they talk about having to pack in 20 or more miles just to fish in the high lakes.

I would like to say this, though, that we're preserved Long Canyon as touchstone, if you will, not only for the intrinsic beauty and wonder of the place itself but also for a very tangible sense of continuity with the land and with the people to whom the land has lent a part of its greadness.

[The prepared statement of Mr. McCrum follows:]

Charles McCrum
Owner/Operator of small sawmill
Star Rt. 1, Box 104
Bonners Ferry, Id. 83805

August 16, 1983
Senate Energy and
Natural Resources Committee

I would like to suggest that there is a whole realm of subjective values which should be given as great an importance as any empiric or economic considerations being aired here today. You yourself, Senator, acknowledged the necessity for subjective evaluation when you wrote in your recent "Issue Update" that under the guidelines for the Wilderness Act of 1964 "lands designated as wilderness generally possess uncommon beauty and/or unique recreational value."

Long Canyon is an area of very "uncommon beauty" precisely because of the stand of virgin timber within it. I don't know of any other drainage left in the northern Panhandle which contains such a complete sampling of indigenous old growth systems. For beauty and recreational value there is simply no comparison between the Long Canyon trail and any roaded drainage in this end of the state.

The older people in our community speak with a great deal of pride about how it was when they first came here to make a living and a home in a virgin country. We younger people tend to listen with a great deal of envy when they tell about having to pack in twenty miles or more just to fish the high lakes or to man the lookout peaks, many of which are practically within a stone's throw of skid roads and clearcuts today. The quality of character that these people possess has been formed in large part by the beauty and character of the land they possessed.

One of the last of its kind, Long Canyon is a unique place, a touchstone, if you will, not only for the intrinsic beauty and wonder of the place itself, but also for a very tangible sense of continuity with the land and all the people to whom it has lent a part of its greatness. I simply cannot believe that for just one or two years worth of sawlogs for the local mills we could even consider trading off such a rich piece of living inheritance until our children too can have a voice in the matter. I very strongly urge wilderness designation for Long Canyon.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Jim Shackelford. Mr. Shackelford? [Not present.]

STATEMENT OF MARY ROBINSON, SAGLE, IDAHO

Ms. ROBINSON. Senator McClure and staff, my name is Mary Robinson and I live in Sagle, Idaho. I would like to endorse the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core. I oppose hard release. At least 50 percent of the remaining 6.5 million acres in Idaho should remain roadless. I support this stand because I have lived in large cities most of my life and have seen the pollution of the land, water, and the air and realize the devastating effects of man on our environment. I have traveled extensively in Idaho and Montana and have seen the devastation of the mining companies and the ruining of our forests by poor timber cutting practices. We need to keep as many areas as possible from man's invasion.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Laurie Mauser? Oh, Mr. Robinson, excuse me. I didn't mean to cut you off.

STATEMENT OF DWIGHT ROBINSON, SAGLE, IDAHO

Mr. ROBINSON. Thank you, Senator. I'm Dwight Robinson. Perhaps you're wondering why many persons like myself would drive over 100 miles from Sandpoint to Coeur d'Alene just to say a few words of testimony on wilderness areas that they have never visited.

Well, Senator, the reason why I am here is to convince you that our wilderness areas should be considered as a trust fund to be used for ourselves and for future generations. These areas should not be allowed to be exploited by the timber and mining industries for the sake of a quick profit. It is true I have never visited Long Canyon in the Selkirk Crest nor Mallard-Larkins or the other areas outlined in the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core as of yet. However, while working at the Trout Creek Ranger Station in western Montana, I did witness areas of devastation performed by the timber industry. Why, Senator McClure, did they log Beaver Creek and leave the logs strewn across the streambeds and clearcut water storage areas? Senator, I have witnessed this and other areas of very poor management. And, obviously, the Forest Service should accept some of this responsibility.

The timber industry has proven to me beyond a doubt they are not trustworthy to harvest timber on our Forest Service lands let alone in wilderness areas.

Will you, therefore, please consider adopting the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core as a minimum trust fund to be set aside for future generations.

Remember, Senator McClure, the cliché: "Idaho is what America used to be." Let's keep it that way.

In review I wish to say I propose the 6.5 million acres of National Forest lands which are still roadless to remain that way. Also, I wish Senator McClure to include the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core in his legislation. In addition I urge Senator McClure not to include hard release language in his bill because hard language would permanently ban future wilderness consideration for areas not now classified.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. And now Laurie Mauser.

STATEMENT OF LAURIE MAUSER, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Ms. MAUSER. Thank you. Thank you, Senator McClure. My name is Laurie Mauser. And I'm an 11-year resident of Coeur d'Alene and a fourth or fifth generation native of Idaho from eastern Idaho.

I am opposed totally to quick and permanent decisions on Idaho's wilderness and roadless areas. I am adamantly opposed to roadless areas being released for other that wilderness designation. My understanding is that road construction both indirectly and directly threatens the existence of viable fish and game populations. Road construction to facilitate logging or other commercial operations both increase human access and causes increased stream siltation where soils are unstable as well as general scenic degradation. And roads are expensive. I would prefer funds for any proposed federally funded roads be spent otherwise. Limited use of designated and existing roadless areas make these areas far more valuable to me even though I may never see or step foot in any of them. I hold in high value the untouched or nearly untouched solitude of Idaho's scenic wonder, thriving populations of big game and nongame animals, and fish populations as well.

I heartily endorse porposals to preserve the more than 3.8 miilion acres of designated wilderness and proposals to designate more wilderness in the State's 6.5 million acres of roadless areas. These areas have been roadless and in most cases untouched for thousands of years prior to Idaho's settlement. There is no hurry now to determine how these lands will be managed for the future. If, indeed, it is important now to decide, then this can only mean that these lands must be special and preservation, then, is tantemount.

I heartily support the important Salmo-Priest, Selkirk Crest, Scotchman's Peak, Mallard-Larkin, and Grandmother Mountain areas for wilderness designation as well as Long Canyon.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Dr. Crooks, I notice that you put the position "survey comments" as part of the attachment to your testimony. It will be included in the record as part of your testimony. Because not everyone would be able to see it, I thought it might be useful to repeat at least one that's in that list of comments. Quote, "I think the Idaho wilderness is far more precious than Senator McClure. Let's get rid of him," end of quote.

Dr. CROOKS. I have to respond to that. I very much didn't want to put that in there. But I felt for completeness sake, I should include all of the comments.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that none of the others said that.

I have no further questions of panel No. 18. Thank you very much for your testimony. Panel No. 19 come forward, please.

Mr. Ray Hilding.

STATEMENT OF RAY HILDING, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Mr. HILDING. Senator McClure, ladies and gentleman, my name is Ray Hilding. I was born in Coeur d'Alene and live here in retire-

ment. Graduate forester. Spent most of my life in Idaho and Montana.

I'm here to represent only myself. I retired as a forest superviser of the Coeur d'Alene. Prior to that, I spent 9 years on the St. Joe National Forest. From 1938 to 1940 I was ranger of Red Ives for 3 years where the Mallard is located.

As a man in charge for 12 years, I've traveled through the Mallard-Larkins area several times on inspection trips and fighting fire. The Mallard-Larkins Pioneer area of 30,500 acres was classified as a roadless area in 1965 while I was forest superviser. And I initiated it. So I've never heard—it's classified already as a roadless area. It encroaches a spectacular piece. The numerous mountain lakes, meadows located in the subalpine type. Classification received wide support. The Governor and land board of the State of Idaho gave strong support and commanded the Pioneer area concept. The Pioneer area—area can be reached easily by ordinary citizens. And this is what we're interested in when setting this up with the opportunity of enjoying this rare beauty by backpacking over a single weekend.

I favor retention of this present classification of 30,500 acres of roadless area that we have now and oppose wilderness areas proposed by the Forest Service in 1979.

Now, expansion of the area into a larger wilderness will involve multiple use land with its subsequent impact on the local forest community because of reduced timber cuts in the future. Motorized recreation of the public—that's all.

The CHAIRMAN. I hope you'll submit the balance of your statement for the record.

Mr. HILDING. Well, I have it in detail there in the record. But don't forget that you took a trip up to that area.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hilding follows:]

Original

STATEMENT ON A PROPOSAL THAT A WILDERNESS AREA BE DESIGNATED IN THE MALLARD LARKINS AREA ON THE ST. JOE AND CLEARWATER NATIONAL FORESTS

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho - August 16, 1983

My name is Ray Hilding. I am a retired Forest Supervisor--nine years as Forest Supervisor of the St. Joe N.F. and three years as Supervisor of the Coeur d'Alene N.F. I was District Ranger of the Red Ives District for 3 years (1938-1940) where the Mallard-Larkins area is located. Overall I had 37 years of Federal Service -- 34 with the Forest Service and 3 in the military (1942-45)

I am not here to represent the Forest Service, any industry, any environmentalist or wilderness organizations or any political interests. The views expressed in this statement are my own based on my familiarity with the Mallard-Larkins and Upper St. Joe Areas and having administrative responsibility for these lands over a period of 12 years, first as District Ranger and later as Forest Supervisor (1960-69). I have made numerous trips through these two areas on foot or horseback.

The purpose of this hearing is to present our views on the wilderness areas proposed by the Forest Service for the Panhandle National Forests.

My statement will be directed to the Mallard-Larkins Wilderness Proposal. This proposal is for 145,000 acres. It includes the already classified Mallard-Larkins Pioneer Area of 30,500 acres. This classification was made on May 16, 1969. Apparently it is the desire of the Forest Service to convert the present classification to wilderness so that it will anchor the additional proposed 114,500 acres

of commonplace forest lands which surrounds this Pioneer Area.

I favor retaining the existing classified Mallard-Larkins Pioneer Area established on May 16, 1969. This area is in the sub-alpine type on the high divide between the North Fork and Little North Fork of the Clearwater River; also along the divide between the Clearwater and St. Joe National Forests. This area does not encroach into the commercial forest types of the Upper St. Joe River or the North Fork and Little North Fork of the Clearwater River. The classification was authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture's Regulation U-3. Authority to create the Mallard-Larkins Pioneer Area was delegated to the Regional Forester.

The 30,500 acre roadless area has spectacular rugged peaks, numerous lakes and high mountain meadows. One can see centuries old mountain hemlock trees along the high ridges. Mountain goats, elk, deer and black bear inhabit the area along with grouse, hawks and eagles. The lakes support cutthroat trout. An old lookout house which perches on Mallard Peak has been re-conditioned for one to visit. It was built in the 1920's and the first fire lookouts would send messages by heliograph. While inspecting trails and lookouts in the area I would sit on the trail above Heart Lake, look down -- watch the fish jumping in the water and occasionally see a bear ambling along the lake shore searching for food. This is part of the enjoyment of pioneering in the Mallard-Larkins Pioneer Area.

No motorized vehicles are permitted in the area. Primitive improvements are provided around heavily used lakes there.

[illegible]

The Governor and Council of the State of Idaho gave strong support to the classification number and to the Forest Area concept when the ordinary citizens and sportsmen of Boise, Pocatello and Idaho Falls [illegible]

The North Idaho and Spokane Area newspapers generally concurred with the plan of study and later when the Report was announced by the Regional Forester.

Comments from individuals and organizations were prominent and favorable. One well known member of the North Idaho, Mr. [illegible] reported "It would have the advantage of being small enough to be used for wartime [illegible] and still be, in other words a convenient [illegible] and this is a crying need, not to be withdrawn when the forest is available to them as it is - during wartime and life of time."

When the study area maps and plans prepared one of the objectives of management was to offer more opportunities for outdoor recreation by establishing [illegible] (over) - to make it possible for a working person and family to do other persons to enjoy a weekend of [illegible] golf, picnic and hike, hiking, photography or other [illegible] activities which could [illegible] be [illegible] or more weekend.

The Forest Service Mallard-Larkins Wilderness Proposal

The Forest Service recommended in 1979 that 145,000 acres be proposed for a Mallard-Larkins Wilderness Area. It included the Mallard-Larkins Pioneer Area of 30,372 acres which was classified on May 16, 1963 under the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture. The Forest Service has proposed that T. I do not classified as a wilderness area which I have opposed as explained above.

The additional 114,372 acres being proposed for wilderness is not fit for multiple use management. A major portion of this acreage which lies in the upper St. Joe is medium to well stocked with timber in the 20 to 60 year age class. There may be some patchy or understocked areas but they would be minimal compared to the overall acreage. These young trees represent the next following the 1910 fire. Extensive pole stands are in the Northeastern portions of the upper St. Joe while the Northeast and West parts contain considerable amounts of mixed species and even some white pine which escaped the disastrous fire of 1910. When these young stands mature in the next 40 to 50 years it will fill in a gap in the sustained yield management for the St. Joe Working Circle. Because the extensive merchantable stands of today will have been cut over and the new regenerations are those areas will be in the young age classes.

Multiple use management must also consider the growth in recreational use by the motorized public. Excellent opportunities exist in the areas outside of the present Mallard-Larkins Pioneer Area for recreational development, fishing, hunting and increasing timber yields. The upper St. Joe is plenty suitable for the various types of multiple use activities if existing roads are properly maintained and improved to meet the increased numbers of people desiring outdoor recreation experiences.

I was a member of a 5-man compromise committee working with Senators McClure and Church on the proposed classification of the St. Joe River from Avery to St. Joe Lake under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

One of the more serious conflicts was over continued road access within the corridor to ensure perpetual and orderly access for the harvest of timber in the drainage areas of the St. Joe River. This conflict was resolved by a statement on the intent of the legislation and the language in the bill. The bill was passed into law on November 10, 1978.

First the statement by Senator Church on May 9, 1978 in the Congressional Record. "The intent of the legislation is to preserve the integrity of the beautiful St. Joe River by assuring that its clear running water and high quality fisheries will not be fouled by the siltation of dredging or the impounded waters of a dam. In addition, the timber based economy of the region can remain stable with the orderly harvest of timber from the St. Joe drainages."

A field trip was made in 1979 by Forest Service personnel, representatives of Idaho congressmen, three members of the compromise committee and other interested people. My trip was along the St. Joe River above Avery.

On the portion of the main river road above Gold Creek the management plan for the corridor came under controversy by certain members of the compromise committee. For example, Forest Service management in the 12 mile section of the main road from Gold Creek to Spruce Tree campground would be aimed at attaining a primitive environment with minimal improvements and discouragement of public use. The main road would not be improved to accommodate timber harvest or to encourage motorized recreationists to go beyond Gold Creek despite the fact that

two well developed campgrounds existed along this section of the road.

The majority of the Compromise Committee wrote the Forest Service that the Draft Management Plan for the St. Joe Wild and Scenic River did not adequately reflect the intent of the legislation or the law itself. The bill was specific in not restricting improving, maintaining, constructing access roads and bridges within the corridor for the orderly harvest of timber.

I am re-emphasizing the urgent need, also, to maintain the existing roads in the upper St. Joe to provide hazard-free roadbed conditions for the motorized users on multiple use lands.

The Forest Service proposed Mallard-Larkins Wilderness Area includes 50,000 or more acres in the upper St. Joe which should be managed for multiple use. These lands should not be designated for wilderness. The St. Joe River, as an integral part of these lands, has been protected by law with a corridor of ¼ mile wide or more for 66.5 miles from Avery to its source at St. Joe Lake, Idaho, assuring high quality fisheries, scenic beauty and undisturbed stream bottoms for our citizens now and in the future.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Sheehan.

STATEMENT OF D. J. SHEEHAN, LOWER COEUR D'ALENE RIVER OUTDOOR ASSOCIATION

Mr. SHEEHAN. Hello, Senator, I'm D. J. Sheehan from Harrison, Idaho. And I'd like to thank you and your staff for being here today.

As a member of the Lower Coeur d'Alene River Outdoor Association, I would like to testify at this hearing on the importance of saving our national forests and classifying these lands as wilderness. There is only one Idaho. And we have to preserve as much land as possible for wilderness. We need foresight and hindsight when it comes down to choosing our wilderness lands. We just want to make sure that this land is held for future generations to enjoy and use.

These are critical areas needed by our fish and wildlife. Without wilderness designation, they will shortly be roaded.

I would like to urge you, Senator McClure, to include in your legislation the endangered wilderness core. I would also urge you to use the soft release language in this bill. We definitely do not want a ban on future wilderness consideration for any areas not classified now.

I would also urge you, Senator McClure, that at least 50 percent of the remaining 6.5 million acres of Forest Service roadless land be protected in your legislation.

I would strongly request that the Idaho Department of Fish and Game wilderness proposal of 558,000 acres be changed to wilderness classification. I strongly feel that we need this land for wildlife management.

At the same time, I would like to see the management rules of wilderness lands be changed so that fish and game would have more control concerning improvement on fish and wildlife habitat.

Three points concerning this are prescribed burning, stream management, and use of helicopters to land and survey by officials of fish and game and Forest Service personnel.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Dan Parsons.

STATEMENT OF DANIEL R. PARSONS, OSBURN, IDAHO

Mr. PARSONS. Mr. McClure, ladies and gentleman, I'm awful interested in the Idaho wilderness areas concerning every aspect. My main concern is the Foehl's Creek drainage, north and just a little bit west of the Mallard-Larkins Pioneer area.

Speaking not as a hunter and an outdoorsman, I personally think it would be a shame to let this area be logged off. The fish and game department has in an aerial flight only sighted 75 known elk in the area. I've hiked and hunted the area for 10, 15 years now. And I know there's several more than that along with bear and cats. And the goats from the Mallard-Larkin—or Snow Peak and that general area range Foehl's Creek along the Mallard-Larkin Pioneer area. And I don't think we'll find much better elk breeding grounds.

What usually happens I've found with several reports and checking into a lot of reading and talking with people, that the elk generally leave an area when it's logged. And this area is highly susceptible to erosion. Most all these areas, when the timber does grow back, it comes into brush. And I think the elk would become like America's bald eagle mere extinction to let that go as logging. And steelhead and trout spawn Foehl's Creek annually as well as the North fork of the Clearwater River. This would be adversely affected by logging in that area.

A few years ago this area was being considered for the RARE II Act because of its remoteness and single access road. This would have left only those existing roads with a 20-foot corridor for motorized vehicles. At that time, several logging companies stated that they had no intentions of harvesting the timber of Foehl's Creek Canyon or its drainages. The majority of the timber is hemlock, which is of little value compared to other timber. And it doesn't seem that it would be profitable to log hemlock with expenses as high as they are now.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Parsons follows:]

August 15, 1983

Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Gentlemen:

I am very interested in Idaho's wilderness areas. Considering every aspect, my main concern is the Foehl's Creek drainage, north and slightly west of the Mallard Larkins Pioneer Area.

Speaking not only as a hunter but as an outdoorsman, I personally think it would be a terrible shame to let this area be logged off. Idaho Fish & Game Department personnel have sighted only 75 reported elk in the region. I, myself, know there are several more than this as well an numerous deer, bear and cats. The goats from Snow Peak range this area and on into the Mallard Larkins Pioneer Area. No one, including myself, will find much better elk breeding grounds than this.

Usually what happens when people come in to log an area, the elk leave. If one of the State's best elk habitats and breeding grounds is to be taken over by logging then Idaho's elk will most likely become as America's bald eagle has, very near extinction. This is what happened to the Eastern elk population. Steelhead and trout spawn Foehl's Creek annually as well as the nearby North Fork of the Clearwater River. This would also be adversely effected by logging in the area.

A few years ago, this area was being considered for the Rare II Act because of its remoteness and single access road. This would have left only those existing roads with a 20 foot corridor for motorized vehicles. At that time, several logging companies stated that they had no intentions of harvesting the timber of Foehl's Creek Canyon or its drainages. The majority of the timber is hemlock which is of little value compared to other timber. It doesn't seem that it would be profitable to log hemlock with expenses as high as they are now.

Over the last three years, this area has been surveyed, inventoryed, and plotted. To people of the lumber industry it may seem like a waste of timber not to log this area but can we afford to destroy our elk's breeding grounds and face extinction. The elk are being crowded from three sides now in the Foehl's Creek Canyon.

I am not against logging, but I am sure Idaho can spare these areas ajoining the Mallard Larkins Pioneer Area, namely Foehl's Creek, Collins Creek, Surveyor's Ridge, Snow Peak, Spotted Louie, and Stubtoe Peak, to be included with the Mallard Larkins Pioneer Area.

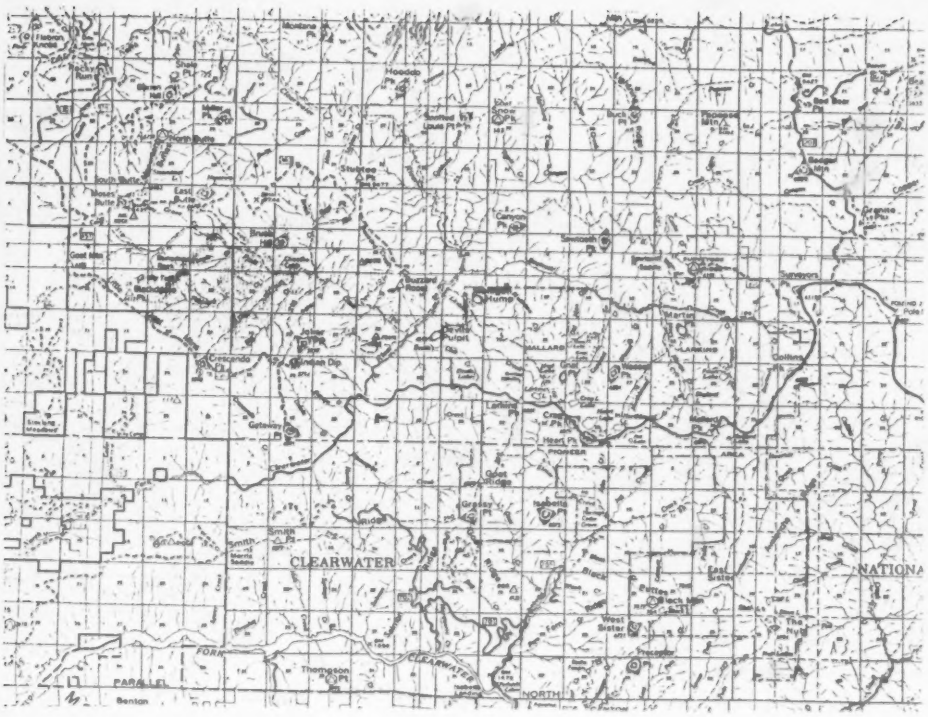
On the following page I have indicated the areas I would like to see placed as wilderness as it would have been under the Rare II Act. (Leave all existing roads with a 20 foot corridor and beyond this corridor only foot and horse travel allowed; no motorized vehicles off the road or corridor.)

Sincerely,

Daniel R Parsons

Daniel R. Parsons
P.O. Box 1002
Osburn, Idaho 83849

Attachment



Beginning from Snow Peak, west to Stubtoe Peak and along the Gold Center Road to the fork, then south to Goat Mountain, south and east along Little Goats Mountains then east to Indian Dip and Getaway Point, across the North Fork of the Clearwater River to Mallard Larkins Pioneer Area along its southern border then north to Pole Mountain, Granite Peak, Bad Bear Peak, and then west to Buck Point and finally Snow Peak.

Mallard Larkins Pioneer Area Proposed Additional Area

Foehl's Creek Drainage

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much for your statement.
Mr. Gordon Canterbury.

STATEMENT OF GORDON CANTERBURY, WALLACE, IDAHO

Mr. CANTERBURY. I wish to thank Senator McClure for this opportunity to present my views before the Senate Energy and National Resources Committee hearing.

I will confine my testimony to the Mallard-Larkins Pioneer area. I have hunted, fished, hiked, and backpacked in this area since 1945. First with my father and now with my son and nephew.

The Mallard-Larkins area has many unique qualities. It has an extensive trail system and contains many beautiful mountain lakes and clear running streams with excellent fishing. It is also the backbone of both the Clearwater and St. Joe elk and deer herds as the animals migrate from this area into adjacent areas. There are many rocky peaks and bluffs that support one of the finest goat herds in Idaho.

The ridges and draws in most of the Mallard-Larkins area contain many small, swampy areas and fern beds that are ideal as calfing grounds and fall mating grounds for the elk herds. The soil is very fragile in a large percentage of the Mallard-Larkin area. The bulldozing and logging of this area would be very detrimental as it would dry up most of the small, swampy areas thus killing out the fern beds thereby severely impacting the wildlife by destroying the calfing and fall mating grounds.

Any roads downhill from the ridges would cause excessive silting of the streams and lakes due to the nature of the soils which are of a very fine consistency therefore reducing the fisheries because of the silting of the spawning beds in the streams.

I therefore recommend the Mallard-Larkin Pioneer area, approximately 200,000 acres, be included in the wilderness system including the areas from Beaver Creek to Bad Bear Peak, Junction Point to Bathtub Mountain, Pineapple Peak across to Forage Mountain down to Adair Creek then to the Gold Center Road to Jug Camp on the Goat Mountain thence to Crescendo Peak to Getaway Point and then to the North Fork of the Clearwater River.

You would think that something could be worked out between locking areas up in wilderness and developing an area's resources with recklessness than leaving it, could be found. However, having seen the future plans of the U.S. Forest Service for this area after the RARE II studies and the lack of concern for wildlife and wildlife habitat, the penchant for clear cutting and excessive roading with the stated object of putting in enough roads so this area would never be considered for any type of wilderness at any time in the future there is no choice but to consider this area be recommended to be included into the Idaho wilderness system.

The language of any bill considered by this committee should be as such that possibly various areas could be considered and possibly added to the wilderness system in the future.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Mr. Schnider.

STATEMENT OF CLIFF SCHNIDER, DISTRICT NO. 1 CHAIRMAN, IDAHO WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Mr. SCHNIDER. Senator McClure, I'm Cliff Schnider, District 1 chairman of the Idaho Wildlife Federation up in Coeur d'Alene.

District 1 IWF believes there's a need for wilderness classification for Long Canyon, Salmo-Priest, Selkirk Crest, Scotchman's Peak, Mallard-Larkins areas, and the endangered Idaho wilderness core.

We are in support of the Forest Service prescription for roadless areas as shown in management area 10 of the draft forest plan map. We ask that five key game habitat areas be left roadless at this time. They are Turner-Nelson, Lost Creek, Foehl's Creek, Buck Canyon Creek, and Indian Creek.

We propose a short-term committee of Fish and Game, Forest Industry, IWF District 1, ICL, and Elk Unlimited for the remainder of 1983 to settle this issue. District 1 IWF is within 100,000 acres of agreement on these issues with the Forest Service.

Recreation is a valuable addition to the economy of the area, 17,000 hunters spend at least $3.4 million in North Idaho per season.

We are working for a strong road closure program for north Idaho with the cooperation of the forest industry.

There should be access by trails to these roadless areas which are enjoyed by many people and a great hunting experience.

Wilderness is important but let's not forget the areas which can be managed for game and timber on a rotation basis through soft release language.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Schnider follows:]

Idaho Wildlife Federation

DISTRICT NUMBER ONE

REPRESENTING THE ORGANIZED SPORTSMEN OF
BONNER, BOUNDARY, SHOSHONE, BENEWAH & KOOTENAI COUNTIES

S. 1105 Wolf Lodge Road, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

August 13, 1983

Senator James A. McClure
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Suite No. SD-361
Washington, D. C. 20510

Re: Proposed Idaho Wilderness Legislation: Comments for inclusion in the Official Hearings Record, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, August 16, 1983.

Dear Senator McClure:

We of District One Idaho Wildlife Federation are in favor of Wilderness Classification for Long Canyon, Salmo-Priest, Selkirk Crest, Scotchman's Peak, Mallard-Larkins areas and the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core.

We are interested in maintining about 300,000 acres of roadless areas of the 800,000 acres now inventoried as roadless in the 2.5 million acres of the Idaho Panhandle Forests. We support their prescription for these areas which are shown as management area ten (10) on the Draft Forest Plan map.

Further planning is a mess, an expensive long drawn argument. We agree the wilderness question for North Idaho should be settled. We favor Roadless Areas for Turner-Nelson,30,000; Lost Creek, 11,000 acres; Foehls Creek, 18,000 acres; Buck-Canyon Creek, 19,000 acres; Indian Creek, 3,000 acres; and areas such as Crooked Crown on the head of the St. Joe River where roading by appropriated funds will cost 1.5 million dollars more than timber receipts in the next fifty years. The Forest Service own econcmic analysis reveals this loss.

The District One Idaho Wildlife Federation proposes a short term committee, not more than ten people who represent the Timber Industry, Idaho Department of Fish & Game, District One Idaho Wildlife Federation, Idaho Conservation League and Elk Unlimited to be appointed to develop specific proposals for the roadless areas. This committee could reach an agreement and be disbanded for ever by December 1, 1983.

In the draft forest plan we are within 100,000 acres of agreement with the Forest Service. This 100,000 acres is about three to four million of the annual cut, one percent of their targets and the acreage involved is only 0.04 or one half of one percent of the Idaho Panhandle Forests. We would be willing to work out a compromise so that release language could

Idaho Wildlife Federation

DISTRICT NUMBER ONE

REPRESENTING THE ORGANIZED SPORTSMEN OF
BONNER, BOUNDARY, SHOSHONE, BENEWAH & KOOTENAI COUNTIES

specifically settle the issue. The Idaho Wilderness Act, in addition to classifying additional wilderness areas should direct the Forest Service to provide at least 300,000 acres of roadless areas on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests.

The public lands managed by the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management are designated to be managed as multiple use, this does not mean after industry has no further use of them. How much economic value does recreation add to the economy of the areas or communities. Nationwide $600,000,000 was spent on backpacking equipment alone last year. In the Panhandle Forests 17,000 hunter spend about $200 in a hunting season, that would amount to 3.4 million dollars. If you consider all the money spent in pursuit of outdoor recreation than management of areas like Crooked Crown and Turner-Nelson for elk and recreation will be worth much more to the people of North Idaho than subsidize the harvest of scattered, small trees. Roadless areas are as important as wilderness. Roadless areas can be managed to enhance outdoor recreation and can eventually be used by industry where wilderness can not. There is opportunity for rotation of the roadless areas by year 2000 as roads are closed. We favor an increased road closure program. The Forest Service does not have adequate road maintenance dollars to keep all the roads open and many are sediment sources that adversely effect the fisheries. The Elk Security-roadless Area Boundaries can be moved after roads in adjacent logged areas are closed for twenty years following needed timber harvest.

Access to the interior of the forests in North Idaho was once provided by thousands of miles of trails. The forest now has only about 1,600 miles of trails and about one half of these miles are not maintained and can not be followed or used. The roadless areas we are most interested in do have maintained trails. Some are national recreation trails which provide a type of recreation use that is now in short supply. According to the forest plan only about seventy per cent of the local demand for semi-primitive roadless recreation will be provided. Maintenance of a recreation use that is enjoyed by thousands of local citizens should be given careful consideration in any release language. We need to maintain areas of National Forest where access is provided from road end to the interior by three to five miles of trail.

Summary: We favor modest additions to the wilderness areas proposed in Rare II specifically Long Canyon. We are more interested in maintaining about 300,000 acres roadless recreation and to maintain elk habitat. Some of these areas are more valuable for other uses than immediate timber harvest. We would be willing to see boundary changes in these areas in ten to thirty years. We want to work this out with the forest service on a case by case basis. We believe our proposal will provide optimum, efficient timber harvest while providing a reasonable level of roadless recreation and protection of the valuable elk population.

Sincerely,

Clifford Schnider

Clifford Schnider
District 1, Idaho Wildlife Federation

IDAHO FISH AND GAME

RECOMMENDED UNIQUE ELK HUNTING AND FISHING AREAS

TOP PRIORITY GROUP

		FISH AND GAME ACRES	FOREST SERVICE ACRES RECOMMENDED	ONE ALTERNATIVE IN DRAFT FOREST PLAN
1.	Buck Creek-Canyon Creek	19,100	16,900	
2.	Foehls Creek	18,500	11,800	(147 QUESTIONS ABOUT 30,000 ACRES IN THIS GROUP-PRIORITY ONE)
3.	Turner Nelson	30,100	10,000	
4.	Indian Creek	3,600	8,700	
5.	Lost Creek	11,670	11,900	
		82,900	59,300	

SECOND GROUP

6.	Independence Creek	18,600	26,200	
7.	Amethyst-Spion Kop	17,200	10,700	(147 QUESTIONS ABOUT 50,000 ACRES IN THIS GROUP WHICH IS OUR SECOND PRIORITY)
8.	West Fork Cougar	4,700	0	
9.	Cedar Mountain-Hammond Creek	19,500	0	
10.	Stubtoe Creek	3,500	3,000	
11.	Mosquito-Fly	20,100	0	
12.	Upper St. Joe	36,800	39,800	
13.	Copper Creek	16,900	13,000	
		139,700	91,700	
	TOTAL	222,600	161,000	

TOTAL: All Idaho Panhandle National Forests' Management Area 10: 206,000
IDAHO WILDLIFE FEDERATION RECOMMENDS ABOUT 300,000 acres of ROADLESS MANAGEMENT WHICH INCLUDES CROOKED CROWN AT THE HEAD OF THE ST. JOE AND CLASSIFICATION OF LONG CANYON AS WILDERNESS.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Vicky Kennon.

STATEMENT OF VICKY KENNON

Ms. KENNON. Hello, Senator McClure. I just want to say get down on your hands and knees next time you're in the forest and look into the forest floor. Look at the old trees that have fallen many moons ago. Look at the tight new starts of trees that came from the old growth. The rich fertile soil that it grew off. These are going to be our next future of trees for our children's children and' future.

So next time you're in the forest, get down on your hands and knees and look into the forest floor. And I'm in support for leaving it like it is.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Mr. John Bentley.

STATEMENT OF JOHN BENTLEY

Mr. BENTLEY. Thank you, Senator. You've heard extensive testimony so I don't think I'll go into a recitation on that.

I'd like to strongly support the preservation of these lands for wilderness area within the Selkirk Crest-Long Canyon area and on the Mallard Lake-Larkins Peak area. I've had the privilege of visiting these.

I was born in Coeur d'Alene. I've worked in the communication industry for 26 years. I left this area in 1959 and traveled and lived extensively throughout the United States including 2 years in New York, 9 years in Los Angeles County. I did extensive work in Chicago, southern Florida, and so forth. I returned in 1973, 20 years later. And I'm very concerned with what I see. I've had the privilege of living in some Forest Service ranger stations. I've had the privilege of living in some extremely rich metropolitan areas. There's no question in my mind the values in the State of Idaho is changing and changing dramatically.

I'm here to implore you to seriously consider not acting quickly in opening these areas up. They were created roadless. I see nothing to be gained by doing something hastily or under the guise—under the guise of alleged unemployment or economic hard times. I honestly fail to see the evidence that our hard time now is contributed by an issue of whether we've locked land up or put restrictions on it. We know better than that. I see that we could also reverse decisions should this Nation need that lumber and need these minerals.

But the other States would give a right arm or a left leg for what we have here. I think the topography of the State is changing and changing dramatically.

And so, again, I ask caution on dealing—almost deal with any pressure if it is a decision that may cause irreversible, irreversible damage to the land. Thank you very much, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Linda Sanders.

STATEMENT OF LINDA SANDERS, MOSCOW, IDAHO

Ms. SANDERS. My name is Linda Sanders. I was born and raised in this fine State of Idaho. I grow up in Kellogg, 35 miles east of

Coeur d'Alene. I've seen personally what exploitation of resources without regard to its environmental impact can do to an area.

In the late 1800's, the hills around Kellogg-Wardner area were demuted for housing, mining, and wood products. Then as mining operations expanded, pollution from the smelter prevented natural regrowth of vegetation and trees.

The mills immediately surrounding the area have been there for as long as I can recall. This may be the origin for my deep feelings for exploring environmentalism.

My fist major point is that I endorse the Idaho Conservation League Wilderness Core. Also, I strongly oppose hard release language. I support the use of soft language—release language regarding the wilderness bill because furture generations have a right to consider these matters in the future. I believe it is selfish for us to think that we have the right to the final say so.

Also, I support maximum wilderness for Idaho. I wish to emphasize three specific areas: Long Canyon, Selkirk Crest, and Mallard-Larkins. I have had the pleasure of backpacking into those areas this summer. The natural beauty of the pristine and forest in Long Canyon was breathtaking. I marveled at the green mountain country of the forest floor. It was natural and peaceful. I felt renewed and inspired. I don't want it to be destroyed or altered even slightly by road building and logging operations. I would like to have it remain in its natural state.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Ms. SANDERS. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hilding, we have one of the witnesses here today, Mr. Parsons, indicated that Foehl's Creek is close to hemlock timber. Is that correct?

Mr. HILDING. Well, I've traveled up and down Foehl's Creek. And on the top edge of the Foehl's Creek on that side of the drainage, most up into Foehl Creek is some of the finest white pine on the St. Joe.

Mr. PARSONS. That's a lot of wild hemlock.

Ms. HILDING. That's OK because we're ready to make a sale there. We've made a sale on Lodge Creek. You know where that is. And we're looking into it. And if you want to take a look at the fine white pine that is dying out there, you can take a look at it. And some of it you'll find it's 3 feet through and lots of volume of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you agree, Mr. Parsons?

Mr. PARSONS. Well, there is some fine white pine. I can't argue with the man. But there's an awful lot of hemlock, too. And I can't justify a road going in to get the pine that's there with the hemlock that's in there.

Mr. HILDING. Well, there's other species there, too. There's hemlock there, too, of course. It's there in all stands. And I don't know what kind of hemlock you're talking about. But this western hemlock is suitable for pulpwood and removed. If it's mountain hemlock, which I don't think it is because it's not high enough, it isn't worth removing.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I have no further questions of this panel. I appreciate it very much.

Cam Spicer.

STATEMENT OF CAMILLA SPICER, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Ms. SPICER. Thank you, Senator. Hello, Senator. I have just handed in the testimony for Ron Vanderbloomen who, I guess, wasn't able to be here today. He's working. But I wanted to mention that he has seen the tracks of wolf, grizzly bear, and large cats in Montana where he has been many times.

As for my own statement, I would like to make a point that is sort of a problem for myself and some of the people that are concerned about Long Canyon. And I hope that it does not become a problem for you. And this is the problem about facts changing. We have heard from the Forest Service that there are two different figures for the allowable cut in the Bonners Ferry district. That there's a number that potential cut figure that's everything that's in the district or in the particular area that they're addressing. And that there's another figure that's the salable cut. And that's what they can actually take out because they can't take everything due to whatever constraints there are in their planning. And we've been told that the allowable cut in the district is 64 million board feet. That's salable cut. And that salable cut in Long Canyon is 2 million board feet. And we have also been told other figures out of these from the Forest Service. And there was different figures offered in testimony earlier today. And I'm very concerned that we should be able to know what we're talking about.

I would also like to endorse that I see how endangered Idaho wilderness core and—announce that there are cold drinks, lemonade, and tea outside for anybody that would like it and invite people to come to Breezy's for pizza afterwards.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Spicer follows:]

Testimony respectfully submitted to Senator McClure for the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, in a public hearing August 16, 1983 in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, by Camilla Spicer, 112 Foster, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Senator: Thank you for holding this series of public hearings that all of us concerned might have this opportunity to make our position on Wilderness known. I'm sure you will recieve bags of mail on this issue as well from those who cannot attend.

First of all let me make it clear that I clearly support inclusion of all areas in the Idaho Conservation League's Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core in any Wilderness Bill for Idaho. These areas I shall list by name:

1. Long Canyon and the Selkirk Crest.
2. Mallard-Larkins
3. Great-Burn, Cayuse Creek, Kelly Creek
4. The Payette Crest
5. Sawtooth Completion (Tenmile East, Tenmile West, South Boise, Yuba River)
6. White Cloud-Boulder Mountains
7. Northern Lemhis
8. Palisades
9. Garns Mountains
10. Salmo-Priest

I have spent several days volunteering in Long Canyon for the Forest Service rebuilding the old trail. The old growth forest in Long Canyon is unlike any other forest I have seen in North Idaho, and should be preserved. It is also the last major unroaded drainage left in the North Panhandle, and to threaten the rare ecosystem might well aid in further endangering the endangered species who may use this area as habitat as their turf shrinks from nearby logging and roadbuilding activity. The Canyon is biologically capable of serving as habitat for the Woodland Caribou, Grizzley Bear, and many other species. A great variety of mushrooms and funguses grow in the thick moss nearly devoid of underbrush in the Canyon and the beauty and solitude of the area are unequalled.

I have been involved in extensively researching some of the other areas included in the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core. My support for including all of these areas in any Idaho Wilderness Bill is based on the resource values of the fish and wildlife, the water quality, the recreation opportunities for hikers like myself, hunters and fishermen like the rest of my family.

As a native of Washington state who grew up in Washington, Wyoming, and Montana I have grown up with the mountains and forests of the West with Western people many of whom have moved West purposely to live among these outdoors resources. Many forests have been cut since I camped in the woods as a child with my family and as a student with my Camp Fire Group. As an adult persuing employment I spent 2 years in California and 5 years in Massachusetts and Florida before I was able to move back and work in my native Pacific Northwest. What I missed the most during those years in all those states was the available opportunity to easily retreat to any area which had not been thoroughly remade by the impacts of human development. The mountains of New England are very beautiful but with all of the tourists from the large Eastern cities using these areas during the summer and fall, solitude was nearly impossible to acheive. Idaho today shows much foresight for having already designated 3.8 million acres of Wilderness. We should continue to show foresight into the future. We are very fortunate to have over 6.5 acres of public land that remain unroaded and provide habitat for species of wildlife long since extinct in many areas of the United States and the world. We will do well to preserve a very large percentage of these acres for the future as Wilderness. I believe that in the long run of things, as Americans have grown increasingly mobile that we will see much greater

economic gain in Idaho by preserving Wilderness areas. Tourism and recreation has recently been a very high growth industry in Idaho and should be encouraged and promoted in these economic times. I understand that recreation is the second largest industry in Idaho now. During the next couple of decades we stand to acheive even greater growth in these industries as Wilderness recreation opportunities are further depleted in other parts of the country if we now preserve a large amount of Wilderness for the future.

Also in this interest I urge that release language be included in the Idaho Wilderness Bill that will provide for regular and further review and consideration of all remaining roadless areas not designated for Wilderness this time at appropriate intervals, that in the future they too may be designated as Wilderness if time shows that we did not allow sufficient areas at this time.

There is one additional area that I would urge you to include in the Wilderness Bill, Elk Summit area on the Clearwater National Forest. The attraction of this area for me besides the unparalleled scenery is the moose herds that frequent the area. And the elk. In all the time I was in the East, I never saw an elk, and only saw moose one trip in Maine. Three moose individually. Herds of moose should require large areas in which to live as they are very large animals and this particular area of habitat is certainly more valuable for its wildlife over the long run than for development of timber once or twice in the lifetime of a person.

Of the remaining 6½ million roadless areas in Idaho, I urge that you attempt to design a bill that will preserve at least 70% or better than 4 million as Wilderness. If we do not preserve it now and it is roaded, it will never be wilderness again. Roads currently run through by far the greater part of America. It will be well for all of us and all of those to follow, my children and their children if we preserve a major portion of what natural heritage we have left as well as the opportunity to experience valuable links with the past hundreds of years through our natural resources.

Thank you.

Camilla Spicer
112 Foster
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Gail Plato. Plato? Ms. Plato. It says Mr. Plato. [Not present.]

Peter Wagstaff.

STATEMENT OF PETER WAGSTAFF, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Mr. WAGSTAFF. Good afternoon. My name is Peter Wagstaff and I am an attorney in private practice here in Coeur d'Alene. I am speaking on my own behalf today.

First I would like to stress my support for Federal wilderness designation for the following areas in the Idaho Panhandle National Forest, Salmo-Priest, Long Canyon, Selkirk Crest, Scotchman's Peak, and the Mallard-Larkin. I further support the wilderness designation throughout the remainder of Idaho proposed by the Idaho Conservation League.

Second, I would like to urge you, Senator McClure, to formulate any Idaho wilderness bill in conjunction with the Senators from Washington and Montana so that wilderness designation is resolved for those areas which strattle the State line. I refer in particular to the Salmo-Priest and Scotchman's Peak areas. Both of these regions were recommended for wilderness by the U.S. Forest Service in RARE II.

The office of Senator Baucus of Montana has told me that the Idaho side of the Scotchman's Peak area will not be considered by the Montana omnibus bill, which is still in its drafting stages. That area encompasses Scotchman's Peak itself together with a number of other mountains in the Scotchman's proposed wilderness area. Therefore, this region should be considered as part of any Idaho wilderness bill.

The Washington delegation has recently proposed Senate bill 837 which will consider for wilderness the Salmo-Priest area recommended by the Forest Service for wilderness in RARE II. But as I understand it, that bill will not consider the Salmo-Priest area on the Idaho side of the forest. As a result, both these areas require consideration by our delegation through any Idaho wilderness bill.

I would strongly urge you to work jointly with the Washington-Montana delegations in formulating an Idaho wilderness bill which encompasses both these regions. It would be embarrassing to all of us if we allowed all or part of these spectacular areas to be overlooked simply because we expected the citizens and congressional delegations from other States to do our work for us. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Wagstaff follows:]

Peter Charles Wagstaff
Attorney at Law
501 Indiana Avenue
Post Office Box 909
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814
(208) 667-0661

Testimony regarding Idaho wilderness bill.

Good afternoon. My name is Peter Wagstaff and I am an attorney in private practice here in Coeur d'Alene. I am speaking on my own behalf today.

First I would like to stress my support for federal wilderness designation for the following areas in the Idaho Panhandle National Forests, and in the contiguous national forests: Salmo-Priest, Long Canyon, Selkirk Crest, Scotchman's Peak, and the Mallard Larkin. I further support the wilderness designation throughout the remainder of Idaho proposed by the Idaho Conservation League.

Second, I would like to urge you, Senator McClure, to formulate any Idaho wilderness bill in conjunction with the senators from Washington and Montana so that wilderness designation is resolved for those areas which straddle the state lines. I refer in particular to the Salmo-Priest and Scotchman's Peak areas. Both of these regions were recommended for wilderness by the U.S. Forest Service in RARE II.

The Washington delegation has recently proposed S. Bill 837 which will consider for wilderness the Salmo-Priest area recommended by the Forest Service for wilderness in RARE II. But there are strong reasons for such consideration in an Idaho wilderness bill. A substantial portion of the Salmo-Priest area lies within the State of Idaho. Further, the threatened caribou utilize habitat in major portions of the Salmo-Priest and other parts of north Idaho. Unfortunately, the Forest Service also excised a large area, #1-981B from wilderness designation on the Salmo-Priest. This area lies partially within the State of Idaho, and should be considered as part of the Idaho bill,, particularly since it includes important caribou habitat.

The Senate has passed S. Bill 96, which includes a series of wilderness proposals for areas limited to south Montana as part of the Lee Metcalf Wilderness and Management Area. The remaining areas in Montana will be considered through an omnibus Montana wilderness bill. Approximately 67,000 acres of the recommended Scotchman's Peak wilderness lie within the State of Montana, while the remaining 21,000 lie within the State of Idaho.

The office of Senator Baucus of Montana has told me that the Idaho side of the Scotchman's Peak area will not be considered by the Montana omnibus bill. This area encompasses Scotchman's Peak itself, together with Scotchman No. 2, Goat Mountain, Black Top Mountain, East Fork Peak and Twin Peaks. Therefore, this region should be considered as part of any Idaho wilderness bill.

In conclusion, I strongly urge you to work jointly with the Washington and Montana delegations in formulating an Idaho wilderness bill which encompasses the Salmo-Priest and Scotchman's Peak regions. It would be an embarrassment to us all if we allowed all or part of these spectacular areas to be overlooked simply because we expected the citizens and Congressional delegations from other states to do our work for us.

This concludes my testimony. I appreciate the opportunity to testify today.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Lee Leroy.

STATEMENT OF LEE LEROY, ST. MARIES, IDAHO

Mr. LEROY. Thank you. I'm a resident of Benewah County. I came here not knowing exactly what I was going to say. But I want to support the designation of all roadless areas as the wilderness. And my reasons for this is I have a son and he will have a son. And I'd like my great-great-grandchildren to be able to see the land as the Lord has made it. And I ask you to be strong in this.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Carmel Robertson.

STATEMENT OF CARMEL ROBERTSON, SANDPOINT, IDAHO

Ms. ROBERTSON. I'd ask you not to read my testimony because what I'd like to say to you is more important than what I've written here. I consulted an attorney yesterday. He gave me an overwhelming reason why hard-release language would be very damaging. And that is because should we pass a bill which—what I'm saying to you is not on my testimony. So I would rather you'd listen to what I'm saying, please.

The CHAIRMAN. I can listen and read at the same time and get some of both. Thank you.

Ms. ROBERTSON. If we passed a bill which hard-release language was included, investors would be entitled to rely upon that as broad public policy. And should we decide—should future generations at any time ever decide that they wanted to change that even through an act of Congress, we would not only have to pass the bill through Congress, we would also have to pay those people back. Very likely we could be sued for damages to them for having—their having relied on the bill that we had passed. And I don't think the people of Idaho or any other part of the United States would want to assume that kind of liability in order just to support the forest and mining interests.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Robertson follows:]

Carmel M. Robertson
302 South Second Avenue #6
Sandpoint, Idaho 83864

August 12, 1983

TESTIMONY AT McCLURE's WILDERNESS HEARING
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

First off, I'm proud and happy that Idaho has more wilderness than any other state in the union except Alaska. I think we should keep it that way! Tourism is our number two industry and there is more growth potential in tourism than in forestry products. Don't let's get rid of our best assets, please.

We need to preserve the excellent wilderness opportunities available all over the state. Therefore, I support the Endangered Wilderness Core. I'm especially eager to save Long Canyon for my children and their children--but I'd like to save other wilderness areas I haven't had the chance to visit yet, too.

It irritates me and makes it hard for me to imagine continuing my voting support of Senator McClure when I read such tricky choices offered in his opinion questionnaire as asking people whether they favor wilderness OR multiple use. To hunters, fishermen, cattle owners, recreational users and the general public which benefits from the watershed values of wilderness, WILDERNESS IS MULTIPLE USE! Please don't continue to insult so much of your constituency by implying that their uses aren't worth mentioning. We may not have as adverse an effect on the land we "use" as mining or forestry industries, but we "use" it just the same!

Sincerely,

Carmel M. Robertson

The CHAIRMAN. Well, lawyers come up with new ideas of lawsuits almost everyday. That's the first time I've heard that one though. And we'll look into it. Thank you.

Jill Trick.

STATEMENT OF JILL TRICK, SANDPOINT, IDAHO

Ms. TRICK. Hello. I'm 36 years old, and healthy, and capable of visiting the wilderness areas. And I like the outdoors. But as far as I can remember, I have never visited a designated wilderness area in the United States. Although, statistically, I should be one of those citizens that may be often cited as being indifferent toward wilderness since I've never been there.

I'd like to speak for myself as being one of those who has not been to a wilderness and what do we have to say.

I live in Sandpoint, Idaho. And I've often taken walks behind my house in the forested hills. As I hike along the many logging roads crisscrossing the whole area, I try to imagine what those hillsides looked like before they were ever altered by man, before the big, tall cedars and bull pines were cut. And I can see the old rotting stumps there so I know how big the trees were at one time. My imagination takes me through dark, cool cedar groves and through the territory of my neighbor, the grizzly bear.

I will never find that imaginative forest or that grizzly bear in my backyard. But I know that I can still see them by going to Long Canyon or Salmo-Priest. And even though I have not yet visited a wilderness area, just knowing there are still a few relatively pristine places is a great comfort to me.

We should always remember that man's incredible ingenuity enables him to alter in just a few minutes or days what took hundreds of years to create. If you want to permanently change the natural order by using the resources it offers, I think we should make darn sure we need them. Because once we change them, they cannot be restored to their original state within our lifetimes. I believe we have already lost too much of our wilderness long, long ago. Two hundred years ago. And in my opinion, Senator McClure, you cannot put enough wilderness into this bill. I ask you to include as much as you possibly can. And I support the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core and I strongly oppose hard release language.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Brad Chinn. Mr. Chinn here? All right. We have his testimony entered for the record. Thank you very much. I have no further questions of this panel. Panel No. 21. I'd like to mention while panel No. 21 is coming forward that there are a couple of people who have called in but called in too late to get their name on the list that I know are here. We will have time to hear those persons after the hearing has concluded. I believe we would also have time to hear the statements of those persons who are present who were not on the list at all. And if there are persons who are present who have not had the opportunity to give their statement and have been desiring to do so—if they would identify themselves to my staff, we will get you on the list.

Mr. John Anderson.

STATEMENT OF JOHN ANDERSON, SANDPOINT, IDAHO

Mr. ANDERSON. My name is John Anderson and I currently live in Sandpoint, Idaho, where I own a second home on Lake Pend Oreille. My prior residence was in Santa Barbara, Calif., where I worked for the university as a computer systems analyst. My wife and I plan to retire in northern Idaho. And I have come here today to urge you to preserve the unique beauty of this region so that we and others like us can enjoy it in our old age. Idaho's national forest drew us to the area, especially the beauty of the wilderness areas. Our neighbors and we are concerned that special interests will denegrate that recreational potential for short-term economic considerations, for recreational assets of the Panhandle are the economic face for our future economy. The lure of wilderness is vital to continue to draw tourists into Idaho.

I urge the Senator to design his legislation so that the maximum wilderness area in the State is preservd for future generations. The Endanderged Idaho Wilderness Core should be preserved in tact, especially the rugged Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest which I have personally hiked and Salmo-Priest which is our primary next recreational goal. It would be a loss to all of the economy of the Panhandle if roads intruded into these unique wilderness areas.

Finally, I want to strongly object to hard release language for any Idaho wilderness bill. The citizens of this State are opposed to any plan that would lock out our ability to decide what is best for us in the future. Not only would hard release prevent us from correcting any mistakes that we as falable humans might make in the current selection process, but it would also disenfranchise future generations.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Anne Solomon.

STATEMENT OF ANNE SOLOMON, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Ms. SOLOMON. Personally I think it is offensive that I have to come here and feel like I'm begging for wilderness lands when really it is essential to not only the quality of life, which I and many others live, and also which is extremely important to hear testimony about to the economy of the State; that is, the whole industry of tourism.

I chose to come back here after numerous years of school and practicing law in California. I came back here because of the quality of life which I enjoy and which my parents before me enjoyed. My father graduated from Sandpoint High School in about 1925.

I think—and this is part of what I contained in my written statement—the cry by the timber industry for more land should be addressed by you with a hard look at their practices. Examples of 5-year delinquency in tree replanting after clear-cutting, deficit sales, unnecessary roads, and general poor management. I'm not saying these are universal practices, but I'm saying let's keep our eyes open and take a look at them.

To be frank, I want as much wilderness as we can get. I want included the full RARE II proposal on the Mallard-Larkin, I want the Clearwater drainage and Snow Peak. I want Salmo-Priest whether or not that land is included in the Washington bill. I don't

feel we should be dependent upon that. I want Long Canyon and Scotchman Peak and Selkirk Crest. I also want Kelly Creek and all the Clearwater drainage affecting Kelly Creek and all the land proposed by the Idaho Fish and Game.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Mary Robinson. [Not present.]

Dennis Davis. [Not present.]

Charles Sheroke.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES SHEROKE, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Mr. SHEROKE. My name is Charles Sheroke. And I'm an attorney here in Coeur d'Alene. I'm speaking on my own behalf. I think the whole premise of this hearing is rather condiluted. Instead of justifying wilderness designations, which in effect amount to leaving undesecrated what God created, we should be addressing here is we have wilderness. Why should it be descreated by the multiple use activities of the large corporate timber interests and the large corporate mining interests?

In effect, what this hearing amounts to is an attempt by you, Senator, to give some semblance of credibility and legitimacy to forthcoming legislation which will inevitably favor the extracted and destructed corporate interests.

I know that in your breeder reactor heart you have little concern for God's creation and man's last refuge from an intrusive Federal Government wilderness. Environmentalists or caretakers of the Earth must unfortunately take what you give us what little it may be. But I want you to know, Senator, that you will be held responsible for the further desecration of our public lands.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Judy Meyer. [Not present.]

Henry and Doris Adams. [Not present.]

I have no questions of the panel. Thank you very much for your testimony.

I think Laura Clark and Joe Mesenbrink, David Robbins here? Let me run quickly through the list of the people that had called in whose names are not on the list because they called in too late. See if any of them are here in addition to those three who have come forward. Bill Keeland, Nancy Mae Larson, Bob Myers, Kevin Eberhardt, John Bentley. We've already heard from John Bentley. That's all that I am aware of that have called in.

Laura Clark.

STATEMENT OF LAURA CLARK, PRIEST RIVER, IDAHO

Ms. CLARK. Senator McClure and members of the committee. I am a resident and part owner of 40 acres in the Selkirk range near Priest River, Idaho.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you pull the mike up a little closer. I think it would be a little better for the reporter.

Ms. CLARK. I am a resident and part owner of 40 acres in the Selkirk range near Priest River, Idaho. I have moved to Idaho—I was born in New York City and have moved here because of what Idaho has to offer in the way of wilderness and undeveloped land

and have settled here and plan to stay here. I feel that at the minimum, 10 areas of the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core need permanent wilderness protection now as key habitat for many barren and endangered forms of wildlife like the woodland caribou, grizzly bear, gray wolf, big horn sheep, mountain goat, cougar in addition, too, there are other prize salmon and trout streams.

If at all possible, I think all 6½ million acres of roadless areas in Idaho should be protected as wilderness in spite of the fact that many wilderness opponents speak to the portion of Idaho lands that are already designated as wilderness. But when we consider the percent of Federal lands protected as wilderness, Idaho is unique in containing such a large portion of undeveloped, roadless land. And I feel it is our responsibility to protect this remaining land in the national interest.

I would also like to make the point that virgin timber has become a hated term in the forest industry. The very notion of protecting this resource is considered a foolish refusal to capitalize on the high value of a rare and disappearing level of quality in the lumber business.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much for your statement. Nancy Mae Larson.

Ms. LARSON. Is this on?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, it is.

STATEMENT OF NANCY MAE LARSON, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Ms. LARSON. I'm Nancy Mae Larson. I've lived in Coeur d'Alene—I was born here in 1910 and I've lived here my entire life. And I'm asking that the Mallard-Larkins Pioneer Area be given the more permanent protection of wilderness designation. I also ask that the area be enlarged to the east to include the Collins Creek and Heather Creek drainages.

Collins Creek is in a deep canyon so rugged that it takes several hours to traverse only a few miles of the creek. The land is so steep on both sides of the creek that it would, I think, take up a strip of side hill half a mile wide just to simply build a road along it.

The creek and entire drainage are incredibly beautiful but also very vulnerable to destruction.

In addition, the Fish and Game Department has named Collins one of the finest few remaining spawning beds for cutthroat trout.

So I would endorse all the wilderness that Idaho can get. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. David Robbins.

STATEMENT OF DAVID ROBBINS, SPOKANE, WASH.

Mr. ROBBINS. Senator, thank you for allowing me to testify at this hearing. My name is David Robbins of Spokane, Wash. I'm a resident geologist in the State of Idaho. Today I would like to present factual geologic data on area 1-141 and 1-664 which lay in Shoshone County northeast of Murray, Idaho. This data is being presented by myself with the permission of some of my clients, MINEXCO, Inc., and McGillivray-Neel and extracted from the U.S. Geological Survey GP Map 830 of which a copy is included in this presentation.

Both of these areas are on a Precambrian Basin which contains numerous significant mineral deposits and mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, and zinc.

Both of these area are on the access of a major northwest trending fold structure. Many of the mineralized occurrances are associated with acid intrusive centers that are shown on the USGS map as high magnetic centers. Three of these which fall within the two wilderness review areas.

Both the Prichard and Revillie formations are exposed in these areas. And both of these formations or their respective equivalents are known to contain major stratographic mineral occurrences in the United States and Canada.

Both of these areas contain old mines and small number of production. Both of these areas have a significant number of unpatented lode claims owned by both small and major mining companies, which are presently being explored.

In the south central part of Unit 1-141, MINEXCO, Inc., through the use of geology, geophysics, and geochemistry, has defined a northwest trending favorable area that is about 5,000 feet long and 500 to 2,500 feet wide. Therefore, I ask you to review both of these areas that have mines and roads and a high potential for mineral deposits. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Robbins follows:]

STATEMENT OF FACTS ON RARE II AREAS 1-141 AND 1-664

BY DAVID A. ROBBINS AS A CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST

AND REGISTERED GEOLOGIST IN THE STATE OF IDAHO

TO

SENATOR MCCLURE'S PUBLIC HEARING ON IDAHO WILDERNESS

AT

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

ON

AUGUST 16, 1983

My name is David Robbins of Spokane, Washington. I am a Certified Professional Geologist and Registered Geologist in the State of Idaho. I have been practicing my profession for 25 years and I am presently a consultant for the minerals industry.

I would like to thank Senator McClure for holding this public hearing and allowing me to present factual data on several areas of the Coeur d'Alene National Forest that had been listed as Wilderness Review Areas under Rare II.

Many of my collegues have presented my thoughts on general wilderness of Idaho. I will have to agree with them, for the record, that we do not need any more wilderness areas.

However, today I would like to present factual geologic data on Area 1-141 and 1-664 which lay in Shoshone County, Idaho along the Idaho-Montana border. This data is being presented with the permission of MINEXCO, Inc. and McGillivray and Neel who are clients of mine, and abstracted from the 1972 U.S. Geological Survey Map GP 830, of which a copy in part is included in this presentation.

1. Both areas are located in a Precambrian basin which contains numerous significant mineral districts and mines of gold, silver, lead, copper and zinc, like the Coeur d'Alene District, which are vital to our industrial society and necessary to sustain life.

2. Both areas are on the axies of a major north trending fold structure known as the Trout Creek Anticline which has numerous mines from Wallace, Idaho to Trout Creek, Montana.

3. Many of the mineralized occurrences are associated with acid intrusive centers and are shown on USGS Map GP 830 as high magnetic centers. Three of these highs fall within the two wilderness review areas.

4. Both the Prichard and the Revillie Formations are exposed in these areas and both of these formations or their respective equivalents are known to contain major stratigraphic mineral occurrences in the United States and Canada, such as the Troy and Sullivan deposits.

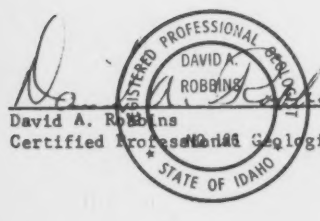
5. Both of these areas contain old mines with small production and are only separated by a small strip of land which contains the very rich Jack Waite lead-zinc-silver-copper mine.

6. Both of these areas have a significant number of unpatented Lode claims owned by both small and major mining companies. These areas are presently being explored extensively with regional geological, geophysical and geochemical programs by a number of operators.

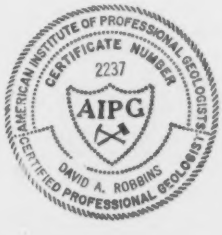
7. In the southcentral part of Unit 1-141 in Sections 2 & 35, T49 & 50N, R5E, MINEXCO, Inc. through the use of geology, geophysics and geochemistry, has defined a northwest trending favorable area containing an old mine that is about 5000' long and 500' to 2500' wide. Twenty-five geochemical samples within this favorable area contained gold values ranging from 25 parts per billion (ppb) to 140 ppb, silver .8 to 1.4 parts per million (ppm), lead 44 to 160 ppm, and zinc 80 to 381 ppm.

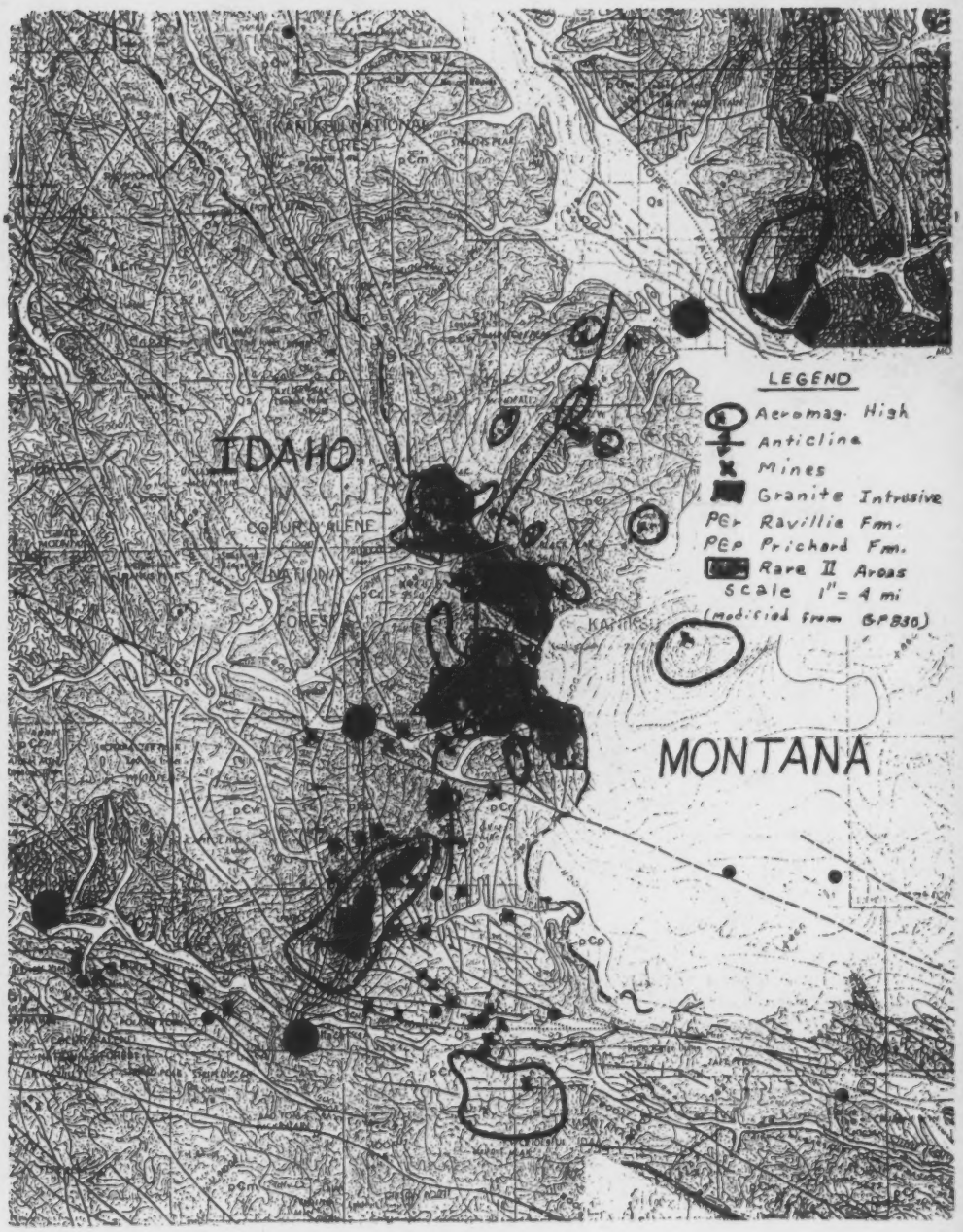
8. In the southcentral part of 1-664 McGillivray and Neel have some unpatented claims in Sections 12 & 13, T50N, R5E which contains the Columbus Tunnel on the Eagle Prospect and three geochemical target areas with 26 soil sample sites that contain above average values of copper at 24 to 29 ppm, lead 52 to 160 ppm, zinc 170 to 370 ppm, silver .6 to .9 ppm and manganese 850 to 3400 ppm.

Therefore, Senator, both of these areas not only have mines and jeep roads but have a high potential for mineral deposits which are vital to our country and neither one fits the criteria for wilderness. They should be released as soon as possible to the Forest Service to plan under multiple use management as the Forest Service had recommended in their Rare II studies.



David A. Robbins
Certified Professional Geologist #2237




IDAHO
COEUR D'ALENE
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Per Ravillie Fm.
Pep Prichard Fm.
Rare II Areas
scale 1" = 4 mi
(modified from BP830)

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Thank you very much. Joe Mesenbrink.

STATEMENT OF JOE MESENBRINK, PRESIDENT, PANHANDLE SNOWMOBILE CLUB, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO

Mr. MESENBRINK. Yes. My name is Joe Mesenbrink. And I'm speaking today both as a—as president of the Panhandle Snowmobile Club of Bonners Ferry which represents about 35 snowmobile families and myself personally. I'm going to vary from my prepared statement. The prepared statement represents the position of the Panhandle Snowmobile Club which is basically for multiple use of the forest areas. And I'd just like to say that as snowmobilers, we're concerned with the very brutal possibility of losing some of the most scenic and challenging area in our county to ride with the wilderness designation. And the numbers of Spokane and Coeur d'Alene snowmobilers who do travel to Boundary County to ride in the Selkirks lend support to the value of the area for motorized winter recreation.

As snowmobilers, we also have a vested interest in the Selkirks in the form of a $125,000 parking and warmup facility funded by Idaho snowmobile registration fees. This park located in the Naples, Idaho, area is a jumping off point that focuses riding in the southern portion of the Selkirk Crest.

I wanted to temper my remarks personally in that I was born and raised in north Idaho. And the only time I left was to go to college. And I determined I didn't want to walk around deserts for the rest of my life as an economic geologist. I enjoy the forest and streams of north Idaho. And that's why I'm back. I'd hate to lose the quality of our forest lands. But I have trouble with the administration of the wilderness designation which will shut down areas I love to visit via snowmobile.

The winter here is the only time my work allows me to recreate. And the snowmobile is a means I utilize and enjoy the remoteness of my Idaho.

I guess I'm hoping for some way to have some middle ground on the issue. Isn't there some way to preserve our forest quality and to allow multiple forms of recreation? Not just nonmotorized travel.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Mesenbrink follows:]

Panhandle Snowmobile
Club, No 45, Inc.
Box 125
Moyie Springs, ID 83845

The Honorable James A. McClure
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senator McClure:

The Panhandle Snowmobile Club, Inc. of Bonners Ferry, Idaho, goes on record in favor of multiple use management of our federal and state lands in Boundary County, Idaho.

First as business people and laborers involved in farming, forest products, or retail enterprises, we are concerned over the potential impact of "wilderness" designated lands that will no longer contribute to the economic resources of the County in terms of tax revenues or materials for industry.

As parents, we are concerned that the setting aside of Boundary County lands into a wilderness category will have a negative effect on revenues to fund our school system.

As snowmobilers, we are concerned and dismayed at the very real possibility of losing some of the most scenic and challenging areas in our County to ride. The numbers of Spokane and Coeur d'Alene snowmobilers who travel here to ride in the Selkirks lend support to the value of the area for motorized winter recreation.

As snowmobilers, we also have a vested interest in the Selkirks in the form of a $125,000 parking and warmup facolity funded by Idaho snowmobile registration fees. This park, located in the Naples, Idaho, area is a jumping off point that focuses riding in the southern portion of the Selkirk Crest.

Wilderness is a difficult concept for us to accept, since as a designation it is so final and lands administered under it are so limited in types of use. Therefore, multiple use, which allows us all to share the land and what it can provide, is the concept we must support and encourage.

We believe the co-management plan that exists between the Federal and State agencies for the Selkirk area works for everyone quite satisfactorily at the present time and we see no need of changing it.

For the Panhandle Snowmobile Club, Inc.

Joe H Mesenbrink

Joe H. Mesenbrink, President

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Mr. Bob Myers.

STATEMENT OF BOB MYERS, BOUNDARY COUNTY, IDAHO

Mr. MYERS. Thank you, Mr. McClure. I'm Bob Myers of Boundary County. I have lived there for the majority of my life. I am a farmer, logger, and truckdriver. And I am active in numerous community organizations. I am here representing the Farm Bureau Organization of Boundary County, 424 members strong, and the Idaho Farm Bureau Federation, 222,512 members strong. I will read resolution No. 60 from the Idaho Farm Bureau policies for 1983 on the subject of wilderness.

We oppose any additions of land to the wilderness and roadless areas and will support efforts to reduce the amount of land in wilderness status in Idaho.

Some of the people who support wilderness areas are of a no-growth lobby who support the idea of a ban-the-people movement to remote areas of our State. They have the deeprooted thought that trees, flowers, and animals are more desirable than man. And if they had their druthers, perhaps we would end up with a population that consists of 47 human beings and 200 million snail darters. They are determined to accomplish these objectives at whatever cost to society.

Such public lands are enormous in scope. They comprise about one-third of the area of this country. This vast environment can be both protected and developed.

America needs more energy, more minerals, more timber, and more agricultural grazing lands. Under past administration of Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus, we did not have an oil and/or gas lease issued onshore Alaska since the mid-1960's or a major lease issued since the early 1970's. Applications have been pending for oil and gas leases in the Government—in the overthrust belt of Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho for the past 10 years.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Myers follows:]

I AM BOB MYERS OF BOUNDARY COUNTY. I HAVE LIVED THERE FOR THE MAJOR PART OF MY LIFE. I AM A FARMER, LOGGER, TRUCKER, AND I AM ACTIVE IN NUMEROUS COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS, I AM HERE REPRESINTING THE FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION OF BOUNDARY COUNTY, 424 MEMBERS STRONG AND THE IDAHO FARM BUREAU FEDERATION 22,512 MEMBERS STRONG. I WILL READ RESOLUTION #60 FROM IFB POLICIES FOR 1983 ON THE SUBJECT OF WILDERNESS.

WE OPPOSE ANY ADDITIONS OF LAND TO THE WILDERNESS AND ROADLESS AREAS AND WILL SUPPORT EFFORTS TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF LAND IN WILDERNESS STATUS IN IDAHO.

SOME OF THE PEOPLE WHO SUPPORT WILDERNESS AREAS ARE OF A NO GROWTH LOBBY WHO SUPPORT THE IDEA OF A BAN THE PEOPLE MOVEMENT TO REMOTE AREAS OF OUR STATE. THEY HAVE THE DEEP-ROOTED THOUGHT THAT TREES, FLOWERS, AND ANIMALS ARE MORE DESIRABLE THAN MAN AND IF THEY HAD THEIR DRUTHERS, THE U.S. POPULATION WOULD CONSIST OF 47 HUMAN BEINGS, AND 200 MILLION SNAIL DARTERS. THEY ARE DETEMINED TO ACCOMPLISH THESE OBJECTIVES AT WHATEVER COST TO SOCIETY!

SUCH PUBLIC LANDS ARE ENORMOUS IN SCOPE. THEY COMPRISE ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE AREA IN THE COUNTRY. THIS VAST ENVIRONMENT CAN BE BOTH PROTECTED AND DEVELOPED.

AMERICA NEEDS MORE ENERGY, MORE MINERALS, MORE TIMBER, AND MORE AGRICULTURAL GRAZING. UNDER PAST ADMINISTRATION OF INTERIOR SECRETARY CECIL ANDRUS, WE DID NOT HAVE AN OIL-AND-GAS LEASE ISSUED ONSHORE ALASKA SINCE THE MID-1960's OR A MAJOR COAL LEASE ISSUED SINCE THE EARLY 1970's. APPLICATIONS HAVE BEEN PENDING FOR OIL-AND-GAS LEASES IN THE OVERTHRUST BELT OF WYOMING, MONTANA AND IDAHO FOR 10 YEARS. OUR MINING INDUSTRY IS IN BAD SHAPE. YET WE ASK WHY THERE IS AN ENERGY CRISIS.

UNDER CECIL ANDRUS FEDERAL LAND LEASING FOR ENERGY DEVELOPMENT DROPPED FROM AN AVERAGE OF $4 BILLION A YEAR FROM 1970 to 1976, TO ABOUT $2 BILLION FROM 1976 TO 1980, A DROP IN REAL TERMS OF MORE THAN %60 IN LEASING ACTIVITY. IN OTHER WORDS, EVEN AS THE

ENERGY CRISIS WAS WORSENING, THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR WAS MAKING IT MORE AND MORE DIFFICULT TO TAP MOST OF THE POTENTIAL OIL AND GAS AVAILABLE ON U.S. LANDS. THE PRINCIPAL METHOD FOR DOING THIS WAS NOT MERELY SLOWING DOWN LEASE SALES AND BLOCKING ACCESS EVEN AFTER LEASES HAD BEEN GRANTED, BUT EXPANDED EFFORTS TO WITHDRAW FEDERAL LANDS FROM ANY POTENTIAL EXPLORATION BY DECLARING THEM "WILDERNESS AREAS".

WHAT THE U.S. NEEDS TODAY IS TO REARRANGE NATIONAL PRIORITIES AND TO ALLOW PRIVATE INTERESTS TO SEARCH FOR STRATEGIC MINERALS BENEATH PUBLIC LANDS. WE MUST ALLOW THE PRIVATE SECTOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO EXPLORE THE MINERAL POTENTIAL ON PUBLIC LANDS, AND REVERSE PAST POLICIES OF LIMITING PERMITS FOR EXPLORATION IN WILDERNESS AREAS.

PRIVATE INDUSTRY UNDER MINIMAL GOVERNMENTAL REGULATION CAN BE TRUSTED AS MUCH AS ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE CITIZENRY TO DO WHAT GOOD CITIZENS SHOULD DO TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT UNDER THE MORE ENLIGHTENED STANDARDS OF THE 1980's THE WESTERN RESOURCE WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY CAN BE DEVELOPED WITHOUT PERMANENTLY DAMAGING THE ENVIRONMENT, AND INDEED OUR NATIONAL INTEREST WILL REQUIRE THAT THOSE RESOURCES BE LOCATED AND PRUDENTLY DEVELOPED OVER THE SHORT TERM OF THE NEXT FEW DECADES.

U.S. LANDS NEED PRUDENT MANAGEMENT OF OUR FOREST RESERVES. PRUDENT MANAGEMENT MEANS SELECTIVE CUTTING, IN ORDER TO MAKE FULL USE OF TIMBER THAT, IF LEFT TO DECAY, WOULD DEPRIVE AMERICANS OF HOUSING WITHOUT IMPROVING OUR WOODLAND ONE WHIT.

WHAT THE U.S. NEEDS ALSO IS RATIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH TO PROVIDE BETTER LIFE THROUGH RESPONSIBLE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. The entire statement will be made a part of the record.

Mr. MYERS. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Mesenbrink, how far north of the Selkirks does the snowmobile use extend?

Mr. MESENBRINK. Well, it depends on snow conditions and particular people involved because some people prefer to get away by themselves and climb the more rugged country. So there—it's difficult. There's no snowmobiling in Long Canyon. It's a difficult place to get to. But many of the saddles in the Selkirk Crest I've personally been on; such as, in the Lands Head area, which is in the northern part. Myrtle Peak area, Harrison Peak, and Harrison Lake. There is—virtually all of it is accessible at the proper time with the right machine and snow conditions. But I'd say the majority of the bulk of the snowmobile activity is centered in the Roman Nose area but we've ran shallow into the rest of the crest area.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Appreciate your testimony.

I have no further questions of this panel. Are there other persons present that desire to make a statement that have not had the opportunity to make a statement?

Yes, ma'am. Would you state your name for the record, please.

STATEMENT OF LAURA SUMMER, BONNER COUNTY, IDAHO

Ms SUMMER. I'm Laura Summer and I'm a property owner in Bonner County. I've come unprepared today. But I definitely support the 6.5 million acres of wilderness area. I don't think this country does need more timber. From what I understand, there is a 5-year backlog of timber sales waiting right now to be cut. So I don't think that—timber is just an excuse for passing this. I don't think it's a necessary economic boost for this area. In fact, it remined me of a science fiction story where I read once where people were grappling for the last piece of land. And I think if we look at the situation in truly long-term range, I think that timber as an economic basis for Idaho is a dwindling hope. Every day we see being developed construction and furniture and buildings. It's going to end one day. And I think that Idaho should be looking for a different economic face. And while I'm not in economic—I mean, environmental purist, I don't like tourism any better. But of the two, I think it's the least evil.

And I'd like to see Idaho base its economy on tourism. Because of the lower 48 States, we have more wilderness and more recreation to offer than any other. And I think that's what is going to bring us the money in the future.

And so I'd just like to say I also support the soft release language. Thank you for letting me testify.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Thank you very much. Are there any others?

If not, I might just announce again that the record will remain open until September 2 for additions to the record. Materials may be submitted to me at any of my offices in Idaho or mailed directly to either the committee or my personal office in Washington, D.C.,

for inclusion in the record or in the files according to the nature of the material.

A tentative count says we've heard 161 witnesses today. It's proceeded very rapidly. I'm sorry to have had to cut the testimony of each person to such a short period of time. But experience would indicate the number of people we had on the witness list we would be here for another hour or two. That's just a way of saying that witnesses have cooperated very well. The crowd has cooperated very well. I appreciate that. And I think if there is nothing further to come before this committee, we will stand adjourned.

Thank you.

[Whereupon, at 4:10 p.m., the hearing adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

IDAHO WILDERNESS

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1983

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
Lewiston, Idaho.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 9 a.m, in Spalding Hall, Lewis-Clark State College, Lewiston, Idaho, Hon. James A. McClure, chairman, presiding.

Present: Senator McClure.

Also present: Tony Bevinetto, professional staff member; and Thomas B. Williams, professional staff member for the minority.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES A. McCLURE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

The CHAIRMAN. May we come to order. Good morning. This is the last of four official hearings of the Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on the U.S. Forest Service wilderness and nonwilderness recommendations in the State of Idaho made pursuant to RARE II and the recommendations to Congress. Testimony will be received on the need for sufficiency and release legislation for these recommendations.

It is my intention upon completion of these hearings to formulate legislation with my colleagues in the Idaho delegation for introduction at a later date.

We are here in the State to begin the legislative process that will decide the general uses of the national forests in Idaho. The purpose is to gather the specific data necessary to make boundary, resource, area, and use decisions. I have not made up my mind about any of the areas and I welcome the opportunity to learn more about them.

As you can see, we have a very long witness list. While we are obviously pleased that so many people have turned out and expressed this interest, I am sure you can appreciate the need to limit the oral testimony. And today we'll limit the oral testimony to 3 minutes. I would ask that you withhold applause and comments at the time other witnesses are testifying as it will cut into their time. Now, it's also obvious that with the limitation on the oral testimony time, full text of prepared statements will be placed in the record in full. And any appended material or additional material will go either in the record or a part of the file—the committee file for use of the staff and other members of the committee in Washington, D.C. The hearing record will remain open at the con-

clusion of this hearing until September 2 for additional comments, additional statements, or additional materials. A copy can be submitted to me in any of my offices in Idaho or the subcommittee office in Washington, D.C.

It's important, if we can, to avoid repetition. And I know that's not very easy to do. But if you hear that the points that you were going to make in you statement have already been made once or several times by preceding witnesses, it might be helpful if you can shift to bring up a different point that has not yet been made on the record. Repetition has some merit and certainly does tell me something. But it doesn't necessarily strengthen the record as much as pointing to some other facet of the discussions.

There will be a printed hearing record of all four hearings which you can obtain if you desire one by filling out a self-addressed sticker. And where is the table?

Mr. BEVINETTO. Right out in the lobby, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The table is in the lobby. The stickers are at that table. A copy will be sent to you when that hearing record is completed. Now, that will be sometime from now. It's not just a matter of a few days or a few weeks because we have to wait until all the materials are in. Following September 2, we organize all that material and then send it to the Government Printing Office where it is not in the highest priority on the printing list. So it takes some time to get it out of the Government Printing Office. So don't get impatient if it's not to you by mid-September. It will be sometime later than that before it will be available.

I hope each of the witnesses who have prepared statements—and I hope all witnesses do have prepared statements as it helps us. It's not required. But it certainly helps us. If you'll hold on to your prepared statements until your panel is called to the witness table. We've organized the witness list by panels. It goes much faster that way. For any of you who have not noticed already, the witness list is posted on the outside of the windows just on either side of the door. I would ask that the witnesses, when their panel is called, come to the witness table up front as promptly as possible and take your seats. And when that panel is completed, if you will clear the area as rapidly as possible so the next panel can come up. The panel that is waiting to take their seats in the front row, if you will, so you can move very rapidly from one panel to the next. Just at 3 minutes we have enough people to last until, well, 7⅓ hours from the time we start with no time for break or no time for the transition from one panel to another. So I hope you understand the necessity for moving as rapidly as we can from one panel to the other.

Mr. Paul Cunningham has been representing Governor Evans at these hearings. I haven't seen him here this morning. But he has been at the other hearings. He did not present testimony. The Governor indicated he wanted to be informed, and he had his representative at each of the hearings.

Pat Barclay is here representing Congressman Larry Craig. Pat, did you have a statement you had desired to make for the Congressman?

Ms. BARCLAY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Norma Dobler? Yes, Norma, would you come forward too. Commissioner Darrell Kerby. Commissioner Jay Nelson.

Senator Steve Symms is represented by Faith Haywood. She also represents me. So she's not permitted to say anything this morning. Pat, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF PAT BARCLAY, DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE FOR CONGRESSMAN LARRY CRAIG

Ms. BARCLAY. My name is Pat Barclay. I'm here on behalf of Congressman Craig to participate in the Idaho wilderness hearings and listen to the citizens of Idaho speak out on the wilderness issue for Idaho.

Idaho now has 3.8 million acres of congressionally designated wilderness—more than any other State except Alaska. Idaho also has the most extensive wilderness system and wild and scenic rivers in the United States, encompassing 501.3 miles, along with two national recreation areas totaling 1,416,000 acres. This speaks very highly of our State's ability to provide a wilderness experience for its citizens.

Wilderness is one part of the whole concept of multiple use of our natural resources. Wilderness is a resource. Tourism is a growing industry in the State. It is approximately the third largest industry in Idaho. However, the visitation to wilderness areas is only 7 percent of the growing tourism industry. The bulk of our tourism industry revolves around access to areas having transportation facilities, housing accommodations, and easy accessibility.

Another resource which needs to be discussed—considered when discussing the issue of wilderness is our children. As parents, we Idahoans strive to insure that our children receive a good education and have equal opportunity to obtain employment. Future jobs for our children must be a consideration as we discuss the disposition of the public lands in Idaho. Will our young have the opportunity to seek employment in our State, or will they have to leave and find jobs elsewhere? Idaho's children are a resource too valuable for Idaho to lose. The future of our children makes the decision about the wise and balanced use of our natural resources one of the most important that will be made.

The process of evaluating the uses to which Idaho's lands may be put has gone on for years. Even before the first roadless area and review evaluation process started in 1970, wise use of Idaho's natural resources was studied and debated. Continuing indecision and confusion can only serve to erode our economic base and waste taxpayers' dollars.

The management of public lands is a question which deserves an answer. Our future as Idahoans hinges on the decision which could be made affecting our public lands. More is at stake than simply protecting or developing an area. Idaho's future is at stake.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Pat.

Norma, welcome.

Senator DOBLER. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF NORMA DOBLER, IDAHO STATE SENATOR

Senator DOBLER. I'm Norma Dobler, State senator from district 5. And I'm speaking today on behalf of myself.

And I'd like to thank you, Senator, for giving the people of our State this opportunity to express our concerns about the disposition of resources which we hold in joint ownership.

When making any type of investment decision, I always draw up a cost-benefit statement setting forth the positives and negatives of each alternative in order to obtain that all-important bottom line which indicates long-term cost benefit. Of course, each area must be analyzed individually. And there will be some variations in results. But general items of paramount importance must be discussed.

First, let's look at the alternative of the multiple-use classification of wilderness in terms of total income to the State's economy as opposed to its costs. Tourism is Idaho's fastest growing industry, competing with the timber industry for second place in economic importance. Last year 4 million visitors generated more than 1 billion in income in the State and employed 25,000 people. Tourism in Idaho is very closely tied to the availability of a wilderness experience. For instance, avid hunters from out of State pay in excess of $2,000 each to hire a guide and spend a week or so in the back country. Backpackers and fishermen spend hundreds of thousands of dollars for equipment and supplies. Any subsidy the taxpayers put out for wilderness use such as items—such items as trail maintenance and fire suppression is minimal. Fish and wildlife management is generally paid for through licenses and use fees.

Wilderness classification offers protection of priceless watersheds. That value for the drainage of the middle fork of the Salmon alone is estimated at $7 million per year and is of equal importance in other areas.

These are truly multiple uses with positive, measureable economic values that allow for perpetual natural renewal of our resources.

Now let's look at the other alternative—opening up thousands of acres to logging. Most of the area under consideration is fair to poor in potential timber productivity, difficult as to access, and highly subject to erosion from roadbuilding. Logging operations would severely damage recreational opportunities and cause great monetary loss to related industries as well as loss of jobs in those industries.

I've seen a recent analysis on the Jersey Jack timber sale in the Nez Perce National Forest, which revealed that it produced a deficit of 4½ million on this sale alone because of the high costs of the road construction. This is, in reality, a public-supported subsidy to the industry.

Timber is rightfully regarded as an important renewable resource. But in some of the areas under consideration, it really is not renewable and must be considered akin to an extractive industry. In many of the areas in question, the growth period is 75 years or even more. Industries dependent upon harvest from these areas must compete with the Pacific coast where the timber resource is renewed in 20 to 25 years and with the Southeast where it is renewed as quickly as 15 years for some varieties. More than one-

third of all the public forest lands in the State are classified as low site. When low-yield sites are brought into production, tax-supported subsidies are required in order to meet the competition.

The taxpayers of Idaho, as well as the rest of the Nation, have grown weary of subsidizing industries. When we subsidize the timber industry, we are depleting a resource that takes many years to renew, if indeed it ever can be renewed. And at the same time we are damaging other industries and preventing them from making a profit.

Senator, I sincerely trust that you will carefully examine a cost-benefit analysis before committing the taxpayers to further subsidizing an industry that does not have immediate need for the product that would be harvested at such great public expense; compute the costs to the taxpayers in terms of road construction, soil erosion, depletion of the watershed, and losses to other industries of importance to the economy; and compare that bottom line to the income that could be derived from harvest of the timber. Such an analysis may signal a green light in some limited areas. But in some places like Kelly Creek, Mallard-Larkin, the Selkirk Crest, and others, the light will undoubtedly indicate stop—or at the very least a big caution.

Of course, the timber industry is important. But so are the other concerned industries. And we must consider the greatest gift for all people.

I would suggest that a wiser solution for supplying the recognized future need for timber would be to concentrate on better management practices in order to increase the yield on the more productive forest lands. If memory serves me right, two-thirds of the productive forest land in Idaho is in small—in private ownership, mostly in small woodlots. And there are—there have been proposals made to help those people. And if you would help them in order to do a better management job and increase their yield, it would then leave—make it possible for use to preserve for posterity these last wilderness treasures. A decision to commit an area to exploitation is irreversible.

Thank you,

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Kerby.

STATEMENT OF DARRELL KERBY, NEZ PERCE COUNTY COMMISSIONER

Mr. KERBY. Senator McClure and staff of the hearing group, my name is Darrell Kerby. I am county commissioner in Nez Perce County. My remarks, however, represent my own thought and not the official stand of the board of county commissioners of Nez Perce County. I'm testifying today as a citizen of Nez Perce County, as a farmer and one who has grown some timber over a period of time. And my testimony is going to be very short and related to the principle of harvesting a crop when it reaches a stage of maturity.

Any crop after it reaches a state of maturity that is not harvested is a waste. I think that there is a limit to the area that we can put in the category of having a mature crop which is deteriorating and not being harvested and not contributing to the economic well-being of our country. This is very simply stated. But I think it is at

the heart of the issue. And I just want to reiterate that I do not feel that we can afford to have too many additional acres that is growing crops and having the mature portion of those crops sitting there rotting in the forest. We simply cannot afford it.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I have no questions.

Thank you all for your testimony.

Has Mr. Jay Nelson arrived?

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. Joe Hinson.

STATEMENT OF JOE HINSON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, IDAHO FOREST INDUSTRY COUNCIL

Mr. HINSON. Thank you, Senator McClure. I'm Joe Hinson, executive director of Idaho Forest Industry Council. And I'd like to speak just almost extemporaneously over the discussion about release language. We've all heard various definitions of hard versus soft, and it's been somewhat confusing.

From the timber industry standpoint, what we would like is language that releases the Forest Service from having to further address roadless area questions. These are the wilderness, the nonwilderness through the planning process. We are in effect making those decisions right now with this legislation. We have done the necessary study through RARE I, RARE II, and this discussion at some point simply has to come to an end. And we are saying that the release language that we seek does represent the end to that particular discussion.

Let me make it clear that we certainly feel that Forest Service planning process ought to consider the other range of appropriate management activities on the national forest, including recreation, wildlife, timber, minerals, and grazing, and that nothing that we propose would preclude the rights of future Congresses to designate wilderness. Obviously that cannot be done. We wouldn't think it would be desirable anyway. If economics change, if public opinions change, if there is new knowledge that supports additional wilderness designations, then certainly future Congresses are free to make those decisions. But in the absence of those decisions, our position is that the Forest Service should consider the wilderness issue closed with the passage of this legislation and proceed with orderly land-management decisions based upon the plan for each national forest. That's what we really need to stabilize our national forest land base as far as the growing—continuous growing and harvesting of timber crops is concerned.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Joe.

Todd Maddock.

STATEMENT OF TODD L. MADDOCK, DIRECTOR, PUBLIC AFFAIRS, POTLATCH CORP.

Mr. MADDOCK. I'm Todd Maddock, regional director of public affairs for Potlatch Corp. I reside here in Lewiston.

I am here today in behalf of the Idaho Forest Industry Council. The council represents 24 member companies making up more than 90 percent of Idaho's forest products industry. We appreciate

the opportunity to appear before you and express our views on possible legislation to both designate wilderness and release nonwilderness areas for multiple use.

You will find attached to my statement the Idaho Forest Industry Council proposal which calls for the addition of 591,628 acres to the Idaho wilderness system. In that proposed legislation, we offer language that will legally release for multiple use the remainder of the roadless areas. This release language does not preclude other areas from being considered for wilderness in the future. But it insures that other nonwilderness uses can proceed without fear of appeal.

It must be remembered that about half of the national forests of Idaho are roadless—over 10 million acres in total. Of that 10 million acres, 3.8 million acres have already been congressionally designated as wilderness giving Idaho the largest wilderness system of any State, except for Alaska. Thus, 38 percent of the roadless areas have already been permanently set aside.

The forest products industry recommends completion of Idaho's wilderness system by selecting from the remaining 6½ million acres those areas having the greatest wilderness value while minimizing the adverse impact on the State's economy. Adding almost 600,000 acres to the State's wilderness system will mean that nearly half of the national forest's roadless areas of the State will become permanent wilderness leaving the remainder to provide continued employment for Idahoans.

The roadless areas of the national forests represent a critical portion of the State's productive timberland. The annual timber growth of the roadless areas equals one-fourth of the State's average annual timber harvest. Unless the U.S. Forest Service is allowed to proceed with planned timber sales within the roadless areas, the present capacity of the forest products industry in Idaho cannot be maintained.

I have attached for the record a recent study prepared by the University of Montana in cooperation with the Intermountain Forest & Range Experiment Station. That study indicates that our industry is second in economic importance only to agriculture accounting for a full 25 percent of the nonagricultural economic base of the State. Our industry is also based upon a renewable resource. Thus, given the opportunity, it can remain a mainstay in Idaho's economy as long as we will allow it to be.

Thank you.

[Attachments to Mr. Maddock's statement follow:]

IDAHO WILDERNESS ACT

Proposed by Idaho Forest Industry Council

4/1/83

To designate certain public lands in the State of Idaho as wilderness, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Idaho Wilderness Act of 1983."

SEC. 2. In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (78 Sta. 890), the following lands, as generally depicted on maps, appropriately referenced, are hereby designated as wilderness, and therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

Selkirk Crest (I-125)	24,276 Acres
Scotchman Peak (I-662)	10,164
Mallard Larkins (I-300)	50,000
Great Burn (I-301)	21,500
Lakes (I-309)	3,971
Needles (E4-451)	92,048
Ten Mile East (E4-061)	32,135
Steel Mountain (L4-BAA)	15,240
So. Boise - Yuba River (I4-553)	87,720
Pioneer Mountain (N4-201)	104,689
Borah Peak (I4-210)	119,675
Lionhead (04-963)	14,440
Worm Creek (I4-179)	15,770
Total	591,628 Acres

SEC. 3. As soon as practicable after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a legal description of each wilderness area designated under section 2 with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives, and each such map and legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: Provided, That a correction of clerical and typographical errors in each such legal description and map may be made. Each such map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 4. Subject to valid existing rights, each wilderness area designated by this Act shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890), except that any reference in the provisions of the Wilderness Act to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 5.(a) The Congress finds that--

(1) the Department of Agricuture has completed

the second roadless area review and evaluation program (RARE II); and

(2) the Congress has made its own review and examination of National Forest System roadless areas in the State of Idaho and of the environmental impacts associated with alternative allocations of such areas.

(b) On the basis of such review, the Congress hereby determines and directs that--

(1) without passing on the question of the legal and factual sufficiency of the RARE II Final Environmental Statement (dated January 1979) with respect to National Forest System lands in States other than Idaho, such statement is hereby determined to be legally and factually sufficient with respect to National Forest System lands in the State of Idaho, and shall not be subject to judicial review with respect to National Forest System lands in the State of Idaho.

(2) National Forest System lands in the State of Idaho not identified by section 2 as additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System, or not heretofore designated by Act of Congress as additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System, shall be managed

for multiple uses other than wilderness, until and unless otherwise directed by an Act of Congress. Such lands shall be deemed for purposes of all current and future land management plans and programs which are required by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 476), as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2949), to have been given adequate consideration as to the suitability of such lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and the Secretary of Agriculture shall not further review or evaluate such lands for the purpose of determining their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, unless otherwise expressly directed by an Act of Congress.

SEC. 7. Congress does not intend that designation of wilderness areas in the State of Idaho lead to the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around any wilderness area. The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within the wilderness shall not, of itself, preclude such activities or uses up to the boundary of the wilderness area.

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IDAHO'S FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY:

A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

1979

Prepared by

Charles E. Keegan III
Timothy P. Jackson
Maxine C. Johnson

Bureau of Business and Economic Research
University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59812

in cooperation with

Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station
U.S.D.A. Forest Service
Ogden, Utah

September 1982

INTRODUCTION

The forest products industry is one of the major components of the economic base in the northern Rocky Mountains. In spite of its importance, reliable information on many aspects of the industry is not readily available.

The Bureau of Business and Economic Research at the University of Montana in cooperation with the U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station in Ogden, Utah, has developed a system to collect, compile, and make available state and county level information on the operation of the forest products industry. The focus of the system, known as the Forest Industries Data Collection System, is on the source and volume of timber used and the products produced from that timber.

The system is based on a census of the primary wood products manufacturers located in a state.[1] The manufacturers provide detailed information for each plant for a given calendar year on:

- production employment
- plant production capacity
- volume of raw material received, by county and ownership
- species of timber received
- volume, type, sales value, and market location of finished products
- utilization and marketing of manufacturing residue
- plant production equipment
- beginning and ending inventory levels for raw materials and finished products

A copy of the questionnaire used to obtain the information is available from the Bureau of Business and Economic Research.

The census has been conducted in the states of Wyoming for the year 1976, Montana (1976 and 1981) and Idaho (1979). The results of the Idaho census are presented in this report.

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[1] Primary wood products manufacturers include firms processing timber into manufactured wood products as well as firms using, as a raw material, wood fiber residue from those manufacturers.

Firms processing virtually all of Idaho's timber harvest cooperated in the census. Estimates were made for the very few nonrespondent firms. Firms in other states were contacted to determine the volume and type of timber they received from Idaho.

Information collected through the Forest Industries Data Collection System is stored at the Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Montana. In addition to this report other information can be made available on request. Individual firm data are, of course, confidential and will not be released.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORT

The Structure of Idaho's Forest Products Industry in 1979

.....There were 242 active primary wood products manufacturers identified and incorporated into the Idaho census. Included were 133 sawmills, 8 plywood and veneer plants, 1 particleboard plant, 1 pulp and paper mill, 26 post plants, 9 utility pole plants, 15 house log plants, 44 cedar products mills, and 5 chipping plants.

.....Idaho mills had total sales of just under $847 million in 1979. The sectors with the highest sales value were sawmills, $514 million; plywood and veneer manufacturers, $87 million; and pulp and paper, particleboard, and related products, $208 million. Cedar products plants and utility pole producers had combined sales of $27 million. House log and post plants had sales of $11 million.

.....Output of manufactured products in 1979 was at high levels in comparison to previous years. Lumber and plywood production was near record levels; the lumber output of 1,932 MMBF, lumber tally was exceeded only once. Plywood and veneer production of 571 million square feet (MMSF) was also exceeded only once by the 603 MMSF produced in 1967.

.....Major markets for lumber and plywood were in the north central states, the far west and the Rocky Mountain states. Cedar products, utility poles, house logs, and posts were marketed primarily in Idaho and other Rocky Mountain states.

.....Mills in Idaho have capacity to process almost 2.1 billion board feet of sawtimber. These mills processed about 1.7 billion board feet in 1979, leaving 400 million board feet in unused processing capacity.

.....Utilization of manufacturing residue has increased markedly in the past decade. Almost 90 percent of the mill residue from sawmills and plywood plants was utilized in 1979. This compares to 1969 when only 63 percent of this material was utilized.

Timber Harvest

.....Idaho timberlands were the main source of timber used by Idaho mills. In 1979 the harvest in Idaho was 1,850 MMBF, Scribner. The majority of this, 1,410 MMBF, was harvested in North Idaho, with 440 MMBF harvested in South Idaho.

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.....Federal lands supplied only 48 percent of the 1979 harvest compared to 1969 when these lands accounted for 63 percent of Idaho's total harvest. Conversely the harvest on private timberlands has increased markedly in the past decade from 547 MMBF in 1969 to over 800 MMBF in 1979.

.....Seventy-seven percent of the harvest was processed by sawmills in 1979; plywood and veneer plants used 13 percent, and other manufacturers used 10 percent.

.....The timber harvest in Clearwater County was the highest in the state, 544 MMBF, with Shoshone County providing 206 MMBF and Benewah, Bonner, Idaho, and Valley counties each contributing in excess of 100 MMBF.

.....Mills in Idaho received 1,820 MMBF of timber with only 99 MMBF supplied by timberlands in other states. Processors in other states received 129 MMBF from Idaho timberlands.

Impact of the Industry on the Idaho Economy

.....The forest industry (wood products and paper) accounted for one-fourth of Idaho's nonfarm economic base in 1979.

.....The industry employed some 19,400 workers in 1979. Their average earnings that year exceeded $19,200, compared to an average of $12,462 for all nonfarm workers in the state.

1979 Versus 1980

.....Production levels, employment, earnings, and harvest levels all dropped markedly from the high levels recorded in 1979. Substantial shifts also occurred in source of timber harvested in 1980 away from national forest lands to industrial private lands.

The. CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.
Larry Osborn.

STATEMENT OF LARRY W. OSBORN, MANAGER, RESOURCES LOGGING, KONKOLVILLE LUMBER CO., INC.

Mr. OSBORN. I'm Larry Osborn, resource manager for Konkolville Lumber Co. in Orofino. I wish to speak on behalf of the lumber company and myself regarding the wilderness legislation.

We feel the RARE I and RARE II should have been brought to conclusion and allowed the Forest Service lands to be managed under the various uses that the Forest Service came up with after the input from all the people involved. This was not the case.

We feel that your hearings, and your direction, and what's needed to resolve this problem are a main concern as a user of Forest Service resources, timber, which account for some 40 to 50 percent of our sawmills' needs has to be addressed. We feel that if this timber is not made available under a multiple use that sawmills such as ours will not be in existence much longer in Idaho. We feel that the 100 and some people directly dependent upon us deserve the right for an economic future in Idaho. We strongly urge release language that will allow those areas not designated as wilderness to be brought back in the Forest Service planning process and to be orderly developed.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Osborn follows:]

PO BOX 1208
OROFINO, IDAHO 83544
(208) 476-4597

August 17, 1983

Idaho Wilderness Hearing
Lewiston, Idaho

Konkolville Lumber Company fully supports the Idaho Forest Industry Council's recomendation in resolving the wilderness/release issue on RARE II lands in Idaho.

As a small independantly owned sawmill in Orofino, we are dependant upon continued supply of natural resources from U. S. Forest Service managed land. Further reduction in timber sale offerings or annual allowable cut in the Clearwater Forest will have serious effects on our ability to compete for National Forest Timber.

The years of study by the Forest Service with the input from all sides in the RARE I and RARE II plans should be sufficient to make the decisions on the future management of the Forest Service lands.

We strongly urge you to support the I.F.I.C. position and request adequate release language in any bill which would allow existing plans to be implemented and continued.

Thank You,

L. W. Osborn

Larry W. Osborn
Manager, Resources & Logging

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Mr. Kevin Boling.

STATEMENT OF KEVIN C. BOLING, POTLATCH CORP.

Mr. BOLING. Mr. Chairman, my name is Kevin Boling. And I am responsible for the purchase of all timber for Potlatch in Idaho.

I would like to get a little specific regarding the Clearwater. The forest covers approximately 1,839,000 acres of which at the present time almost 500,000 acres are set aside for either wilderness, scenic river corridors, research natural areas, recreation sites, cultural and historic sites, and on and on. Our industry recommendation for wilderness additions to the Clearwater would add 57,000 acres to this total for approximately 550,000 acres, almost a third of the entire forest off limits to timber management.

Will this mean the remaining two-thirds of the forest will have the benefit of timber management as one of its uses? No, sir.

As you know, these hearings are partly in response to getting the Forest Service planning process back on track. This planning process has identified almost 600,000 acres where management decisions will be geared toward roadless recreation, roadless fishery management, special watershed management, winter and big game summer range management, et cetera. Even though the cloud of wilderness may be removed on some of the above areas, we remain skeptical given the present appeals process that a dependable timber supply from the Clearwater Forest will come from those areas.

The problem of stall and delay used so expertly by our wilderness advocates through the appeals process in the courts is the primary reason we ask you to develop some kind of language that will allow those areas that have been released to be developed and managed in a reasonable fashion.

Finally, Senator, there's been a lot of reference made to the quality of life for our children. I have three children. And their quality of life depends on the fact that I remain employed. And I'd like to remain employed in the forest products industry in Idaho.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Boling follows:]

Statement of

Kevin C. Boling

Potlatch Corporation

before the

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

United States Senate

August 17, 1983

Mr. Chairman, my name is Kevin Boling. I am responsible for the purchase of all public and private timber for our company.

I would like to begin by thanking you for steering what will or will not be lands designated exclusively to wilderness to a final resolution in Idaho. Contrary to wilderness advocates claims, we do not believe 12 years of study is somehow rushing a final wilderness decision.

These proceedings have been flooded with numbers and statistics ad nauseum but I must use a few to illustrate the problems we face on the Clearwater National Forest.

The Forest covers approximately 1,839,000 acres. Four hundred ninety seven thousand (497,000) acres, 27% of the Forest, will never be managed as timberland. These acres are already set aside for wilderness, scenic river corridors, research natural areas, recreation sites, cultural and historic sites, and administrative sites, or are areas not suitable for growing trees. Our industry recommendation for wilderness additions to the Clearwater would add 57,000 acres to the 497,000 acres already withdrawn for a total acreage off limits to timber management of 554,000 acres, almost one-third of the entire forest.

Will this mean the remaining two-thirds of the Forest will have the benefit of timber management as one of its uses? Absolutely not, should our recommendation be adopted and legislation passed finalizing the wilderness issue in Idaho. Attention will once again be focused on the Forest planning process which has been

shelved pending the outcome of this legislation.

On the Clearwater this process calls for timber management on 540,000 acres, essentially the area that has already been developed. The remaining ~~745,000~~ acres have been identified as areas where management decisions will be geared toward roadless recreation, roadless fishery management, special watershed management, winter and big game summer range management, and visual and recreation river corridors to name a few. Frankly, Senator, even though the cloud of what is and isn't wilderness will be removed, and even though some of the above areas will not preclude timber management if it will enhance the primary objective such as winter range. We remain skeptical given the present appeals process that a dependable timber supply from the Clearwater Forest resulting from the implementation of the Clearwater Forest Plan will be achievable in the very near future.

The problem of stall and delay used so expertly by the wilderness advocates through the appeals process and the courts is the primary reason we ask you to adopt our recommendations for addition to the wilderness system. We also request you include language in your bill which allows the areas released from wilderness consideration to be developed without the burden of having to be managed so they might once again be considered for wilderness. Without this provision, it is not inconceivable the Clearwater Forest Plan and others like it could be appealed or stalled in court battles lasting long enough to preclude any development of "released" roadless areas until once again they could be wilderness candidates. Obviously, if this is allowed to happen you have hardly settled the wilderness question in Idaho.

Finally, Senator, in an earlier hearing reference was made to the quality of life wilderness would provide to babies cradled in their mothers' arms. Congress has already bestowed upon Idaho the largest wilderness system outside of Alaska and our industry recommendation would add 591,000 acres to it. In order to enjoy this treasure we have in Idaho means the quality of life my wife and three children experience is directly tied to my job in the forest products business in Idaho. The key to this job is a stable forestland base from which the Forest Service can grow and industry can harvest trees on an annual basis.

Thank you.

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The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Richard Hitchcock.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD M. HITCHCOCK, GEM STATE LUMBER CO.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. My name is Richard Hitchcock. I own and operate Gem State Lumber Co. Gem States operates a sawmill in Julietta, Idaho, which directly employs 55 people. And our mill is a major employer in Julietta. Our continuing operation depends on a reliable supply timber from the Clearwater National Forest. Currently, about 40 percent of the wood we convert comes from the Clearwater National Forest.

Gem State Lumber strongly supports the IFIC proposal for additions to the wilderness system and the release of nonselected areas for return to the forest-planning process.

Rather than focus on the details of the industry proposal in the Clearwater National Forest, I would like to address one specific issue—road funding. Proponents of huge wilderness withdrawals would like the public to believe that roadless-area development constitutes a taxpayer subsidy and roadbuilding where costs exceed the value of timber harvested, violates congressional intent. Both contentions are pure fiction.

The Forest Service uses two basic road funding methods: (1) purchase credit and (2) congressionally appropriated funds—so called hard money.

Most Forest Service permanent roads are built with purchaser credit. Purchasers build roads to Forest Service specifications in exchange for credit toward the purchase of the timber after paying cash for statutory base rates and regeneration costs. Purchaser credit is compensation for providing the Government with a permanent asset at a cost estimated by the Government. Often actual costs exceed Forest Service estimates. This extra road construction cost is borne by the purchaser. A deficit sale purchased at appraised price has no effective road credits. And the purchaser constructs the road at his own expense. If there's any subsidizing going on, it's the timber purchaser subsidizing the Federal Government's acquisition of an asset.

Hard money roads are paid for with appropriated funds. Applicable statutes and legislative history show the intent of Congress is twofold. First, to create road systems with standards exceeding those needed for immediate timber harvest in order to satisfy environmental, safety, recreational, long-term management, and other needs. Second, to insure that forest do not unduly rely on purchaser credit and, in the process, reduce county government revenue from timber receipts. Congress recognizes that roadbuilding is directly tied to environmental issues and the Federal Government's obligations to county treasuries.

This road funding issue takes on special significance on the Clearwater Forest where less than a third of the forest is roaded.

Prompt resolution of the wilderness issue is the first step toward selection of those areas in the forest that will be roaded and become part of a stable timberland base.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Hitchcock.

I understand Susan Fagan has lost her voice today. She will not testify. We will receive the testimony for the record.

Sherry Crotinger.

Ms. CROTINGER. I'm Sherry Crotinger. And I'm speaking for Janice King who is working and couldn't get off. She'd like to have her testimony—her written testimony—entered into the record.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Her testimony will be made a part of the record.

Mr. Larry Blasing.

STATEMENT OF LARRY BLASING, ACTING EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, INLAND FOREST RESOURCE COUNCIL

Mr. BLASING. Thank you. I'm Larry Blasing. I'm acting exeuctive director for the Inland Forest Resource Council.

There have been a lot of statments over the last three hearings about whether or not the industry is being subsidized by the Government through the timber-sale process. I would like—including statements by Senator Dobler. I would like to attempt to dispel that myth and point out that these statements actually have no foundation. In fact, the appraisal that the timber process that the Forest Service goes through where they advertise timber sales is simply a place to start the bidding. The market value that's established for these timber sales is established after the bidding process takes place.

I would like to just briefly run through the process that the Forest Service goes through. First they determine an estimate of volume and quality of the timber they're going to sell. And then for this they establish an end-product value. After establishing that value, they then subtract the cost for manufacturing, for logging, hauling, and the other operational costs that exist. After that's done, then they make an allowance for profit and risk. And what's remaining is essentially stumpage. And that's a very simplistic example.

After the stumpage is valued, the timber-sale contract requires the purchaser to build roads. And for that they get stumpage credit. Now, a deficit sale is a timber sale where the estimated value of the timber is such that the Forest Service or that the purchaser has estimated that he will get less than 75 percent of the normal profit ratio that he should expect from the sale. The Government gets stumpage. They get minimum stumpage. They get this by law.

As a part of this process in the building of roads and management of this, the timber sales, the Forest Service completes a part of their long-term management program. They have residual values that they gain from building roads. And, in addition, they receive a long-term asset in the form of the roads that are built.

The risk is entirely with the industry. The Forest Service tells us when we bid on these timber sales, look fellows, you're probably going to get less than your normal profit ratio. But if you want to go ahead and build the—bid on these timber sales, feel free to do so. In most cases, timber sales are bid far and above the break-even point to where there's a positive product margin.

So the risk is entirely with the industry. There is no risk to the Government. And if there is the unlikely event that there is any subsidy, it is actually the industry that is subsidizing the Government and not the other way around.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you Mr. Blasing.

Bradley Witt. Mr. Witt is not here.

Mr. Dave Edgerton.

STATEMENT OF DAVID EDGERTON, GENERAL MANAGER, WICKES FORESTS INDUSTRIES

Mr. EDGERTON. My name is Dave Edgerton. I am general manager of Wickes Forest Industries' sawmill at Grangeville.

Since passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964, Congress has established slightly in excess of 3.8 million acres of wilderness in the State of Idaho. All the wilderness areas except the Sawtooth wilderness area are contained partially or totally within Idaho County. The boundaries for the wilderness areas were arrived at after many years of study, hearings such as this and many hours of debate—both on the local and congressional level.

Through this process—particularly as it pertains to the Nez Perce National Forest—many compromises were reached, often to nobody's particular satisfaction. Some parties felt that different or additional acres should have been added to the wilderness system. Others felt that far too many mineral-rich lands and commercial forest lands were included in the wilderness system. Because of, or in spite of, these differing opinions the wilderness boundaries, as we know them, were established. As part of the tradeoff to establishing these boundaries, the remaining acreage on the Nez Perce Forest were essentially released for multiple-use management.

While the timber industry and timber dependent communities were not happy with the results produced by our Congress, we at least naively thought that the land withdrawal issue had been resolved on the Nez Perce Forest and we could not go about planning our activities around the timber to be produced on the remaining acres. Such has not been the case. We have instead had the ninth circuit court tell us all of the last 12 or 13 years of study and meetings and compromise were insufficient, we have had appeals and lawsuits challenging Forest Service activities in the supposedly released roadless areas, and we have had others propose that an additional large block of the forest be set aside in the form of a National Recreation Area.

The basic foundation for Idaho's economy is the bountiful trove of natural resources we find within the State. The State and its people cannot prosper if too much of its resource are withheld from development. The timber industry can neither prosper nor make the necessary investment to stay efficient unless there is assurance of a continuing supply of timber from Federal lands. At Grangeville we have mothballed one facility employing 40 people because of timber supply problems. At Riggins 65 people lost their jobs because uncertainties over timber supply precluded the owners from making the investment to rebuild at that location. Our own mill in Grangeville has been for sale for some time but has not sold—the stumbling block of course is—long-term timber supply.

In summary, we believe that Idaho Country and the communities like Grangeville have already contributed all they an afford to contribute. We ask that no further land withdrawls of any sort be made on the Nez Perce National Forest.

Second, in order to end the confusion we now have regarding timber sales and timber availability, we ask that Congress declare the RARE II EIS legally sufficient and that Congress specifically release the remaining roadless areas on the Nez Perce for multiple use management.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I have a couple of questions. Mr. Boling, you skipped over a portion of the testimony with respect to the release language. It deals with the concerns about what happens if as a matter of fact there is no release and no resolution and we are stalled in court. Hold a mike over, and tell us and tell the audience why it is the industry is concerned about release language.

Mr. BOLLING. Well, the primary reason we're concerned about release language is that because of the numerous appeals that can be legally submitted for the timber sale process of Clearwater or any other forest, they never reach the auction block. And in particular the Clearwater, although this process will allow them to continue with their forest plan. The forest plan may never see the light of day because of this appeals process. And if these lands then are released as a result of this legislation and are not given some benefit of being able to be managed in a reasonable fashion, 8, 9, 10 years down the road it's not inconceivable we will not have a forest plan. And will those lands that have been so-called released by considered for wilderness again? And obviously they have not settled the question.

The CHAIRMAN. So what you seek is some way of making certain that you don't go from where we are today to a second round or a next round——

Mr. BOLLING. Absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN [continuing]. Wilderness study without the opportunity to have some forest unit planning process conclusion in the meantime?

Mr. BOLLING. That's absolutely correct. And that's been the, you know, that's been the problem all along.

The CHAIRMAN. Could anyone at the table, off the top of their head, recite the total mill capacity in the State of Idaho?

Mr. HINSON. It's just over 2 billion feet. It perhaps has dropped a bit over the past couple of years. But it's probably right at the 2 billion feet level and in normal years' production is just under 2 billion feet.

The CHAIRMAN. I noticed, Mr. Maddock, in your statement you indicated in 1979 the harvest was 1.850.

Mr. MADDOCK. Yes; Senator McClure, I'm Todd Maddock with Potlatch Corp. The average annual harvest on log scale for the last 10 years has been 1.6 billion board feet. That's varied from near 2 billion down to a low of maybe 1.2.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we get timber from a variety of sources, Federal lands, State lands, tribal lands, and private land holdings. Mrs. Dobler indicated earlier we should use more intensive man-

agement, and that we should also shift to small woodlots. I noticed in your statement, Mr. Maddock, that you indicated that the supply coming from private timberlands has increased from 547 million board feet in 1969 to over 800 million board feet in 1979. I assume that the private timberlands means all non-Federal and non-State; is that correct?

Mr. MADDOCK. Yes; it does.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of that increase—well, maybe I should ask it the other way around. What proportion of the private timberlands is in small woodlots?

Mr. MADDOCK. That figure—I don't have that information. Perhaps one of the other panel members might recall that number.

Mr. HINSON. It's about half.

The CHAIRMAN. About half?

Mr. HINSON. Right.

The CHAIRMAN. In that period that was identified from 1969 to 1979, that decade, did the proportion of timber coming from small woodlots increase proportionately to that of other types of lands?

Mr. HINSON. I don't have the exact figures, Senator McClure. I'd be happy to furnish those for the record. But my guess is that they did; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Thank you all very much. I have no further questions.

Dennis Baird.

STATEMENT OF DENNIS BAIRD

Mr. BAIRD. Senator McClure, besides the normal multiple-use benefits of wilderness, there are other good things that come from it. Outfitter jobs and recreation jobs are the fastest growing segment of industry in Idaho.

Wilderness offers some sense of permanence, some feelings you can come back to the same place you've been visiting for years and still find it the same.

It permits endless waste of taxpayer money on single-use timber-haul roads, roads like those in Toboggan Creek, planned for Minnesaka Creek, plan in the head of Fish and Hungry Creeks on the Lochsa, and in the Lochsa breaks of Elk Summit.

Those kinds of roads are bad business. The road industry would never build if they had to spend their own money doing so.

Wilderness designation recognizes the low level of current knowledge about our public lands and leaves most of all possible options open. It can be reversed whereas roadbuilding cannot.

Wilderness also accomodates most fully one of the finest of all of American dreams. And that is that our children might be smarter and even wiser than we are and leaves for them some of the pleasures of decisionmaking.

Wilderness is a good and beneficial thing in Idaho and so is the timber industry. And there's no doubt that we need to sustain that industry in our State.

For our part as far as Idaho Environmental Council, I certainly can place our fullest cooperation of the Clearwater National Forest to maintaining historical timber-harvest levels. That means making whatever compromises are needed to do that. That's 170 or

180 million board feet. Doing so won't be easy. If your goal is to—and I think it ought to be—to maximize these wilderness decisions on the Clearwater and still keep timber-harvest levels up, we'll need to do it very carefully and take some time to do so.

The only numbers in timber supply that are worth much to the Clearwater come from the for plan run for the Clearwater forest plan. There is virtually no specific day of that forest. And it's not possible very easily to say that Mallard-Larkins' designation as wilderness means this many jobs for this industry and that many fewer for another. The for plan numbers for the Clearwater Forest purports to show that historical timber levels—timber-harvest levels could be exceeded on the existing roaded land base. No one believes that. Industry does not. And certainly the conservation groups don't. There are some possible solutions. One of them is to access and try to find perhaps the best 200,000 roadless acres on that forest looking for the best timber sites, use the $40 million which the Clearwater National Forest had planned on for building roads everywhere in the forest to reach those 200,000 acres and perhaps as Senator Dobler suggested, use some of that vast sea of Federal money that seems to be around to better manage the existing high-quality sites on the Clearwater National Forest. That would be fewer road engineers and fewer roads. It would be many jobs of a labor-intensive sort.

This kind of approach to management of the Clearwater Forest is not currently being studied by the forest and will not be unless you make it do so. They don't think that way. They plan the extensive development of the forest rather than intensive.

It would also mean that places like Kelly and Cayuse Creeks could be left as they are now and no road be built to the high areas of Elk Summit.

I urge that thinking and compromise on you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. The attachment to your statement will also be made a part of the record.

Mr. BAIRD. Thank you, Senator.

[The attachment follows:]

Idaho Environmental Council

P.O. Box 1708

Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

LEWISTON, IDAHO 17 AUGUST 1983

TESTIMONY OF DENNIS BAIRD, A DIRECTOR OF THE IDAHO ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL ON A STATE-WIDE IDAHO WILDERNESS BILL BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY OF THE U.S. SENATE

I am Dennis Baird, owner of a small business in Moscow, Idaho and a Director of the Idaho Environmental Council (IEC). IEC is a state-wide organization which was established about 15 years ago to promote sound use and good conservation practices on the public lands within the state of Idaho. We have a long record of support for wise economic use of these lands and are firm supporters of the multiple-use concept. Our members use the public lands for hunting, fishing, hiking, and for scientific use.

Due to the wholly unrealistic time frame set for these hearings, we will not present today any detailed boundary recommendations. We will do so in October, along with other Idaho conservation groups, and trust that the Committee will have the decency to not mark up any legislation until those recommendations become available. There is absolutely no crisis of any kind that dictates more haste, and the hurry already seen in the hearing process itself has already done injustice to the cause of sound, economic land allocation.

The bulk of our testimony will concern the Clearwater National Forest, approximately 70% of which is roadless and subject to allocation by this current legislative process. However, some brief testimony on the subject of the Nezperce National Forest is in order.

NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST

The Central Idaho Wilderness Act, for the most part, settled the allocation of roadless lands on the Nezperce National Forest. With the exception of roadless lands within the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area (Klopton Creek and Corral Creek), lands contiguous to the River of No Return Wilderness Area were returned to the normal forest planning process. In the first round of such plans (the Nezperce Plan has now been delayed by Reagan Administration bumbling for two more years), allocation to Wilderness is not at issue. However, no statute has allocated roadless lands on the Nezperce to any particular level of timber development. Congress clearly intended that the normal forest planning process should apply to such lands. Indeed, the author of this legislation, Sen. Frank Church, made the point explicitly clear at the House hearing on the legislation.

Since passage of this act, it has become clear that the pace of timber welfare on the Nezperce Forest is increasing, and that the Forest was willing to make large and quite uneconomic investements of taxpayer money in single-use timber haul roads entering quite marginal (for timber, anyway) roadless lands on the Forest. It was also doing so well in advance of completion of a Forest Plan that would have indicated clearly how uneconomic and thus illegal such investments were. For that reason, IEC joined with concerned land-owners and other groups to litigate against such foolish and unwise misinvestements of scarce taxpayer dollars. We were and are dismayed at the hostility to this litigation shown by many in our Congressional delegation. Sound studies by foresters have shown that these road investments, notably in Jersey-Jack and now along the Whitewater Road, will cost the taxpayers millions more than is returned to the Treasury. Since our entire Congressional delegation always says that it is opposed to welfare and other waste of taxpayer money, their hostility to this particular attempt to halt the porkbarrel waste of excess timber welfare came as a real surprise to IEC.

But litigation, even that as fine as the present one, can only hope to halt the occasional economic lunacy of the Forest Service and its welfare clients. For that reason, IEC has decided to support the fine National Recreation Area legislation for Jersey-Jack and Bargamin drafted by the Salmon River Breaks Protective Association. This excellent

bit of legislation will create no wilderness or wild rivers. It has no effect at all on private land except to prevent unwise taxpayer expenditures that would harm private holdings. It will have no effect at all on truly economic timber sales, but would eliminate those sales that are shown to be uneconomic. It would promote what is clearly the best use of much of the land covered by the bill, recreation. It would cost the taxpayers very little compared to current plans of the Forest Service, and would produce a real return to the Treasury. In short, this NRA proposal represents simply GOOD BUSINESS, something that our entire Congressional delegation claims that it understands and promotes. It also signals an end to the era of unlimited timber welfare on the Nezperce National Forest. It would not end timber welfare, but simply let the poor taxpayers of the nation know where the end of timber welfare may lie. IEC strongly supports this NRA legislation. The area in question was NOT covered by earlier agreements concerning the Gospel-Hump roadless area. Those agreements, which IEC has kept religiously, dealt only with lands to the west of the Mackay Bar Road. This NRA proposal covers lands east of this same road.

TIMBER SUPPLY ON THE CLEARWATER NATIONAL FOREST

Several factors ought to be considered in allocating roadless lands on the Clearwater National Forest, not the least among them being the ultimate timber supply available for mills using Clearwater timber. Historical harvest levels on the Forest are in the 160-180 million board feet per year range. This timber output has been supplemented by timber harvested from several hundred thousand acres of much better quality (i.e., higher site index) private land, located to the west of the main portion of the Clearwater National Forest.

For its part, IEC does not propose any lowering of historical harvest levels on the Clearwater, and in fact is more than prepared to make whatever land allocation compromises are necessary to insure that such historical timber harvest levels are maintained. We will strongly oppose, however, any effort to substantially raise such harvest levels, for whatever the reason. Existing levels are, in our opinion, the biological maximum that can be sustained on the Forest and still maintain normal multiple use standards. They are also the maximum that can be sustained in light of our goal for sound economic use of the land base of the Clearwater. If industry, on its own substantial private holdings near the Clearwater, has been genuinely practicing sustained yield forestry, if it has not been practicing cut-and-run timber harvest, then a timber output from the Clearwater Forest that continues historical levels ought to sustain current employment levels in the timber industry, except of course for those lost through automation and high interest rates caused by a $200 billion dollar federal deficit. However, if industry has in fact been overcutting its own lands, then there is no doubt in our minds that there will be a timber industry-caused falldown in both harvest levels and employment. IEC for its part does not know if private, corporate landowners in the Clearwater National Forest area have indeed been practicing sustained yield forestry on their own lands.

The question then becomes one of asking just how much of the Forest's land base is needed to sustain these historical harvest levels, and in particular, how much of the roadless resource is needed. It should also be continually kept in mind that the roadless areas of the Clearwater are still roadless for the most part because they are the least stocked and/or least productive areas of the Forest. Important laws of diminishing returns apply to most of the roadless areas.

However, determining the contribution of each roadless area to the ultimate timber base of the Clearwater is a nearly impossible task in the total absence of detailed, site-specific data for timber values (or for any other values, for that matter). Faintly reliable data is available forest-wide, and was used to produce FORPLAN runs for use in the draft Clearwater Forest Plan. These FORPLAN timber outputs, which are the only data available, do not inspire great confidence in any of the groups concerned about the Clearwater. They are, however, the best data available. These FORPLAN runs indicate that only a small portion of the existing roadless resource on the Clearwater are needed for timber management if the goal of the Forest were to maintain historical harvest levels. The alternative outputs shown on the next page display harvest levels in more detail. These FORPLAN runs do not indicate just which

roadless tracts will need to be allocated to timber harvest. Logically, they would be those of a high site index and probably those nearest to existing mills. Clearly they would not be poor or remote sites on the Forest, a logic that would exclude all of the Kelly Creek system including Cayuse Creek from any form of timber allocation. In addition, the outputs below assume a large budget being made available for extensive management of a large area of land. The Clearwater National Forest, which assumes that perhaps as much as $40 million in added taxpayer road money will reach it in the next decade, has never studied or considered the effect of an additional $40 million for intensive management of the Forest's better sites (roadless or not). Such tradeoff studies have been completed for several other national forests with mixed, but always interesting results. With all these vagaries in mind, below is the draft Clearwater Forest Plan output chart:

CLEARWATER FOREST PLAN OUTPUTS AND COSTS

ALTERNATIVE	SUSTAINED TIMBER YIELD	ROADLESS LAND TO BE DEVELOPED	BUDGET
B (max timber)	523 MMBF	763,000acres	$20 million/ year
C (high timber & elk)	449 MMBF	530,000	20.3 million
F (high amenity)	222 MMBF	none	11.7 million
G (preferred)	383 MMBF	445,000	16.4 million
CURRENT	170 MMBF	?	$12 million

data from USFS

Alternative "F" in this plan is not supported by any conservation group, nor does anyone assume that all of the existing roadless land needs to be left that way. What the Congress ought to ask is this: what will happen on the Clearwater if perhaps 200,000 acres of the very best (i.e., highest site index) land were to be developed for timber? In addition, what would happen if the $40 million planned for new roads were used for other purposes on the Forest? Without answers to these two questions, the debate over ultimate timber supplies on the Clearwater is simply a waste of time.

PROBLEMS WITH NUMBERS ON THE CLEARWATER FOREST

In its research prior to this hearing, the conservation community in Idaho sought from the Clearwater National Forest site-specific timber, recreation, wildlife, and fishery data for each of the major roadless areas. Such data, despite a major USFS investment (at least in seeking out timber data) is simply unavailable. Despite this lack of data, the press has carried reports stating that, to give one example, some 349 jobs will be "lost" if the Mallard-Larkins roadless area were all to become wilderness. The Committee must inform itself quickly of the absolute unreliability of such numbers. They are based on no sound data whatsoever and must be considered to be in the realm of fiction. This sense problem of site-specificity surfaced in the one serious, scholarly study of timber economics ever done on the Clearwater National Forest, that by Gloria Helfand, a portion of which appears as an appendix to this testimony. Her study, done with full USFS cooperation, covered the controversial Bighorn-Weitas Roadless area of 237,000 acres. Her conclusions on data appear on page 14 of her important study:

> It should be noted that almost all the data cited here apply to the Clearwater National Forest as a whole, not specifically to the Bighorn-Weitas. Virtually no site-specific information exists on the Bighorn-Weitas, in spite of the RARE II effort and the current forest planning process. For instance, no precise estimation appears to exist of the number of acres in the area in different soil productivity classes, or of the number of miles of roads needed for timber management in the area, or even of the volumes of existing timber in different age and species categories. Because of these limitations, most of the results of this analysis apply in general to the Clearwater National Forest. To the extent that the general forest data are further categorized - for instance, some roadbuilding information is given for each ranger district - those categories are continued in this analysis. Although the lack of applicable information makes a specific "Bighorn-Weitas" analysis almost impossible, this analysis can nevertheless provide useful information for the planning process involving the Bighorn-Weitas.

It is thus clear from Dr. Helfand's experience, as well as from that of recent weeks in adjacent roadless lands near Mallard Peak, that playing the timber output numbers game on the Clearwater National Forest is risky and perhaps foolish business. Forest-wide, some good guesses can and must be made to insure no reduction in timber outputs from the Forest over the long run. That is why the numbers from the Forest Plan alternative computer runs are of some value. But in the long run, a close look at the natural values of each roadless area, based on its own merit, would be more valuable to the nation.

KEY CLEARWATER AREAS

The two sheets attached to this testimony after Dr. Helfand's study summarize the current position of IEC regarding the values and potential uses of many of the roadless areas on the Clearwater. Several roadless areas are not mentioned, and if deemed appropriate by a legal Clearwater Forest Plan, could certainly be developed for timber and other uses needing roads. As noted, there is ample room for careful compromise in the Elk Summit roadless area, which is already well-served by good roads and where a fairly clear demarcation can be made between lands suited for timber development and those unsuited. Our Elk Summit proposal represents just such a compromise. Detailed maps of Elk Summit, plus maps of our other proposals on the Clearwater, will be presented in September.

Dr. Helfand's study is especially useful for its conclusions about the wisdom of long-term timber development on the Clearwater. Her fears about timber mining on the Forest, which is illegal, are quite correct. The massive burden of both road construction, and especially, of road maintainence, is something to be visited on our children with caution and concern. A one shot, timber mining operation in Bighorn-Weitas might pay, but is that the course that Congress truly intends we should follow?

CONCLUSIONS

There is presently no crisis of timber supply on the Clearwater National Forest. Sold but uncut backlogs are at all-time highs, and present high interest rates will preclude the return to harvest levels of recent peaks for many years. There is, however, a crisis on the Clearwater regarding lack of data. Virtually nothing is known about the timber supply or prognosis in certain key drainages and roadless areas. Little is known about current recreational, let alone about future demands. No poll of the general public has ever been taken to see how the owners of the Clearwater want it managed. Nothing is known of the needs of endangered species on the Forest, and the risks and full costs of road building in places like Cayuse Creek are little understood. There have not been ten or fifteen years of studies done on this forest. Instead, there have been ten years of unscholarly, quick-and-dirty one year studies, which all add up to nothing.

Despite this sea of ignorance, which ought to lead to caution and humility in all those seeking immediate, final solutions to land allocation on the Clearwater, there is an unholy rush on to decide everything now. What a sad, ugly word--now. It reeks of greed, of short-sightedness, of arrogance, and of contempt for the future of our children and their children. Our society has historically been one of optimism, of trust that those coming after us would have more knowledge and perhaps even more wisdom than we in the present. Leaving at least a few options open for them, assuming their wisdom and perhaps even in the hope of giving them the immense pleasure of making a decision or two, may be the greatest gift that we can leave our children. In Idaho, roads are just about forever seen. Generations will be needed to undo any development decisions that we may unwisely make now. Allocation to Wilderness is, on the other hand, wholly reversible, and is money in the bank in the fullest sense. If future wisdom and society's needs demand roads everywhere, then on all the land that we presently chose to leave unroaded, that option would remain open. The same is not true for decisions to develop everything now.

Nothing could be better done in these hearings than to put aside current greed and leave to our children a wonderful gift of options left open, of roads not taken, of wilderness left wild.

TIMBER ECONOMICS

AND OTHER RESOURCE VALUES:

THE BIGHORN-WEITAS ROADLESS AREA, IDAHO

by

Gloria E. Helfand

Economic Policy Department

The Wilderness Society

Washington, D.C.

May, 1983

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CONCLUSIONS

Until recent years, benefit-cost factors did not play a major role in national forest management. However, with passage of such laws as the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 and the National Forest Management Act of 1976, the Forest Service received stronger direction to analyze the monetary costs and benefits of its timber management activities.[49] Because this direction is only slowly being incorporated into national forest planning, its effects on national forest timber harvests and on other resource-management decisions can only be surmised. This chapter will draw conclusions from the results of the preceding chapter and discuss some of the implications they suggest.

First, it should be repeated that this analysis is only a partial one. It does not take into consideration the benefits and costs to nontimber factors of the activities surrounding timber development; rather, it assumes that such forest uses as fish and wildlife habitat, recreation, and water quality will be adversely affected by timber development, so that timber development must have a positive present net value even to be considered a potentially optimal use. This assumption leads to the conclusion that, if uncertainty exists over whether or not to harvest, the "no harvest" option should be chosen. This analysis does not undertake the next crucial step in a complete economic analysis - evaluating the losses to nontimber uses and comparing them to timber values - but it seeks to provide preliminary information useful in making the necessary tradeoffs.

As already stated, the analysis reveals that, for roadless areas in the Pierce and Kelly Creek Ranger Districts of the Clearwater National Forest (the districts which include the Bighorn-Weitas), the harvest of existing stands generally has a positive present net value per acre, while management and harvest of regenerated stands has a negative present net value. One of the first conclusions to be drawn from these results is that road construction costs do not appear to be insurmountable: indeed, existing stands of timber are almost invariably valuable enough to dwarf roads costs in comparison. Instead, site preparation and reforestation costs, which occur at the beginning of a timber rotation, are generally high enough that timber receipts in eighty years cannot recover them, though they are generally recovered by receipts from an existing-stand harvest. If a less expensive form of regeneration can be applied - for instance, if natural regeneration can be expected to be successful - then timber management on regenerated stands may not be an unprofitable venture. Whether alternative reforestation methods are physically and economically feasible is beyond the scope of this analysis.

If the 120 percent increase in timber harvests assigned to the Clearwater National Forest by 2030 is taken as given, the Forest Service has two choices for meeting the goal: increasing intensity of management, and increasing the land base under management. In general, the results of this analysis suggest

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49 See, for example, Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act, Sections 6(g)(2)(A), 6(k), and 6(i).

that, as much as possible, intensive timber management should be emphasized on high productivity sites on nonbreaklands before harvests are attempted on lower productivity sites or on breaklands. Indeed, with 700,000 acres of high productivity land and some use of intensive management, the Clearwater National Forest could perhaps meet its 2020 timber goal of 355 million board feet per year from high productivity lands alone.[50] Though this choice of management procedure may be undesirable because of the location of the different land productivity classes and because of multiple-use goals, this option, probably the most cost-efficient way of meeting the timber target, should serve as a basis of comparison with other harvest plans.

In the meantime, even though immediate harvest of most existing sawtimber stands is financially feasible at the 4 percent discount rate preferred by the Forest Service, there appears to be financial advantage to delaying harvests into the twenty-first century, due to an expectation of increasing timber prices. This result may suggest a compromise plan for management of the Bighorn-Weitas. If harvests are delayed, then the benefits from present wildlife use of the area can continue for the next twenty or more years. Additionally, this period can be used for gathering more information about the resources of the Bighorn-Weitas, its productivity for timber, and the trade-offs between timber and wildlife. The longer timber harvests are delayed, the more will be known about the future demand for timber and about the relative desires of affected citizens for timber versus wildlife resources. Against this compromise, if timber price increases are not as large as expected, then present net values may be reduced by delaying harvests. Still, there is generally a positive value to maintaining options for the future when an irreversible decision - such as roading a roadless area - is being contemplated.

Delaying harvests may also be important because of the lack of data on existing stands. Although existing stands of timber generally appear profitable to harvest in the Clearwater National Forest, not enough information exists on timber stands in the Bighorn-Weitas itself to know whether there is much timber currently there. Because reforesting and managing a treeless area for future timber production is generally not economic, the Forest Service will only recover costs if it is assured that existing stands can bear the costs of present and future harvests. Because of the uncertainty regarding existing timber volumes in the Bighorn-Weitas, the Forest Service may wish to delay harvest until more is known about those volumes.

The contrast of results between existing stands and regenerated stands raises a major policy decision for the Forest Service: whether a continuous "sustained yield" of timber is simply a biological concept, or whether it also

[50] According to Forest Service yield tables, after 80 years, mean annual increment on high productivity land ranges from 400 board feet per acre (no thinning) to 620 board feet per acre (two commercial thins). With no thinning at all, the 700,000 acres can produce 308 million board feet per year; with all the land intensively managed, it can produce 434 million board feet.

encompasses financial factors. Once the existing stands of timber are harvested in the Bighorn-Weitas, the regenerated stands may be biologically renewable, but their negative present net values indicate that they are not economically renewable. This situation, probably not an uncommon one in the Rocky Mountains, results in the phenomenon sometimes referred to as "timber mining." Given the Forest Service requirements that stands are generally to be reforested after harvest, and that timber harvests are generally required to stay constant or increase, but not decrease, over time, the Forest Service must manage these lands for timber into the future if the existing stand is harvested. However, beyond the existing stand, the Forest Service may be setting itself up for continuing financial losses. In general, the profits from existing stand harvests are large enough to make up for the losses on the first round of regenerated stands. Thus, if the receipts from existing stand harvests are set aside specifically for continued timber management activities, then at least the first round of future stands can be managed from the net receipts. However, since receipts from timber sales currently go directly into the U.S. Treasury, not to a fund for future timber sales, timber mining will become more apparent in future Forest Service budgets, as costs increase more quickly than do receipts.

Thus, the results do not lead absolutely to the conclusion that the Bighorn-Weitas should not be managed for timber; indeed, because of the lack of site-specific information about the area, the results could not lead to that conclusion. Neither do the results lead absolutely to the conclusion that the Bighorn-Weitas should be managed for timber; they could not lead there again because of the lack of site-specific data, as well as because of the lack of analysis of nontimber values. Instead, some alternatives appear whose feasibility should be evaluated by the Forest Service. First, regarding the Bighorn-Weitas specifically, the Forest Service may wish to delay entry into the area, in order to take advantage of expected price increases, to increase knowledge about the resources in the area, and to continue the current benefits from fish and wildlife in this unroaded area. Secondly, regarding the forest as a whole, the Forest Service should consider increasing timber management activities on high productivity lands and decreasing - or ceasing - timber management on medium and low productivity lands. This policy would increase the net value of timber management on the forest while reducing the number of acres needed to meet timber targets. Both these alternatives are economically justifiable, and both have the potential of reducing, at least temporarily, the conflict in the forest between timber production and wildlife habitat.

Because of rapid harvesting on currently roaded areas in the Clearwater National Forest, though, the Forest Service claims that it needs to enter now-roadless areas over the next few years in order to maintain current harvest levels.[51] While more intensive management of high productivity stands provides a possible long-term alternative, in the near term - the next few decades - the Forest Service may face an immediate decline in harvests, in violation of its sustained-yield mandate, if its access to roadless areas is

[51] AMS, op. cit., p. 35.

limited. However, this apparent overcutting on roaded stands does not necessarily justify continuing the practice on now-roadless stands. If there is a reasonable likelihood that nontimber values in at least some of the roadless areas outweigh the timber values there, at least in the next few decades, then it is economically inefficient for the Forest Service to rely on timber harvests from those areas for those years. The sustained yield concept applies to all renewable forest resources, not just timber;[52] application of the rule to timber alone, without taking into account the sustainability of other forest resources, may not provide the optimal mix of goods and services on the forest.

Although it is possible that delaying timber harvests may reduce near-term supplies of timber, it is not necessarily true that this reduction in timber supplies will lead to a loss of otherwise-available jobs. Timber supply is not the only determinant of timber industry employment, as the recent recession has demonstrated. Timber industry employment depends on timber demand, which is influenced by the housing market and overall economic conditions, and on improvements in technology, which reduce the number of people necessary to produce timber,[53] as well as on supplies. While timber supplies undoubtedly must exist in order for timber industry jobs to exist, it is likely that timber industry job numbers will fluctuate for reasons unrelated to supplies. Thus, a downfall in timber harvests is unlikely to be the sole reason for loss of some local jobs. Indeed, it is possible that jobs in other sectors, such as those dependent on hunting or other forms of recreation, may increase with a decline in timber harvests. While the fate of timber industry employees should not be ignored in development of Forest Service harvest plans, the Forest Service should first evaluate whether timber harvest plans intended to protect job opportunities can indeed do so.

In conclusion, economic analysis suggests that immediate timber harvesting is unlikely to be the best use of the Bighorn-Weites Roadless Area. A delay of harvest of the existing stand increases the present value of its timber, allows more time for a site-specific evaluation of the timber and other resources in the area, and allows for continued protection of wildlife and other nontimber values in the area. Additionally, if greater emphasis is placed on timber management of high productivity stands throughout the Clearwater, then low and medium productivity sites can be set aside for other uses with an increase in economic value. The Forest Service should examine these alternatives for timber management as it develops its plans for the Clearwater National Forest.

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52 Multiple Use, Sustained Yield Act of 1960, Section 4(b).

53 Gloria E. Helfand and Peter M. Emerson, "Timber Supply, Community Stability and the Wilderness Scapegoat," Western Wildlands 8:4 (Winter 1983), pp. 16-19.

SOME KEY AREAS ON THE CLEARWATER NATIONAL FOREST

Nearly 70% of the 1.8 million acre Clearwater N.F. is roadless and undeveloped. Of that total about 269,000 acres lie within the existing Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. During RARE II, the Forest Service recommended another 190,000 acres for Wilderness, although they have since tried to reduce this recommendation. Large portions of the Clearwater are burned over and presently do not (some may never) support stands of commercial timber. Because of the size and immense value of its roadless land, the Clearwater is clearly the great prize in all of Idaho in the coming battle.

FISH AND HUNGERY CREEKS

This burned over area of about 40,000 acres is about 25 miles up the Lochsa from Lowell, just to the north off US 12. It has a fine, well-kept trail and offers excellent fishing plus year round access by paved road. It is the best remaining steelhead habitat on the whole Clearwater Forest and over 300 elk winter here. Until recently, the USFS had pledged to build no roads here, but has now abandoned that written promise and plans a 10 million board foot (MMBF) timber sale here. Due to the general lack of trees, the taxpayers, not the loggers, will have to build almost all of the new timber haul roads.

Industry Proposal: no acres
USFS Proposal: log it

ELK SUMMIT

This area of low altitude timberland and high altitude bogs and meadows is located south of the Powell Ranger Station. It is the pie-shaped piece missing from the adjacent Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. Until 1963, it had been managed for nearly 30 years as part of the old Selway Primitive Area. Since 1963, conservation groups have successfully fought off plans to build new roads and sell timber in the high country. The one new road that was built, the Savage Ridge Road, slumped, costing the taxpayers over $2 million to date, with no end of expenses in sight. The only approved low altitude sale, 1 mile from the Ranger Station on lower Walton Creek, has just been so badly botched that Powell District staff apologize to visitors to the area even before they have seen the mess.

Protection as Wilderness of at least the high, boggy portion of Elk Summit is vital if the area's key resource, White Sand Cr. is to be maintained unimpaired. White Sand is one of two rivers that form the Lochsa. It provide high quality and stunningly beautiful habitat for 32% of the potential chinook salmon habitat on the Clearwater.

In addition, White Sand provides 18% of the potential steelhead trout habitat of the Clearwater and its resident fishery is a great treasure to fishermen. Once lost, it could not be replaced anywhere in the Lochsa system. And it will be lost, as the Powell District now plans over 8 timber sales in the drainage in the immediate future, plus over 100 miles of new roads, mostly to be built by the taxpayers (as usual), the timber will not even begin to pay for the cost of these new single use log hauling roads). Total investment by the taxpayers at Elk Summit in new timber roads could end up in excess of $5 million. Two outfitter businesses could be destroyed.

Elk Summit also has the only known moose *herds* in Idaho. No study has yet been completed to demonstrate habitat needs for this large and growing population, but the forthcoming Clearwater Forest Plan proposes logging this high, frost-churned country anyway, supposedly to benefit the moose.

The old CCC road to Hoodoo Lake offers visitors one of Idaho's finest mountain drives, as does the other road leading to Ton Beal Park and Walton Lakes overlook. Under a USFS plan, this latter road would also become the start of a new cliffside road (solely for timber harvest and built by tax dollars) leading high along the Lochsa to above Warm Springs Cr and Jerry Johnson Hot Spring.

Industry Proposal: zero acres for Wilderness
USFS: log about 80% of it
Conservation Groups: Wilderness for the high, wet part and the Lochsa and White Sand Breaks

MOOSE MOUNTAIN

This striking rock pile, devoid of trees, lies north of Kelly Cr and west of the USFS expressway leading over Deception Saddle. A sea of unregenerated clearcuts border it to the north. Though small, it is ruggedly beautiful and truly wild.

Industry Proposal: zero acres
USFS: 18,373 acres of Wilderness
Conservation groups: same as USFS

MALLARD-LARKINS

This lovely roadless ridge, the divide between the North Fork Clearwater and the St. Joe Rivers, is without doubt the true wilderness gem of the Clearwater and Panhandle National Forests (about 40% of the proposed Wilderness is on the Panhandle N.F.). It is also the roadless area on the Clearwater that is in the deepest trouble.

From Orofino and Headquarters, Mallard-Larkins can be reached at either end. A good road leading up from Aquarius takes visitors to the Smith Ridge Trailhead, where a well-kept trail leads onto Goat Ridge and into the heart of the existing Pioneer Area. To the west are two absolutely vital additions: the canyons of Minnesaka Cr. and the Little North Fork, with Buzzard Roost and Foehl Cr. visible. Addition of some land west of the Little North Fork is crucial if an ecologically sound Wilderness boundary is to be drawn, and Minnesaka is the last undisturbed refuge for elk on the west end.

On the east edge is Five Lakes Butte, reached from Cedars over the poor Fly Hill Road. Between them is Collins Creek, where railroad checkerboard lands exist and where industry wants to see the wilderness cut right in two. Several poorly logged valleys attest to logging problems in this heart of the proposed wilderness.

In the SE corner, and easily reached by a good trail from the road over Mush Saddle (at the trailhead you can also view an immense clearcut) are the Elizabeth Lakes. Currently, the Forest Service plans to leave uncut a very tiny little circle around these high and quite lovely lakes, even cutting toward them from the east, up the cliffs of the Black Canyon.

Mallard-Larkins has dozens of lakes, good trails, goats, cedar groves and excellent hunting and fishing. It is also in very deep trouble and badly needs friends.

Industry Proposal: 50,000 acres total in two units (only 30,000 acres on the Clearwater, the rest on the Panhandle)
USFS Proposal: 146,192 acres (of which 67,000 is on the Clearwater); the USFS has also tried to reduce even this quite modest proposal on its south edge.
Conservation Groups: still uncertain. Your help on boundaries needed. Will certainly be larger than the USFS proposal, especially on the west and SE edges.

GREAT BURN/ CAYUSE CREEK

This great roadless tract of 200,000 acres (plus more in Montana) sits astride the Bitterroot Divide and runs west to Cayuse Creek and the headwaters of Kelly Creek. It includes dozens of lake (Hoodoo, Fish, Steep, Straight, etc) and the watershed that makes Kelly Creek a world-class fishing stream. Even though large fires have made 2/3 of it devoid of timber, subsidized logging threatens parts of it such as Toboggan Creek. It can be reached in the summer by roads leading to Cayuse Landing Field, Toboggan Ridge, and Blacklead Mountain. This roadless area is also rich in trails.

The valuable catch-and-release cutthroat fishery here is highly vulnerable to sediment, and the wolves that have been photographed in the area would easily be eliminated by contact with man and his roads. Several thousand elk winter here and over 32,000 hunter days are generated each autumn. A large number of outfitter jobs depend on its roadless condition.

A recent study of this area reveals that regeneration and road maintenance costs in the area would make timber harvest uneconomic for the taxpayers in the long run, not even considering lost fish and wildlife value or lost outfitter jobs. Still, the Clearwater Forest Plan calls for logging in much of the area outside the small tract recommended for Wilderness by the USFS. On the west end, upper Weitas Creek will see road construction in the next few years as well.

There is substantial support on the Montana side for a good wilderness there, but equally good boundaries, especially in Kelly and Cayuse Creeks are needed on the Idaho side.

Industry Proposal* : 21,500 acres
USFS Proposal* : 98,760
Conservation groups: still uncertain. more fieldwork needed

* Idaho side only

UPPER NORTH FORK OF THE CLEARWATER

Three high mountains (Chamberlain Mtn, Vanderbilt Hill & Meadow Pt.) dominate this tract of about 50,000 acres, which is also the headwaters of the North Fork and offers habitat for the major part of the North Fork's Dolly Varden trout. An important trail leads up the North Fork into the heart of the area. Numerous earlier USFS studies have shown timber values in the area to be low and the need for taxpayer road subsidies to be high. One or two grizzly bears have been seen here and the wildlands around Chamberlain Meadows and Gospel Hill are of special beauty.

Industry & USFS Proposal: Logging in the near future in over 2/3 of the area
Conservation Groups: a Wilderness of about 45,000 acres, excluding mineralized areas

The CHAIRMAN. Dick Linville.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD K. LINVILLE, SALMON RIVER BREAKS ASSOCIATION

Mr. LINVILLE. Than you, Senator.

My name is Richard K. Linville. I represent the Salmon River Breaks Association. This association is an asociation of landowners, outfitters, hunters, and fishermen from the Salmon River breaks country in central idaho.

We're concerned primarily about the Jersey Jack and Big Mallard roadless areas in the Nex Perce National Forest.

Our association has proposed that the Jersey Jack and Big Mallard roadless areas in central idaho be designated by Congress as a national recreation area. NRA legislation is appropriate and desirable for these two roadless areas for the following reasons:

One, the recreation values of these roadless areas, including wildlife, fishery, and scenic resources, warrant the protection that would be provided by national recreation area legislation. The Salmon River breaks currently provide some of the best bighorn sheep habitat in Idaho. The deer and elk hunting seasons in this area are the longest in the State. The big-game herds are so plentiful that controlled hunts have never been required by the Idaho Fish and Game Department. The excellent water quality in the area supports native cutthroat, steelhead, and salmon fisheries. The Idaho Fish and Game Department has endorse our proposal for a Salmon River breaks national recreation area. The roadless and undeveloped character of the Salmon River breaks has provided the people of idaho and of the United States with excellent back-country recreation opportunities since before Idaho was a State. These recreation resources deserve to be protected for the future.

The second reason that should be classified as an NRA is the existing commercial outfitting and guiding businesses located within the proposed NRA are profitable and growing. They are an asset to the economy of the State of Idaho. An economic impact study that was completed in 1981 indicated that the gross income from these activities was approximately $800,000 during that time and expected to grow to $1,360,000 within the near future. The Idaho Outfitters & Guides Association at its annual meeting this year endorsed our proposal for a national recreation area.

The primary reason this area is so popular with big-game hunters is that it is unroaded. The big-game herds are strong. And they will continue to remain strong as long as the access is curtailed.

The third reason that market—that NRA's legislation is appropriate for this area is that the market value of the timber in the Salmon River breaks is much lower than the cost of construction roads to bring the timber out to the mill. A professional forestry consultant has examined the economics of logging the roadless areas using data provided by the Nez Perce National Forest. In his analysis, this economist used the highest bid price ever recorded in the Nez Perce National Forest as stumpage value for all of the timber in these roadless areas. Even with the assumption of this extremely high timber value, his analysis indicated that the net

loss to the Forest Service from road construction would be over $2 million. The net loss from administrative cost would be $1,296,000. And the net loss from road maintenance costs would be $587,000 with a total net loss of over $4 million.

Thank you very much, Senator.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Linville follows:]

TESTIMONY ON BEHALF OF

SALMON RIVER BREAKS ASSOCIATION

* * * * * * * * *

My name is Richard K. Linville. I am an attorney residing in Emmett, Idaho, and represent the Salmon River Breaks Association. I wish to make the following statement to the Committee on behalf of the Association:

The Salmon River Breaks Association is an organization of land owners, outfitters, hunters and fishermen from the Salmon River Breaks country in Central Idaho. Backcountry ranches represented by the Association include the Cook Ranch, Shepp Ranch, Bemis Ranch, Allison Ranch, White Water Ranch, Romine Ranch, Indian Creek Ranch, and property owners at Dixie and Mackay Bar.

Our Association has proposed that the Jersey/Jack and Big Mallard Roadless Area in Central Idaho be designated by Congress as a National Recreation Area. NRA legislation is appropriate and desirable for these two Roadless Areas for the following reasons:

1. The recreation values of these Roadless Areas, including wildlife, fishery, and scenic resources, warrant the protection that would be provided by National Recreation Area legislation. The Salmon River Breaks currently provide some of the best big horn sheep habitat in Idaho. The deer and elk hunting seasons in this area are the longest in the state. The big game herds are so plentiful that controlled hunts have never been required by the Idaho Fish and Game Department. The excellent water quality of the area supports native cutthroat, steelhead and salmon fisheries. The Idaho Fish and Game Department has endorsed our proposal for a Salmon River Breaks National Recreation Area. See the letter attached hereto as Exhibit "A". The roadless and undeveloped character of the Salmon River Breaks has provided

the people of Idaho and of the United States with excellent back country recreation opportunities since before Idaho was a state. These recreation resources deserve to be protected for the future.

2. The existing commercial outfitting and guiding businesses located within the proposed National Recreation Area are profitable and growing. They are an asset to the economy of the State of Idaho. An economic impact study completed in 1981 indicated that total income generated by commercial outfitters in this area was almost $800,000 during 1980. This figure was expected to rise to $1,360,000 within the next few years. See attached Exhibit "B". The Idaho Outfitters and Guides Association at its annual meeting this year endorsed the proposed Salmon River Breaks National Recreation Area. See attached Exhibit "C".

The existing roadless and undeveloped condition of the Salmon River Breaks is the primary reason for the great productivity of the big game herds and fisheries. The absence of roads and development is also the primary attraction to hundreds of out of state hunters who spend thousands of dollars each to travel to Central Idaho every year to hunt big game. The outfitters in our Association would be required to sacrifice their livelihoods if the Forest Service is allowed to proceed with its plans for intensive logging of the Salmon River Breaks. Our outfitters would probably accept this trade-off and look elsewhere for employment if the proposed logging was in the best interest of the State and of the Nation as a whole. But that is simply not the case. The value of the timber is substantially less than the cost of its removal. Logging this area as proposed by the Forest Service would result in large deficits and a net loss to the taxpayers totalling in the millions of dollars.

3. The market value of the timber in the Salmon River Breaks is much lower than the cost of constructing roads to bring the timber out to the mill. A professional forestry consultant has examined the economics of logging the Jersey/Jack Roadless Area, using data provided by the Nezperce National Forest. In his analysis, this economist used the highest bid price ever recorded in the Nezperce National Forest as a stumpage value for all of the timber in the Jersey/Jack Roadless Area. Even with the assumption of this extremely high timber value, his analysis indicated that the net loss to the Forest Service from road construction would be $2,701,298; the net loss to the Forest Service from administrative costs would be $1,296,298; the net loss to the Forest Service from road maintenance costs would be $587,731; resulting in a total net loss to the Forest Service from logging the Salmon River Breaks in the amount of $4,585,327. See the attached Exhibit "D".

In these times of fiscal austerity, Government subsidized logging of virgin timber is not in the National interest. It cannot be justified economically, politically or environmentally. Logging is not the highest and best use of the public lands in the Salmon River Breaks.

Our Association would support inclusion of criteria in National Recreation Area legislation that would allow logging to proceed where it is profitable, or can at least be conducted on a break even basis. But we cannot support Forest Service logging and road building proposals that in effect provide a multi-million dollar Government subsidy that will put our commercial outfitters out of business.

In sum, we view National Recreation Area legislation ar a reasonable and logical compromise between wilderness and full scale development. The Forest Service has indicated that it intends to have the Salmon River Breaks opened for logging

regardless of the amount of money it loses in the process. Legislative protection will therefore be required in order to preserve the existing outfitting business and recreation values of the Salmon River Breaks. Logging and mining could be conducted in the future so long as those resources were sufficiently valuable to be removed without Government subsidy. We urge the Committee to introduce and support legislation establishing the Salmon River Breaks National Recreation Area.

Thank you.

R K Linville

Richard K. Linville
Attorney for Salmon River
Breaks Association

RKL:cmj

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
600 SO. WALNUT ST. — P.O. BOX 25
BOISE, IDAHO 83707

May 25, 1983

COPY

The Honorable John V. Evans
Governor
State of Idaho
STATEHOUSE
Boise, Idaho 83720

Dear Governor Evans:

The Department strongly supports the proposal for a Salmon River Breaks National Recreation Area.

A portion of the area outlined by the Salmon River Breaks Association was earlier recommended by the Department for wilderness classification under the RARE II process. This involved the river breaks on the north side of the river between Crooked River and Big Mallard Creek where the old primitive area boundary cut the important bighorn sheep range approximately in half, and we recommended as a solution making a boundary adjustment by moving the boundary to the top of the breaks.

However, Congress established the River of No Return wilderness boundary along the same line as the old primitive area, leaving the problem of inadequate protection for bighorn sheep summer range.

Although it would not be as complete as wilderness designation, National Recreation Area status for this area would provide some additional protection for wildlife habitat.

The remainder of the area which is proposed as the Salmon River Breaks N.R.A. would include land with other important wildlife values, especially elk habitat and water quality, and the Department would certainly support NRA classification for this area as well.

EXHIBIT "A"

National Recreation Area status has proven to be an acceptable compromise in areas adjacent to the Hells Canyon and Sawtooth Wilderness Areas, and we urge your favorable consideration of the concept in this area adjacent to the River of No Return Wilderness.

Sincerely,

Original Signed by Jerry M. Conley Director

Jerry M. Conley
Director

cc: Senator McClure
Salmon River Dreaks Assoc.

COPY

EXHIBIT "A" Cont'd

Results of Economic Impact Survey of
Outfitters in Elk City/Dixie Area

Eight outfitters from the Elk City/Dixie area provided data for this study. Two other outfitters operate in this area, but did not return the questionnaire.

The enclosed computer printout shows the results of the data analysis. For each question on the survey, four statistics were computed: the average value, the maximum value, the minimum (non-missing) value, and the total of all responses. In addition, two summary statistics were computed: a total for the immediate area and a total for the statewide estimated expenditures. These values were computed for each outfitter and reported in the same manner as the items on the survey.

These outfitters reported a total gross income of $348,814. Although this may seem high at first glance, it is based on serving an estimated 726 clients, or a very reasonable $480 per client. The estimated total expenditure of these clients in the immediate area was $419,550. This is also a reasonable $577 per client. In addition, these clients spent an estimated $213,137 in the State of Idaho outside the immediate area, or $294 each. Total income generated by these outfitters is thus $632,687 or $871 per client.

If we were to assume the other two outfitters have similar operations we would infer total immediate area expenditures of $524,437. Statewide expenditures would be estimated at $266,421 outside the immediate area. Total income generated by an estimated 907 clients would be thus $790,859.

These outfitters report planned expansion within the next few years to be 525 persons, or approximately 72% of present operation. Should these plans fully materialize, the estimated expenditures would be $903,679 (immediate area), $458,244 (within state outside immediate area), and $1,361,923 total for the ten outfitters in the area.

Although the planned expansion may be somewhat optimistic, the figures reported here for current expenditures are based on actual 1980 data and estimates, and seem to be very reasonable.

A. George

A. A. George, Ph.D.
Moscow, Idaho

GRIM REPLY EXHIBIT I

EXHIBIT "B"

	AVERAGE	[illegible]	HIGHER	TOTAL
GROSS DOLLARS TO OUTFITTERS	$43,602	$36,200	$16,200	$348 816
NUMBER OF PEOPLE	91	190	33	735
NUMBER OF DAYS	420	1,000	60	5,359
MISC. OTHER DOLLARS TO OUTFITTERS	$250	$1,000	$0	$2,000
MOTEL DOLLARS INCOME - IMMEDIATE AREA	$3,699	$10,000	$650	$29,590
*MOTEL DOLLARS INCOME - STATEWIDE	$5,933	$30,000	$558	$47,465
RESTAURANT, MEALS, GROCERIES, BOOZE - IMMEDIATE AREA	$1,618	$5,000	$1,050	$12,940
*RESTAURANT, MEALS, GROCERIES, BOOZE - STATEWIDE	$713	$1,500	$549	$5,704
SOUVENIRS, ART WORK, ETC.	$546	$2,000	$200	$4,365
SPORTING GOODS - IMMEDIATE AREA	$351	$1,500	$100	$2,809
*SPORTING GOODS - STATEWIDE	$496	$2,500	$ 80	$3,970
TRANSPORTATION TO THE OUTFITTER AND BACK - IMMEDIATE AREA DOLLARS	$2,029	$6,125	$0	$16,229
*TRANSPORTATION TO THE OUTFITTER AND BACK - WITHIN THE STATE	$5,565	$20,000	$366	$44,516
CAME PROCESSING - IMMEDIATE AREA	$816	$2,500	$400	$7,167
CAME PROCESSING -STATEWIDE	$753	$5,000	$0	$6,100
*TAXIDERMIST - STATEWIDE	$2,844	$15,000	$508	$22,750
*STATE LICENSES AND TAGS	$8,597	$20,000	$2,408	$68,778
STATE SALES TAX (NOT INCLUDED IN ANY OF THE ABOVE)	$1,186	$2,760	$839	$9,489
TOTAL IMMEDIATE AREA DOLLARS	$52,440	$89,682	$20,204	$419,550
*TOTAL STATEWIDE DOLLARS	$26,642	$61,000	$7,875	$213,137
PLANNED EXPANSION WITHIN THE NEXT FEW YEARS (NUMBER OF PEOPLE)	66	165	25	525

RESOLUTION

SUPPORTING LEGISLATIVE PROTECTION FOR THE JERSEY JACK/MALLARD CREEK AREA

WHEREAS, the available salmon habitat in the Salmon River system has declined by approximately 65% over the past 20 years due to sediment from road building and timber harvesting in Salmon River watersheds; and

WHEREAS, the Jersey Jack/Mallard Creek area contains important watersheds for the Salmon River; and

WHEREAS, the Jersey Jack/Mallard Creek area provides some of the finest elk hunting in the United States, and attracts hunters and commerce from around the United States; and

WHEREAS, outfitters & guides provide services to and rely on the business of recreational hunters, and

WHEREAS, the Jersey Jack/Mallard Creek area supports an extensive recreation industry due to its roadless character and scenic qualities; and

WHEREAS, the timber in the Jersey Jack/Mallard Creek area is of very little value, and cannot be removed at a profit by the Forest Service, either at current prices or at foreseeable future prices; and

WHEREAS, the Jersey Jack/Mallard Creek roadless area contains uniquely beautiful scenic qualities and supports abundant wildlife; and

WHEREAS, these areas are nationally important because of their high recreational value, the wildlife and salmon they support and their natural scenic beauty,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That the Idaho Outfitters & Guides Association in annual meeting assembled April 13, 1983 at Boise, Idaho, favors and encourages the adoption of legislation designating the Jersey Jack/Mallard Creek roadless area as a National Recreation Area.

EXHIBIT "C"

Michael Axline
Pacific Northwest Resources Clinic
University of Oregon Law Center
Eugene, Oregon 97403
(503) 686-3823

Bruce Bowler, Esq.
910 Main Street
244 Sonna Building
Boise, Idaho 83702
(208) 343-6072

IN THE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF IDAHO

Harold Thomas, dba Allison Ranch and Cook Ranch, et. al., Plaintiffs,	
v.	Civil Action No 82-2056
R. Max Peterson, in his official capacity as Chief of the United States Forest Service, Defendant.	

STATE OF OREGON)
) ss.
COUNTY OF LANE)

AFFIDAVIT OF RICHARD ANDREW STAHL

I, Richard Andrew Stahl, being first duly sworn on oath, hereby declare and state:

1. I am a professional consulting forester. I have worked in this capacity for three years. I hold a bachelor's degree in forestry from Oregon State University. My studies at OSU included an entire year of economics, with classes at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. I am a member in good standing of Xi Sigma Pi, the honorary forestry society. I am a

contributing editor to Forest Planning, a nationally distributed journal on forest management.

2. In 1980, I was hired by the Forest Service to conduct training courses on forest planning, including forest economics, for Forest Service personnel from every national forest in the United States. From January, 1980, to June, 1980, I did in fact conduct seminars on forest planning, including forest economics, for personnel from most national forests in the United States.

3. From 1980 to 1982 I worked as a consulting forester for the Associated Oregon Loggers (AOL). In this capacity I reviewed numerous timber sales, road packages and forest planning documents. I represented AOL on both state and national levels. This required that I be familiar with the most current information on forest planning, silvicultural techniques, timber prices, timber markets, sale administration, and timber supplies on public lands. I was in fact familiar with the most current information in these areas during my tenure with AOL.

4. In 1982, I became a consulting forester for the National Wildlife Federation (NWF) and I am currently employed by the NWF. In this capacity, I have reviewed numerous timber sales, road packages and forest planning documents. This requires that I be familiar with the most current information on forest planning, silvicultural techniques, timber prices, timber markets, sale administration and timber supplies on public lands. I am in fact familiar with the most current information in these areas.

5. I am familiar with the Forest Service's planning

processes and timber sale processes. I am familiar with the Forest Service's methods of appraising timber value, road costs, sale administration costs, and other costs and benefits involved in managing the national forests. I am familiar with the Forest Service's use of the FORPLAN computer program, which the Forest Service uses in making resource allocation decisions. FORPLAN computer programs typically include information on timber yields, road densities and costs, timber values, and other resources in a given national forest. National forests use and rely on FORPLAN data for most of their major land use and resource allocation decisions.

6. I have reviewed the environmental assessment for the Jersey Jack road. I have also reviewed the FORPLAN data for the Nezperce National Forest, including the data on timber value, road costs and administration costs that are relevant to the Jersey Jack area.

7. I have analyzed the economics of the Forest Service's proposal to develop the Jersey Jack roadless area, using the Nezperce forest's data. Whenever more than one estimate was available from the Nezperce's data for a particular cost or benefit, I used the figure most favorable to the proposal. In my opinion, even using optimistic figures and assumptions, the proposal will result in a net loss to the federal government of at least four and one-half million dollars. This figure, which I consider to be conservative, represents the difference between the value of the timber to be harvested and the costs of road construction, road maintenance, and timber sale administration.

8. I arrived at the estimate for road construction costs and timber values in the following manner:

a. I assumed an arterial appropriated road cost of 1.5 million dollars. This reflects the approximate cost of the Jersey Jack road as set forth in the Jersey Jack EA at 19.

b. I assumed an estimated volume removed over the next 20 years of 88 million board feet of timber. The Forest Service EA for the Jersey Jack road proposes only 80 mmbf, but several other documents use an 88 mmbf figure for the area. I used the higher figure.

c. I assumed an estimated stumpage value of $78 per thousand board feet (mbf). This figure represents the statistical high bid for timber in the Nezperce National Forest in 1978. This was a record high year for timber bids. Because of the low demand for housing, large backlog of sold but uncut federal timber, and the timber industry's current experience with the unpleasant results of overbidding, it is unlikely that stumpage values will, in the foreseeable future, again be as high as they were in 1978. Nevertheless, I assumed a 1978 value.

d. I assumed an existing timber volume of 30 mbf per acre. This figure was taken from the empirical timber yield tables in the Nezperce's FORPLAN data set, and is probably overly optimistic as applied to the Jersey Jack area. For example, as the Chief notes in his opinion

(which I have reviewed), the Forest Service's own analysts used a figure of 8 mbf per acre. The Chief states that an actual, on-the-ground survey of timber for the proposed Rhett Creek sale shows a volume of approximately 22 mbf per acre. The Chief states that this is more than is present in the area as a whole. Nevertheless, I used the 30 mbf figure, since it is the highest amount estimated by anyone.

e. I assumed a road density of 4.5 miles of road for every square mile to be accessed, of which 0.5 miles will be arterial road and 4 miles will be local roads. These are expected average road density figures used in the Nezperce's own FORPLAN model for the landtypes in the Jersey Jack area.

f. I used an estimated dispersion requirement of 4 acres for every 1 acre logged. Dispersion requirements are used to take into account NFMA maximum harvest size restrictions, elk habitat requirements--cover/forage ratios, for example--and other resource constraints. The Forest Service could not, for example, simply clearcut the entire Jersey Jack area. Dispersion requirements, then, provide an estimate, for planning purposes, of the number of unharvested acres that must be left for every harvested area. Given the importance of elk in the area, the relatively low quality of timber, and the generally erosive soils of the batholithic formation on which the Jersey Jack roadless

area is located, the 4 to 1 dispersion requirement is very realistic.

g. I assumed a local road cost of $110,000 per mile. This figure was taken from the Nezperce's FORPLAN data and appears to be a reasonably accurate prediction of road costs for the Jersey Jack area.

h. I assumed that all timber sales would be clearcut. This is extremely unlikely; at least part of some sales will probably be either shelterwood harvested or select tree harvested. Shelterwood and select tree harvesting require greater road densities, and consequently are more costly than clearcuts. Nevertheless, I assumed that all parts of all timber sales would be clearcut.

9. Using these assumptions, I made the following calculations for the overall costs and benefits of removing 88 mmbf of timber from the Jersey Jack roadless area.

a. 88,000 mbf ÷ 30 mbf/acre = 2,933 acres clearcut.

b. 2,933 (acres clearcut) x 4 (use 4/1 dispersion requirement) = 11,732 acres accessed.

c. 11,732 (acres accessed) ÷ 640 acres (640 acres = 1 square mile) = 18.33 square miles accessed.

d. 18.33 (square miles accessed) x 4.0 (miles of local roads per square mile accessed) = 73.33 miles of local roads.

e. 73.33 (miles of local roads) x $110,000 (per mile of local roads) = $8,065,750 cost for local roads.

f. $8,065,750 (cost for local roads) + $1,500,000 (cost for the Jersey Jack arterial road) = $9,565,750 total road costs.

g. $78 per mbf x 88,000 mbf = $6,864,000 total timber benefits.

h. $9,565,750 road costs - $6,864,000 timber benefits = $2,701,750 net loss.

10. This $2,700,000 net loss figure is based solely on the costs of building roads into the area. If we examine the administrative costs of preparing the timber sales to be accessed by the roads, the federal government will lose an additional $1,296,298 from developing the area. I arrived at this figure using the following figures, from the Nezperce FORPLAN model. All of the costs were calculated using the optimistic assumption that every acre harvested will be clearcut.

a. The Nezperce FORPLAN assigns an average cost of $25 per acre to silvicultural exams. $25 x 2,933 (acres to be clearcut) = $73,325.

b. The Nezperce FORPLAN assigns an average cost of $171 per acre for sale preparation. $171 x 2,933 (acres to be clearcut) = $501,543.

c. The Nezperce FORPLAN assigns an average cost of $72 per acre to timber sale site preparation. $72 x 2,933 (acres to be clearcut) = $211,176.

d. The Nezperce FORPLAN assigns an average cost of $174 per acre to reforestation. $174 x 2,933 = $510,342.

e. Total administrative (non-road) costs for removing 88 mmbf from the Jersey Jack roadless area are:

Silvicultural entry		$ 73,237
Sale preparation		$ 501,543
Site preparation		$ 211,176
Reforestation		$ 510,342
Total Administrative Costs	=	$1,296,298

11. The net loss to the federal government from its proposal to develop the Jersey Jack area, when administrative costs are added to road costs, is: $2,701,750 (amount lost on road construction alone) + $1,296,298 (administrative costs) = $3,998,048 net loss.

12. This $3,998,048 net loss figure is l sed solely on the costs of road construction and the cost of administering timber sales. If we examine the costs of maintaining the roads to be built in the area, including the Jersey Jack road itself, the federal government will lose an additional $587,731. I arrived at this amount using the following figures from the Nezperce National Forest's FORPLAN data and the Jersey Jack EA.

a. Average road maintenance costs as set forth in FORPLAN are $212 per mile per year.

b. As I previously stated, it will be necessary to construct 73.3 miles of local roads to access 2,993 acres in the Jersey Jack area and remove 88 mmbf of timber over the next 20 years. This is an average of

3.6 miles and 146 acres per year.

c. The first year's average road construction is 3.6 miles of road. At an average road maintenance cost of $212 per mile per year for twenty years, the road maintenance cost for the first year's road mileage is $15,264. ($212 x 3.6 = $763.20 per year. $763.20 x 20 (years) = $15,264.) Maintenance costs for the average road mileage constructed the second year will be $212 x 3.6 x 19 (years of maintenance), or $14,500, and so on. When these calculations are carried out over the 20 year life of the project, the total cost for local road maintenance in the area will be approximately $163,000. The calculations for this figure are set forth in Exhibit 1 to this affidavit.

d. The Jersey Jack EA estimates that the costs of maintenance and reconstruction for the arterial Jersey Jack road will be $424,731. This figure is derived by adding the maintenance costs ($403,603) to the reconstruction costs ($21,218) for the road, as set forth in the Jersey Jack EA at 31 (showing costs of the chosen alternative). When the costs of maintenance on the major arterial ($424,731) are added to the costs of maintenance on the local roads ($163,000) the overall costs for road maintenance in the Jersey Jack area will be $587,731.

13. The net loss to the federal government from its proposal to develop the Jersey Jack roadless area, when road maintenance,

EXHIBIT "D"

32-427 O—84——30

cost, timber sale administration costs and road construction costs are compared with timber values, is: $2,701,298 (amount lost on road costs alone) + $1,296,298 (administrative costs) + $587,731 (road maintenance costs) = $4,585,327.

Based upon the calculations set forth above, it is my professional opinion that the Forest Service's proposal to develop the Jersey Jack roadless area will result in a net loss to the federal government of approximately four and one-half million dollars.

Richard Andrew Stahl
Consulting Forester

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 13 day of January, 1983.

BETH A. STOUT
NOTARY PUBLIC - OREGON
My Commission Expires 7-19-86

Notary Public for Oregon
Residing in Portland, Oregon
My Commission Expires:_____

Exhibit 1

Year One	$212 x 3.6 =	$763.20x20 =	15,264.00
Year Two		$763.20x19	14,500.80
Year Three		$763.20x18	13,737.60
Year Four		$763.20x17	12,974.40
Year Five		$763.20x16	12,211.20
Year Six		$763.20x15	11,448.00
Year Seven		$763.20x14	10,684.80
Year Eight		$763.20x13	9,921.60
Year Nine		$763.20x12	9,158.40
Year Ten		$763.20x11	8,395.20
Year Eleven		$763.20x10	7,632.00
Year Twelve		$763.20x9	6,868.80
Year Thirteen		$763.20x8	6,105.60
Year Fourteen		$763.20x7	5,342.40
Year Fifteen		$763.20x6	4,579.20
Year Sixteen		$763.20x5	3,816.00
Year Seventeen		$763.20x4	3,052.80
Year Eighteen		$763.20x3	2,289.60
Year Nineteen		$763.20x2	1,526.40
Year Twenty		$763.20x1	763.20
Total			$160,272.00

EXHIBIT "D"

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Mr. Ed Robertson.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD I. ROBERTSON, SALMON RIVER BREAKS ASSOCIATION, INC.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Good morning, Senator. As a businessman I am appreciative of your leadership and support for the President's programs to move this country back to economic well-being. The excesses of past programs and policies now face us with the potential for staggering billion-dollar Federal deficits. This whole issue of forest and wilderness is timely given your need to address Federal agency funding whose programs comprise these deficits.

The reason that vast roadless areas remain in Idaho is economic. It is the result of geography and climate. In order to make a profit, the timber industry in central Idaho has had to contend with poor access, steep slopes, highly erodible soils, slow regeneration, and in many areas the thin distribution of commercial saw timber. They have also seen that the poor economic health of Idaho's timber industry is caused not by a shortage of timber from national forests, but the same economic factors which have affected America's other basic industries, such as, steel, autos, and coal. Economic conditions have forced timber companies to reexamine their competitive position in a changing marketplace. Given the constraints of high labor costs, harvest costs, obsolete equipment, long distances to market, low productivity of forest land, and low return on investment, is there any reason why Idaho timber companies should not be expanding their operations in the Southeastern United States?

Where does that leave the timber industry right now in central Idaho? Current Forest Service practices of offsetting marginal timber sales with road credits will continue to keep some people employed for the near term. Welfare of any form only alleviates the problem. It cannot cure it. Subsidized timber harvests kept people employed at the Riggins sawmill. But when disaster strikes, the economic realities come to bear and the mill cannot be rebuilt at today's costs and investors' need for a competitive return on investment. So where are we?

First, we need to get the real facts on roadbuilding and future maintenance costs, sale administration costs, harvest costs, regeneration costs, dollar losses to fish and wildlife habitat, and put the return to the Treasury on past sales in the Clearwater and Nez Perce Forests.

Second, we need to review and strengthen if necessary the in progress joint State/Federal economic study of the value of big-game herds and anadromous fisheries in Idaho.

Third, through the Idaho Tourism Board, we need to plan and conduct a study to measure the economic impact that tourism and recreation brings to the Idaho back country and the potential where we could competitively market this resource.

Fourth, based on these findings, objectively and unemotionally we need to evaluate these roadless areas with a determination for the highest economic return given the potential for profitable timber sales, mining, outfitting, and guiding, and other recreation.

Fifth, this is not a political numbers game of so many acres of wilderness. We must accept that so many acres such as Jersey Jack and Mallard Creek are not suitable for profitable timber operations, nor does the area seem to fit the criteria for wilderness. A national recreation area seems to be more appropriate.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Robertson follows:]

Salmon River Breaks Association, Inc.

P.O. Box 9443 Boise, Idaho 83707
(208) 345-7510

17 August 1983

Senator James McClure:

As a businessman I am appreciative of your leadership and support for the presidents programs to move this country back to economic well being. The excesses of past programs and policies now face us with the potential for staggering billion dollar federal deficits. This whole issue of forest wilderness is timely given your need to address federal agency funding whose programs comprise these deficits.

The reason that vast roadless areas remain in Idaho is economic,i.e. the result of geography and climate. In order to make a profit the timber industry in central Idaho has had to contend with poor access, steep slopes, highly erodable soils, slow regeneration, and in many areas the thin distribution of commercial saw timber. They have also seen that the poor economic health of Idaho's timber industry is caused not by a shortage of timber from National Forests, but the same economic factors which have affected Americas other basic industries, i.e., steel, autos, and coal. Economic conditions have forced timber companies to reexamine their competitive position in a changing market place. Given the constraints of high labor costs, harvest costs, obsolete equipment, long distances to market, low productivity of forest land, and low return on investment is there any reason why Idaho timber companies should not be expanding their operations in the southeast United States?

Where does that leave the timber industry in Central Idaho? Current Forest Service practices of off setting marginal timber sales with road credits will continue to keep some people employed for the near term. Welfare of any form only alleviates the problem- it can not cure it. Subsidized timber harvests kept people employed at the Riggins sawmill, but when disaster strikes the

economic realities come to bear and the mill cannot be rebuilt at todays costs and investors need for a competitive ROI.

So where are we?

First: We get real facts on road building and maintenance costs, sale administration costs, harvest costs, regeneration costs, dollar losses to fish and wildlife habitat, and return to the Treasury on past sales in the Clearwater and Nez Perce Forests.

Second: We review and strengthen if necessary the in progress joint State/ Federal economic study of the value of big game herds and anadromous fisheries in Idaho.

Third: Through the Idaho Tourism Board we plan and conduct a study to measure the economic impact that tourism and recreation brings to the Idaho back country and the potential were we to competitively market the resource.

Fourth: Based on these findings, objectively and unemotionally evaluate these roadless areas with a determination for the highest economic return given the potential for profitable timber sales, mining, outfitting and guiding, and other recreation.

Fifth: This is not a political numbers game of so many acres of wilderness. We must accept that some areas such as Jersey Jack are not suitable for profitable timber operations nor does the area fit the criteria for wilderness. A National Recreation Area may be more appropriate.

Sixth: Designate a task force to plan the economic base which communities like Riggins, Grangeville, Elk City, and Dixie need to support a long term tourism and recreation industry. We know there will be dislocations and changes for the people in the area but change will come and we should plan for it. If tax incentives are needed to establish this base then this money well spent on the future.

Thank you.

Edward I. Robertson

14 June 1983

Economic Points to consider when evaluating the future of the Wood Products Industry in the Rocky Mtn. States

		Rocky Mtn States	South Eastern States
Productivity Classes- amount of forest land that produces 50 cubic feet or more of fiber per acre annually		47.1%	84.5%
Historic Changes- increase in the harvest of saw timber during the years 1952-1972		1.6 billion board feet	6.6 billion board feet
Yield Investment- economic opportunities for increasing harvest (Return on investment for timber companies)		4-5%	11-26%
Projection of increased annual new timber growth	(current)	6 billion board feet	24 billion board feet
	(year 2030	6.8 billion board feet	30 billion board feet
Index of harvest costs by the year 2030 (1967 base year = 100)		331.6	160.5

Analysis of Timber Situation in the United States for the years 1952-2030. U. S. Forest Service. Dec. 1982

Amount of lumber used in new housing is dropping. St. Regis Paper Co. says the ratio of board feet of lumber to square feet of floor space in homes has fallen from 8.6 in 1960 to 5.9 in 1980. St. Regis expects it will drop to 4.6 by the year 2000. Wall Street Journal June 7, 1983.

Forest Service estimates that demand for domestic softwood timber will rise to 15.7 billion cubic feet annually by 2030. Forest Industries Council study of potential timber supplies in 25 states es imates that economic opportunities (minimum 10% ROI) not only would meet future demand for softwoods, but surpass it by 40%. Data from the Forest Industries Council indicates that the entire 15.7bcf could be supplied by private forest lands alone.

Forest Industries Council 1980. Forest Productivity Report.
U. S. Forest Service. 1980. An assessment of the Forest and Range Land Situation in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Orville Groves.

STATEMENT OF VERNA GROVES, PARMA, IDAHO

Mrs. GROVES. My name is Verna Groves. I'm acting for my husband.

I live in Parma, Idaho, and own property in the proposed Salmon River breaks national recreation area near Dixie, Idaho. I am one of the plaintiffs in the lawsuit that has been brought in the U.S. District Court for the District of Idaho against the Forest Service proposal to construct an all-weather road in the Jersey Jack roadless area for the purpose of timber sales. I would wish to make the following statement before this committee: For a number of years, my family and I have spent a good deal of time during the late summer and early fall in each—hunting—each season hunting elk and deer in the Jersey Jack roadless area. This area currently supports one of the largest elk herds in the State of Idaho. Hunting is excellent. The hunting season is long—longer than any other area in the State. And no permits are required for hunting the Jersey Jack area. We thoroughly enjoy the opportunity to hunt big game in the unroaded and undeveloped area such as the Jersey Jack roadless area.

The Nez Perce National Forest plans to engage in intensive road building and logging activity in the Jersey Jack area in the next 10 years. My own experience with the impact of logging and road building on game herds and the information provided to me by the Idaho Fish and Game Department has lead me to the conclusion that the Forest Service proposal for development of this area will significantly reduce the quality of the big game hunting now available in the Jersey Jack.

I am therefore opposed to logging, road building in the Jersey Jack roadless area and wish to express my support for the designation of this area as a Salmon River Breaks National Recreation Area.

If the standing timber in the Jersey Jack was so valuable that its removal would provide great benefits to the State of Idaho, our timber industry, or the Nation as a whole, then I propose that logging in this area might be wise—a wise choice. But the forest economists have estimated using the Forest Service estimates of cost of road and high timber values ever recorded in this area. The cost of the building access roads to remove the timber will exceed the value of the timber by a minimum of $4½ million. It would be sad enough if the prime elk habitat had to be sacrificed in order to achieve the greater benefits of removing valuable timber. But that is not the case. The Jersey Jack roadless area—the Federal Government plans to spend several million dollars building road access to timber that has a market value of only a fraction of the cost of building the roads to get it out.

In these times of fiscal conservation—conservatism, I see no reason why the current recreational benefits and the big game habitat in the Jersey Jack roadless area should be sacrificed.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Gehrke.

STATEMENT OF CRAIG J. GEHRKE, LEWISTON, IDAHO

Mr. GEHRKE. Thank you, Mr. Senator. My name is Craig Gehrke. I'd like to address my remarks to the Mallard-Larkins area and the Great Burn proposed wilderness.

I've been to these areas. And I know they mostly consist of steep breaklands and canyons. I'm employed on one of the national forests in Idaho. And part of my job has been to go around and evaluate the tree plantations and to check the seedling establishments. And I know for a fact if these—this land is logged, it's going to be next to impossible to reestablish any timber on the steep slopes. Steep slopes represent the most impossible conditions to get trees going again. Therefore, the cut up there would be one cut. The road would be single purpose.

My education and experience taught me that trees are a renewable resource and when they are not renewable, they shouldn't be harvested.

I'm not insensitive to the demand for timber in Idaho. But I'd like to stress—and I included a newspaper article with my testimony—that the timber demand is much more important than the supply. Last Friday an article ran in the Lewiston Morning Tribune saying that the timber recovery has been slowed down by a lack of demand again. We've just come out of a recession where the timber products were not in demand. This recession was not a function of the supply of timber, nor will the wilderness system be a function to affect that supply. Demand has much more to do with it.

You can take a short drive between headquarters and the North Fork of the Clearwater and see acres and acres of private land, much more productive land, which is much more suited to harvesting timber. Those acres are waiting to be reforested. They're not being reforested because right now it's cheaper to log on Federal land where the taxpayers are subsidizing road building than it is to go and reforest that private land. It seems to me that this is the classic western tradition of cut and run. We classically move on to the next hill where the resources of the hill aren't depleted. I'd like to submit that we've run out of hills in Idaho. And it's time to start managing our productive west for timber production.

Research by the Forest Service and others indicate that the demand in the United States for timber can't be met if lands are already accessed. More productive lands are reforested.

Finally, I'd like to talk about soft release for a minute. And like I said, I'm a land manager. A few years down the road I'd like to have the opportunity to decide whether or not the lands can be considered for wilderness. I think that wilderness classifications should remain part of forest planning for now in generations. We don't know enough right now to decide what area will be wilderness and what area won't be.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Gehrke follows:]

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

IN REGARDS TO SEN. JAMES MCCLURE'S PROPOSED

IDAHO WILDERNESS BILL.

Presented August 17, 1983 in

Lewiston, Idaho

by

Craig J. Gehrke

402 6th Ave. Apt. F

Lewiston, Idaho 83501

I support wilderness designation for all the areas in the endangered Idaho wilderness core. In this testimony I will address my remarks to two areas of concern in northern Idaho, Mallard-Larkins and the Great Burn area.

I believe that the Mallard-Larkins area should receive wilderness classification for not less than 200,000 acres. The Great Burn wilderness should include the entire Kelly Creek drainage, which includes Toboggan and Cayuse Creeks.

I believe that these areas deserve wilderness designation because logging is not the best and highest use for these lands. I no longer see any middle ground on the Clearwater National Forest. An area is either logged or it is wilderness.

The reason I say that logging is not the best and highest use for these area is because the wildlife, fishery, and recreation potentials far outweigh the timber resource of this country. I firmly believe that the timber value, when the costs of access, site preparation, and reforestation are calculated, do not make these areas economical to log.

I've come to this conclusion because I've visited both these areas and examined them. These areas are mostly steep breaklands and canyons, and the

soils are erosive. The area was burned over during the early part of the century. The only significant volumes of timber are right in the drainages in isolated pockets. These drainages are the ones most suseptible to siltation from logging activities. Such activities will surely destroy the nationally-known westslope cutthroat trout populations of the Kelly Creek drainage in the Great Burn area.

The steepness of the topography leads me to believe that if the area is logged, reforestation will be next to impossisble to accomplish. I've worked on another national forest here in northern Idaho, and part of my job was to inspect tree plantations and judge the success of seedling establishment. I know that steep breaklands similar to those in Mallard-Larkins and the Great Burn present an extremely difficult situation in which to try to re-establish trees. An examination of the clearcuts south of Mallard-Larkins will bear witness to the inability to re-establish seedlings on such a site. Through my experience in working on national forest lands I know that these lands have not been logged because they are low in timber value, difficult to log, and impossible to re-stock after the timber presently on the site is removed. Once the current stand of trees is removed, the unstable topsoil will be lost through erosion. The logged site will undoubtedly be dominated by brush, and the Clearwater Forest certainly does not need more brush fields.

I still believe that trees are renewable resources. My education from the University of Idaho and my training on Montana and Idaho national forests as a resource manager makes me work toward the idea that if man cannot replace the resource he harvests, then that resource should not be harvested.

The fact that I don't believe the steep canyons of Mallard-Larkins and the Great Burn can be reforested makes the cost of building roads into these areas seem economically unfeasible. These will truly be roads built for a single purpose; that of harvesting the current stand of timber. There will be no further harvest if the site can't be reforested. Since

these roads are built with tax dollars, such an expense is foolish and short-sighted. These roads, even if closed, will still be a significant drain of U.S. Treasury funds for the initial construction. These funds could be used elsewhere for other uses on national forests. Other uses of the forests, such as hunting and fishing, are sustainable activities. For these activities, the Clearwater Forest needs no further roads built.

The study by Helfand, cited at the end of this testimony, supports my contention that these areas cannot be economically logged in the long run.

I'm not insentive to Idaho's need for timber. However, I disagree with the timber industries predications of economic ruin if substantial additions to the wilderness system in Idaho are made. Recent headlines in the Lewiston Morning Tribune underscore one important consideration when discussing timber economics in northern Idaho. The timber industry is far more influenced by <u>demand</u> for timber then it is by supply. We currently are seeing interest rates climbing, which is causing the timber market to slump. We are just coming out of a time when the timber industry was severly depressed, and this was a direct result of high interest rates, low new housing starts, and a corresponding decreased demand for lumber. All this was happening while the national forests had a three, and in some cases four, year backlog, or supply of timber. The past few years have proven that the industry's claim that jobs will be lost due to decreased supply does not hold up under close examination. Jobs in the timber industry have have always been, and always we be, far more influenced by demand than supply of timber. If Congress is indeed interested in improving the health of the timber industry, it should work toward curbing deficit spending which will in turn lower interest rates, improve the economy, and therefore improve demand for timber.

I know that we do not need to access and log these roadless areas to meet the demand for timber. As a resource manager, I see the need for the more productive land, land which had already been accessed, to be made to meet its potential. I see productive timber land, both private, state, and

federal, waiting to be reforested. Just a cursory examination of private land between Headquarters and the North Fork of the Clearwater reveals accessed land, whose slope and soil depth make it much more suitable for timber production, waiting for reforestation after the land's initial logging. What I see is that it is cheaper for private timber companies to log less productive lands on federal property than it is to reforest their own lands. It is less expensive because taxpayefs subsidize through their tax dollars the building of logging roads on the public lands. This is the classic Western tradition of moving on to a new area after using up the resources in another. This "there's more timber over the next hill" mentality must stop. The more productive, already accessed lnads must be reforested and managed for timber production.

Forest Service data in 1980 said that the standing timber volume presently available can supply the U.S. demand for only 30 more years. For future demand we must use these more productive sites that are already accessible. Other research had indicated that the U.S. can meet its future demands for timber by relying on these productive sites if more effort is made in site preparation and reforestation, both on private and government lands. When these lands are brought to their potential then maybe the cut and run tactics of the timber industry will be abandoned. (Vaux, Clawson)

Wildlife resources will benefit if the Mallard-Larkins and the Great Burn are designated wilderness. I don't deny that some timber harvest activities may benefit elk, but not in all cases. Elk need a large area of roadless land to serve as a base for undisturbed calving grounds, as a haven from poaching, and to maintain genetic vigor in the herd. Anyone familiar with the national forest lands that have been clearcut will attest that while elk use these areas, the larger, adult bulls are for the most part found in roadless areas. Such bulls are necessary to keep up the genetic vigor of the Clearwater's elk herd. Studies have shown that, as in livestock, smaller

bull elk breeding the herd will result in smaller, less vigorous calves.

Other wildlife considerations include the grizzly and wolf populations in the Great Burn. So little is known of these populations that the areas should be left alone (as wilderness) until the status of these animals is known.

The timber industry claims that these areas can be logged without harming the wildlife or fishery resources. Yet time and time again we see that the only method of timber harvesting used is clearcutting. I attended a Forest Access Symposium sponsored by the University of Idaho in Couer d' Alene last fall. The industry consistently dismissed discussions of alternate harvesting by balloon or helicopter as too exotic and too expensive. Instead they would only talk of building lower standard roads and closing them later. I remember a comment made by one of the participants of the symposium. He was a member of the Oregon State Police, who must patrol and enforce road closures. He said he wished Oregon was still in the position that Idaho is in right now, and that Oregon could still decide whether roads would be built. He maintained that many roads were almost impossible to keep closed. Working on federal land here in Idaho, I too have seen many road closures fail.

Finally, I would like to address the question of release language for this Idaho Wilderness Bill. I support "soft" release, which means that lands not designated wilderness now can be reconsidered for wilderness during the next round of forest planning. My reason for supporting soft release is that I'm a resource manager trained to make land use decisions. I don't need those decisions legislatively made for me. We currently lack the knowledge necessary to make such far-reaching decisions such as saying certain lands will never again be considered for a particular use. We do not have the right to rob future generations of resource managers of the right to make decisions regarding the use of the land.

Helfand, Gloria E. 1983 "Timber Economics and Other Resource Values: The Bighorn-Weitas Roadless Area, Idaho." Economic Policy Department, The Wilderness Society, Washington D.C.

Clawson, M. 1981. "An Economic Classification of U.S. 'Commercial' Forests", Journal of Forestry 79:727-730.

Vaux, H.J. 1973. "How Much Land Do We Need for Timber Growing?" Journal of Forestry 71:399-403.

U.S. Forest Service. 1980. An Assessment of the Forest and Range Land Situation in the United States, FS-345. Washington D.C: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Lewiston Morning Tribune, 8-12-83

Interest rates undercut timber industry recovery

Los Angeles Times

The 2-month-old jump in interest rates, which has already resulted in a slowdown in new-home sales and housing starts, has begun to stymie the fragile economic recovery of the nation's lumber industry, which had finally begun to pull out of its worst slump since the Depression.

Sales of new homes, the chief market for lumber, fell 2.9 percent in June from May levels as average mortgage interest rates climbed to nearly 14 percent from 12.5 percent in late May. Accordingly, lumber prices have tumbled more than 30 percent since the beginning of June. Orders and production also are showing some signs of weakening, leading to fears of layoffs later this year.

While industry officials say that their recovery is still far from being totally choked off — as mills are continuing to operate at high rates — they fear that the recovery may be aborted if rates stay at current levels or rise. The prime lending rate, the benchmark from which rates on many loans are figured, was increased by banks nationwide Monday to 11 percent from 10.5 percent, the level at which it had been since February.

Other industries also sensitive to interest rates, like autos, could similarly be affected by the recent rate increases, but housing and lumber are showing just how fragile the recovery in those key areas remains.

"What we're seeing now is bad news for the Western lumber industry," said William J. Kirtland, director of industry communications for the Western Wood Products Association, a trade group based in Portland, Ore. "How bad it will get depends on how high interest rates go and how long they stay high."

The plywood industry, however, is somewhat more upbeat, partly because as much as 70 percent of its sales rely on non-residential construction and home repair and remodeling, which are less affected by the interest-rate surge.

"In spite of the alarming trends, our outlook for 1984 is as good as 1983," Hugh Love, a spokesman for the Tacoma, Wash.-based American Plywood Association, said. The trade group is forecasting that sales of plywood and other structural panels this year will exceed the 1978 record of 19.9 billion square feet.

A renewed depression in the $50 billion forest-products industry could have a particularly devastating effect on the Pacific Northwest, a region highly dependent on the fortunes of wood products.

The record high interest rates of the last three years, which caused housing starts to plummet to their lowest levels since World War II, resulted in the closures of dozens of lumber mills and furloughs of thousands of lumber workers in Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

Unemployment rates in the Northwest began to rise sharply in the fall of 1981, several months before much of the rest of the nation began experiencing high-er unemployment, says George Abrahams, an economist at the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Joblessness in some Northwest timber towns reached as high as 25 percent.

When housing starts began to recover last January as mortgage rates dropped, so did demand for lumber and plywood, and many workers were rehired. U.S. wood-industry employment, seasonally adjusted, rose to 689,000 in July from a 1982 low of 600,000 in July 1982. The unemployment rate in Oregon and Washington, two leading wood-producing states, stood at 10.2 percent and 11.1 percent in May, respectively. In May 1982, they were 12 percent and 11.7 percent, respectively.

Lumber production through the first 30 weeks of this year was about 90.4 percent of normal, compared to only 68 percent of normal at the same time in 1982, according to the Western Wood Products Association.

But efforts by the Federal Reserve Boar to stem the rapid rise in the nation's money supply and prevent an inflation-causing economic boom have sparked an upturn in mortgage rates. Rates have risen during 10 of the last 11 weeks, climbing to an average of 13.73 percent last week, the highest level since last November, according to a survey of lenders by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

See *Timber*, Page 6A

The. CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Mr. Johnson.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM JOHNSON, CLEARWATER CHAPTER, IDAHO CONSERVATION LEAGUE

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you, Senator.

My name is William Johnson. I reside here in Lewiston and represent the Clearwater chapter of the Idaho Conservation League, a group of local citizens living most of us here in the valley. Because we do live here, we are particularly sensitive to the stability of the timber industry. Though I don't work at Potlatch, in a sense my job nonetheless depends on that stability. By the same token, we do not feel that the designation of significant lands in the Clearwater National Forest as wilderness—significant acrease as wilderness is necessarily a threat to the stability of the timber industry.

I would reiterate what has just been said about economic demand as opposed to supply being perhaps the primary problem right now for that industry. With 12 percent considered right now a low mortgage by most home buyers and the average home in the United States costing something like $96,000, it's hard to see how the demand for saw logs is ever going to be what it was in the sixties or the seventies.

I would urge the committee to consider theoretical and philosophical considerations as well as practical and economic ones. Works such as Roderick Nash's "Wilderness in the American Mind" just seems to me are just as significant as road cost benefit studies.

Finally, timber is theoretically a replenishable resource. I would like to believe that it always will be. But if I might be allowed perhaps an off-beat analogy, so are whales considered a replenishable resource. If you look at what the whaling industry has been up to over the last hundred years, you discover that several species have already been eliminated and several more are now threatened with extinction.

I think one perhaps unusual argument for wilderness is that it will help the timber industry protect itself from its self and not eliminate itself. Significant wilderness will make industry more prudent in taking the long-term—not a short-term—but a long-term look at Idaho's natural resources.

Finally, I would like you very much to see the issues resolved. But I would also hope that wilderness review would be—would remain an option for future generations.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Johnson follows:]

32-427 O—84——31

TESTIMONY OF William C. Johnson 8/17/83

My name is William Johnson. I live here in Lewiston and represent the Clearwater chapter of the Idaho Conservation League. Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this issue. It is an issue fraught with conflict, which if appropriately resolved will probably satisfy no one.

Issues like wilderness reveal conflicts both of interest and understanding. Mining and timber people are concerned primarily with timber supply, jobs, and industry stability; wilderness advocates generally wish to protect wildlife habitats and foster scenic, aesthetic, and philosophical values. There arises a conflict over not only what a "natural resource" is but how it can best be used. One man's paycheck is another's muddied creek. Before offering my specific recommendations, I would ask the committee to consider in its deliberations the following principles and conditions:

1) Industry stability depends as much upon protection of resources as upon development of them.

2) Multiple use should mean a balancing of alternatives, with limitations placed on all concerned interests. If a new road is built, allowance should be made elsewhere in the same area for a significant roadless habitat. This way no single area will be depleted of resources.

3) The principle underlying the wilderness idea is that land--a significant portion of land--should be respected and known for what it is in itself rather than for what we can make it do.

4) Qualities are always much harder to define and to defend than quantities. What an alpine meadow is can't be measured; what it can produce materially can be.

5) A responsible industry must be clear-headed over a long span of time with respect to timber resources and cost-effective development.

6) Responsible wilderness legislation must be clear-headed about wilderness attributes relative to economic necessities.

7) So-called "hard evidence" comes always in defense of an a-priori interest that is subjective and value laden. Numbers will change depending upon who does the counting.

8) Historically, one of the foremost American teachers of courage, self-reliance, survival, and religous awe has been wilderness.

Establishing priorities for the Clearwater National Forest will be or should be a time-consuming job. The area is diverse, expansive, much of it rugged, and it contains a great wealth of resources, both material and spiritual. Unfortunately, Americans have tended to separate spiritual and material values. This is what the wilderness issue is all about.

In recognition that the Clearwater contains significant volumes of timber as well as exceptional wilderness attributes, I would urge that a bill including this area strike a sincere balance between timber harvesting and roads on the one hand and wilderness designation on the other. Half of the Clearwater's 1.6 million acres is already extensively roaded and logged. The Forest Industry proposal wants to open 90% of the remaining roadless 834,000 acres to multiple use and hence the long term inevitability of logging. This is tantamount in the long run to withdrawing all of the Clearwater region from significant recreational uses and wildlife habitats. There must be a better balance.

My top priorities for wilderness designation here would be, first, Mallard Larkins--not the tiny pioneer area of 30,000 acres (which is already bounded on the west, north, and south by massive clear-cut areas), but the 200,000 acre area including part of the St. Joe National Forest (See M.R. Brigham, "Proposed St. Joe Wilderness," Living Wilderness 106 (April, 1969), 15-18). The Pioneer area will be of no value as rugged high country wilderness without significant buffer lands. A day trip up Smith Ridge road and a hike into Goat Ridge where the surrounding clear-cuts are visible should convince anyone of this.

Second, the Cayuse, Tobaggan, and Kelly Creek drainages should be protected as a single area for at least three reasons: significant trout

habitat, elk habitat, and scenic backcountry qualities. Reconstruction of the Tobaggan Ridge road through the very center of this area could severely damage these attributes in all three drainages. Likewise, immediate timber harvesting here and in the contiguous Big Horn Weitas may well be economically unprofitable. I urge the committee to consult G. Helfand's Timber Economics and Other Resource Values: The Bighorn Weitas Roadless Area (Wilderness Society, 1983), which takes into account cost-benefit factors of roading and logging over a long-range period and attempts to make general applications relevant to the whole Clearwater region. Helfand argues: "The fact that an area has current and future potential for timber production does not imply that the timber is worth developing. The Forest Service incurs substantial costs in building roads and managing timber, costs that may or may not be recovered by harvests of the wood... the practice of harvesting and managing for timber where costs exceed receipts results in subsidization of national forest wood production, at the expense of other producers of wood and at the expense of conflicting forest values, such as wildlife" (p. 2).

Other Clearwater areas deserving of close scrutiny for either wilderness status or further study are the Upper North Fork, Moose Mountain, Elk Summit, Fish Creek, and in the St. Joe area, Grandmother Mountain.

Roading and timber harvest severely curtail or eliminate every other use of the multiple uses supposedly advocated by the forest industry. Half of the Clearwater's 1.6 million acres are already extensively roaded and logged. Is it reasonable to designate 90% of the remaining 834,000 roadless acres for multiple use without extensive justification and research? The terrain in general of the Clearwater area likewise makes extensive logging of limited value. The 1972 Multiple Use Plan noted that "most of the highly productive timber sites are located on some of the most erodible soils and unstable landscapes in the region." Despite

this the Forest Service plan calls for raising the allowable cut from the current 160 million board feet a year to an incredible 350 million board feet by 2030. If this indeed occurs, there will be no wilderness or multiple use in the region.

The Forest Industry Council's proposal implies that placing land in wilderness threatens jobs and tax revenues. Industry problems of late, however, have resulted primarily from a weakened demand for saw logs. Inflation, high interest, and economic stagnation have driven the cost of a new home to a nationwide average of $96,000, pricing about 40% of potential buyers out of the market (according to the Wall Street Journal). Fluctuating markets are likely to be with us for some time to come. Is it wise to close up the wilderness issue hastily at a time when demand is weakening and growth in urban populations places ever heavier demands on wilderness? The haste to push almost all of northern Idaho roadless lands into the multiple use category can only permanently reduce availability of wilderness experience in the long run.

I am aware that Idaho already has the largest wilderness system in the Lower 48. This is not because north Idahoans have an aversion to the timber industry but because we have a great abundance of roadless land relative to other states. We ought to be one of the few places in the country proud to manage a significant wilderness system. And we should look very carefully at the possibility of including significant areas in the St. Joe, Clearwater, and Nez Perce national forests. Without significant tracts of wilderness not only land but human character is permanently diminished.

Finally, I would urge the committee to support as a minimum wilderness proposal the ten areas of the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Care (Idaho Conservation League Proposal). The language of your bill, likewise, will be crucial. Because I wish both to protect significant tracts of land as wilderness and also to allow timber harvest on other multiple use lands, I support soft release language allowing for continuing review of lands under the current multiple use system. Wilderness should always be one of the multiple use categories open to choice in a democratic society.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Mr. Tom Kwizcola.
[No response.]
Mr. Tim Warner.
[No response.]
Mrs. Frances Fitzpatrick.

STATEMENT OF FRANCES FITZPATRICK, PRESIDENT, LEWISTON LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Mrs. FITZPATRICK: Thank you. I'm Fran Fitzpatrick and I'm—as president of the Lewiston League of Women Voters, I had assumed that there would be a position either on a National or State level that would relate to wilderness. However, we do have strong positions on clean air, clean water, and land use planning in Idaho. But they do not relate specifically to the wilderness issue. So I'd like to just testify on my own behalf.

And we live in Lewiston, Idaho. And we have five sons—adult sons. And they all support the concept of wilderness especially for hunting, viewing, and photographing and fishing for the preservation of wildlife.

Since we are asked to be specific, I have a picture we took in 1980 near the summit of Mount Scotchman which was taken without a—this is taken with a regular lens, not a long—long-distance lens. And it shows a mountain goat which is very rarely seen, especially that close. And Mount Scotchman is northeast of Lake Pend Oreille. And it fortunately is in one of the proposed areas for in the Forest Service and the Forest Industry Councils proposals. It's impossible for this species to exist where roads are within a rifle range as they make such a tempting target whether it's legal or not.

The other Saturday morning I listened to Todd Maddock being interviewed on KOZE--FM. And he stated that Potlatch Corp. can manage their forest on a sustained yield basis but the Forest Service cannot. Why not? Sustained yield in our forests that are already roaded is the real answer to our need for timber.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Morton Brigham.

STATEMENT OF MORTON R. BRIGHAM, LEWISTON, IDAHO

Mr. BRIGHAM. Thank you, Senator.

I would like to advocate a great deal more wilderness in Idaho with particular reference to the Clearwater National Forest. The last half-century I've gone out to personally—not only once, but many times I've seen the list of these roadless areas first hand time and again. The list goes as follows here. First there's the Grandmother Mountain area northeast of Clarkia. Then there's the Mallard Larkins area further to the east. There's the Great Burn area which includes the headwaters to Kelley Creek. It extends into Montana. There's an area in Cayuse Creek which is a beautiful pristine area at which it joins anther area called Bighorn Weitas and a smaller area south of Kelley Creek called Moose Mountain. Further into the headwaters is the Lochsa and we have

Elk Summit. Another tributary to the Lochsa which is highly critical for fish production—anadromous fish is Fish Creek.

Now, I've seen all these areas. At the same time I've designed sawmills all that length of time. And when you go from one place to another from up in the high mountains back of the sawmill, you get an idea of what it takes to run a mill. And from what I've seen up there, most of the ideas people have about operating sawmills on the kinds of timber available in these areas are pipe dreams. You can't run a mill if you don't have some logs. And the logs that have been raised up there are scattered and of small size. And they take so long to grow that I don't see how in the world they're ever going to make anything out of it if they's consider the long term.

The watershed value, however, is important. A few years ago my daughter took a trip to the Middle East and reported when she got back that in many European cities in the Middle East the only water available is bottled spring water. We don't want to let Idaho get to that horrible state. With the water gone and the resources washing down the stream over there, about all the people seem to think about is how the mountain artillery is doing shooting each other off.

We need to keep our resources here on hand so we can find some other pastime. Now, this is—these areas are excessively steep. I used to serve as a lookout on Sawtooth Peak. And you could roll a rock right down from behind the lookout and see it go for a long ways down into the Sawtooth Creek. It practically rolled clear down into the creek.

Another example, on the Eagle Peak lookout had to get the cans out of sight so it would pass inspection so the Forest Service wouldn't see them. And he just tossed them off of the back porch over a bluff. And they rolled down there far enough that you'd have to take you a half day to go down there where they were.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Brigham follows:]

Lewiston, Idaho
Aug. 17, 1983

Statement of Morton R. Brigham on Proposed Wilderness Legislation to Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee

My name is Morton R. Brigham. I have lived in Lewiston, Idaho since 1939. I am here representing the Idaho Environmental Council with particular reference to wilderness in the Clearwater National Forest.

I became interested in wilderness in the early fifties after seeing area after area virtually destroyed as I had known it in the interest of what was called progress. I watched 31 miles of the North Fork of the Clearwater between the mouth of Orogrande Creek and the Canyon Ranger Station blown full of roaks in a logging road project in the fifties. Destruction of much of the Skull Creek and Quartz Creek areas followed, where streams that were once clear as a crystal became brown with silt. More recently the Orogrande Creek drainage has suffered a similar fate.

Plans now in the works call for destruction of fisheries and wildlife and scenic areas on a scale most of us never thought possible years ago, not only because of their huge scope but also because of the lack of economic justification. The long range implications of resource destruction on such a scale have hardly been considered in the apparent haste to build roads anywhere and everywhere possible.

I favor establishing wilderness protection for the Grandmother Mountain roadless northeast of Clarkia, where the BLM

advanced a good wilderness proposal until recently when its policies suddenly changed. Farther to the east, I favor the wilderness designation of the Mallard-Larkins area with the Minnesaka Creek, Foehl Creek, and headwater streams in the St. Joe River drainage included. Foehl Creek is excessively steep, is the home of a variety of wildlife, has erosive soils in which forest regenaration would be difficult, and like most of the remaining roadless areas in the state, would require subsidies from the federal government for its road developments. Wildlife here includes elk, deer, mountain goats, and some of the biggest bears I have seen. I recall seeing a can that had contained Renault radiator fluid and is about the size of a Coleman stove gas can, that a bear had bitten through to test its contents near Brush Creek. He had no trouble getting his mouth over the can, which had apparently been used by a smoke chaser to carry water to put out a fire in a snag hit by lightning.

The Forest Service is presently trying to get started building roads in several tributaries of the S$_{t}$. Joe River near the Montana line in preparation for logging. An agency that would build roads here would build roads anywhere regardless of the environmental consequences. The St. Joe River is called the finest trout stream in Idaho by the Fish and Game Department and of course the proposed timber sale, called the Crooked Crown sale, requires a subsidy from the federal treasury as is usual in these cases.

The Moose Mountain area should receive wilderness status to protect its scenic and watershed values.

Farther to the south and east, there is the Great Burn area, which contains some of the finest wildlife and fisheries habitat left in Idaho. Only wilderness designation will save it. Forest Service plans call for a huge outlay of federal funds for a massive road project in Cayuse Creek that are totally without economic justification. These areas, along with most of the Bighorn Weitas area, if placed in wilderness status, will avoid a multi-million dollar drain on the federal treasury while retaining irreplaceable watershed, fisheries, wildlife, and scenic resources.

The Idaho Fish and Game Department rates Fish Creek as its most productive steelhead rearing area. Considering the huge federal outlay already committed to perpetuating the steelhead, it makes no sense to build an extensive road system in the buckbrush thickets of Fish Creek. But since keeping the engineers busy seems to be the primary concern of Forest Service policy, that fate for Fish Creek seems inescapable in the absence of wilderness protection, notwithstanding a previous commitment by the Forest Service to keep Fish Creek roadless.

The Elk Summit area southeast of Powell was removed from wilderness status at the time the Selway Bitterroot Wilderness was established with passage of the Wilderness Act. This beautiful area of meadows, lakes, and alpine scenery drains into White Sand Creek, a critical salmon and steelhead spawning stream. Tearing this area up to facilitate logging

appears to involve spiritual bankruptcy along with economic folly that pervades the Forest Service in recent years. A huge mud slide that the taxpayers got for the first two million dollars invested in this project is shown in the photo attached. Included also in the resources slated for the axe in development of this area is one of the finest herds of moose in Idaho. Loss of forage under a dense canopy of trees and losses to poaching would appear to be the fate of these moose if Forest Service plans materialize. Here again, only wilderness designation will put a stop to the economic and resource waste presently in the works.

There is virtually no prospect that these roadless areas could be developed without disastrous losses of water quality, wildlife, fisheries, and scenery. Idaho has a stream protection act, a forestry practices act, and a dredge mining control act that supposedly regulate logging and road building activities. Agencies charged with enforcement of the stream protection act and the forestry practices act are penniless for this purpose at the present time. The forest industry and the Forest Service were able to scuttle state water quality standards during the last session of the legislature by bringing pressure on the Board of Health, and [redacted] the state agency charged with setting these standards. These events leave virtually nothing in the way of protection of water quality in this state.

As an illustration of the effect of "release" language included in the Central Idaho Wilderness Act, a map is attached

showing a vast proliferation of roads in the Jersey Jack area of the Nez Perce Forest. The Salmon River Landowners' Protective Association has estimated that at 1978 prices, this batch of roads would cost the taxpayers $4.5 million. At today's low prices for lodgepole pine stumpage, the taxpayer loss would skyrocket to possibly ten times this figure. If roadless areas are released statewide, the loss to the taxpayers would assume astronomical proportions.

If the timber industry plans to invest further in plants and equipment to process timber from sub-marginal land that must be produced at a loss to the taxpayers, it is skating on thin ice. With the federal budget soaring to deficits involving hundreds of billions of dollars each year, the timber industry solution to its problems becomes part of the national problem. Sooner or later there will be a movement to stop spending funds we do not have for things we do not need, and this movement could involve loss of our present outlays of billions for subsidies.

In reading ancient history of the human race covering thousands of years, I have failed to run across any instance where a civilization perished because it did not cut down enough timber. Indeed, the opposite situation in which sources of water were polluted and loaded with silt, leading to loss of irrigation water and destruction of watersheds seems to have occurred repeatedly with disastrous results. In the Middle East, for example, much of the topsoil has been eroded away and now various factions spend their time mounting artillery

duels to see who gets what there is left of the country.

The time for this country to save its clean water is now while there is still some clean water left. If we handle the rest of Idaho like Potlatch Corporation has taken care of the Floodwood basin, even the bottled water travelers see in European countries could be hard to come by.

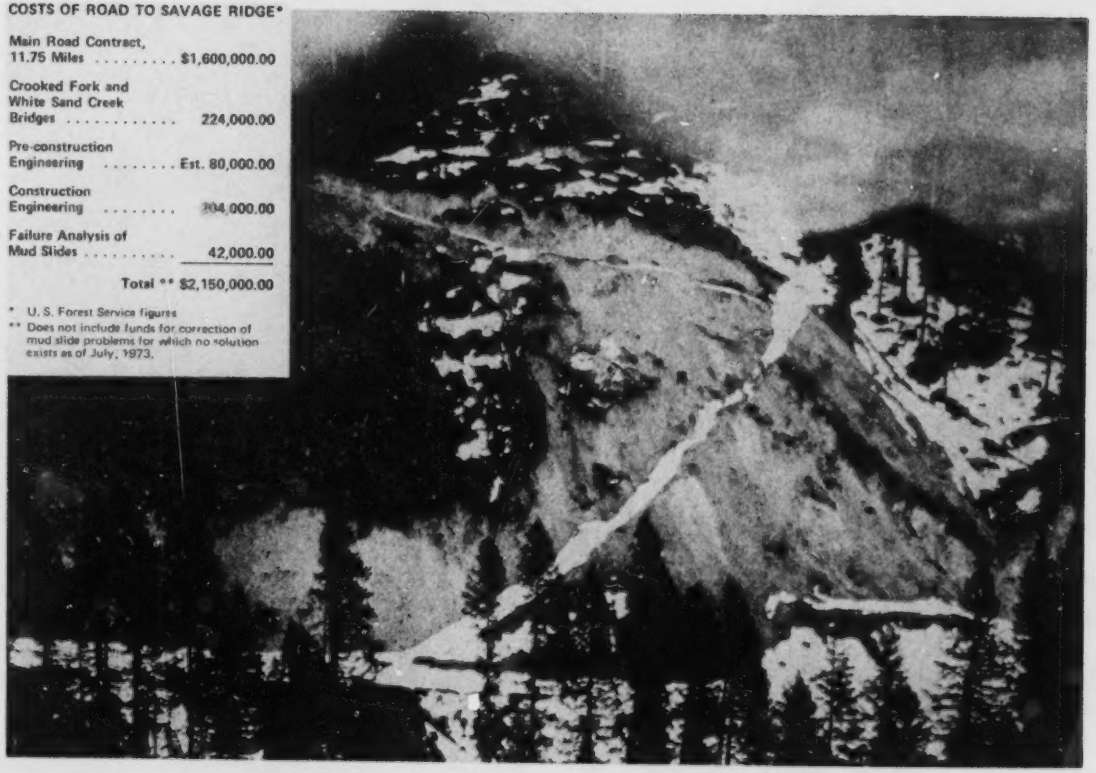
The release language the timber industry favors to prevent further consideration as wilderness for areas not classified as wilderness is objectionable. Future generations should have a voice in the decisions involving these lands. Finally, there is no great haste to reach a final decision on every roadless acre in Idaho. All the timber required to supply industry for several years is presently under contract. Rather than investing huge sums in subsidies required to road our pristine roadless areas, a more logical approach would be to protect the soils in our better timber growing sites from erosion to insure their productivity in the years ahead.

COSTS OF ROAD TO SAVAGE RIDGE*

Main Road Contract, 11.75 Miles	$1,600,000.00
Crooked Fork and White Sand Creek Bridges	224,000.00
Pre-construction Engineering	Est. 80,000.00
Construction Engineering	304,000.00
Failure Analysis of Mud Slides	42,000.00
Total **	$2,150,000.00

* U. S. Forest Service figures

** Does not include funds for correction of mud slide problems for which no solution exists as of July, 1973.



SLIDE ON NEW ROAD TO SAVAGE RIDGE – POWELL RANGER DISTRICT OF CLEARWATER NATIONAL FOREST IN HEADWATERS OF LOCHSA RIVER

PHOTO IN APRIL, 1973 BY JERRY GIFFORD

R 10E
R 9E
T28N
T27N
NATIONAL
CLEARWATER

The CHAIRMAN. Morton, thank you.
Del White and Allen Slickpoo.

STATEMENT OF ALLEN SLICKPOO, SECRETARY, NEZ PERCE TRIBAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mr. SLICKPOO. Thank you, Senator.

My name is Allen Slickpoo. I am the secretary for the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee, which is a governing elected board of our people. So because of the unique relationship that we have with the U.S. Government, I feel that I can say that we are talking from one Government representative to another Government representative.

We have like many other people concerned recognized the vital importance of concern for preservation and protection of these areas as being the last of our natural resources. Fish and wildlife habitat faces the continuous onslaught of human greed and mass destruction. Many of us have come to recognize the costly damage and extermination of nature. During our lifetime we have seen the useless way of destruction of our resources that have become so inevitable that unless mankind wakes up, the controlled exploitation of what is left will dictate a serious situation of greater shortages than we have now. Because of the uncontrolled sound management of the society, we, the Indian people, have suffered the impact of bad publicity in the eyes of the public media . ı exercising our sovereign treaty rights. The shortage of fish and wildlife has been focused upon the American Indian as the prime source still ignoring the facts that the manmade devices and uncontrolled multiple use concepts. We have become a political tool in degradation of our treaty with the United States. We realize our Congress has recognized the importance of clean air and clean streams that must coexist with man when it enacted the Environmental Act. Yet we have allowed such protective legislations to come under the influence and pressure of large political powers and special interest groups who have tended to dilute these protective provisions which in reality were designed for the best interests of the American citizen.

We have learned that man is destroying the very things that has nutured him at a rapid pace. Our history has taught us that what is not actively protected is lost. All of us in this room have seen the gradual destruction of nature as man encroaches upon what is left. My people are mindful of the importance of our children that they'd enjoy the nature and what she had to offer in the same manner that we were fortunate enough to enjoy.

The Nez Perce Tribe has no choice but to support more wilderness as a last resort as a means of protecting our treaty rights on conservation of nature's valuable assets since all other management efforts or practices have seemed to fail and are still yielding to man's greed because he has become a slave to his machines. And I would like to remind the Senator and those present that I was present in the Washington, D.C., hearing when I heard arguments that if we do have wilderness, you're going to shut out the timber for production in the sawmills. The sawmills are going broke. The wilderness bill—the present wilderness bill was enacted by Con-

gress and signed into law. The very same sawmills not too long thereafter had to close down not because of the wilderness area but because of the market—the slump in the market and construction. This was the cause for shutting down the sawmills.

And, Senator, I would—I had more to say but because of essence of time, we again would like to strongly emphasize that these areas you are speaking of has a significant historical cultural and religious values to our people as they are directly related to our treaty with the U.S. Government.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Slickpoo followings:]

For The Hearing Record

WILDERNESS HEARINGS TESTIMONY

SUBMITTED BY:

NEZ PERCE TRIBE OF IDAHO

(8/17/83)

LEWISTON, IDAHO

The Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho is very concerned in respect to the current debate regarding the Wilderness Act. As the Nez Perce Tribe understands it, the debate focuses upon the need for a strong and healthy economy and the protection of the wilderness area for both the present and future generations. The stance of the Nez Perce Tribe is based upon the premise that we must provide wilderness areas for future generations to continue the debate. Hopefully, the future generation will have a choice just as we have had a choice.

The intent of the Wilderness Act is to protect and preserve the wilderness areas in its natural state. The Nez Perce Tribe certainly agrees with the intent of the Wilderness Act. This is clearly evident as the heritage, tradition and culture of the Nez Perce Tribe is natural resource management at its finest. In this respect, the intent of the Wilderness Act is both applauded and supported by the Nez Perce Tribe.

The economic trade-off is a major issue as expounded by the opponents of the Wilderness Act. The contention of the Nez Perce Tribe is, however, that more effective and efficient Forest Management practices on designated commercial forest acreage will provide for the anticipated needs. The private industry continued

need for old growth and virgin stands can be offset with intensive management on a sustained yield basis. This forest management practice should be utilized and targeted for second growth timber stands. The other major point is the overall potential reduction in world supplies of wood and fiber. The impacts of this reduction of the current supply has long range negative implications to the world ecosystem. Careful management of existing forests will therefore reduce such impacts only if no further loss is experienced through exploitation of the few remaining "roadless" areas.

The areas that are proposed and supported by the Nez Perce Tribe have an even stronger meaning. These areas contain the burial grounds of our ancestors. Not only the burial grounds, but also the areas are steeped in religious and spiritual significance. This significance is evident in the areas that members of the Nez Perce Tribe practice our rituals. These areas are and have always been known as Nez Perce Country.

The above discussion does provide evidence of the spiritual essence that the Nez Perce Tribe has for the wilderness area. The other basic premise is the Treaty of 1855. There is language in the Treaty of 1855 that guarantees the land areas known as Nez Perce Country are protected and preserved. These areas are presently known as the Nez Perce Reservation and the ceded areas. The current boundary of the Nez Perce Reservation provides the basis for the exclusive jurisdiction of the Nez Perce Tribe.

The Treaty of 1855 also provides protection for the ceded lands. This protection is defined in which the "use" is defined by phrases such as "usual and accustomed", and "in common". There are other phrases based on legal decisions such as "open and unclaimed land". This of course, is based upon the Treaty of 1855.

Therefore, the intent of the Treaty of 1855 is to provide wilderness areas for the use and benefit of the Nez Perce Tribe. The ceded areas are located in the proposed wilderness area as defined by RARE II and additional areas proposed by the Nez Perce Tribe. The "use and benefit" is defined by such activities as grazing, gathering roots and berries and hunting, and fishing.

The Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho has always viewed our position as a co-manager of the natural resources within our Reservation and ceded area. As co-managers of these resources within our 13.2 million acre ceded area which encompasses most of North Central Idaho, we support efforts to designate as wilderness those areas that are critical to the religious and cultural heritage of the Nez Perce Tribe. Our Tribe believes that the wilderness designation will greatly aid in preserving and protecting salmon and steelhead habitat, wildlife habitat, root and berry gathering areas, as well as Indian religious and cultural sites.

The Nez Perce Tribe has been involved in developing recommendations for the protection and enhancement of dwindling salmon and steelhead stocks in the Columbia-Snake River system via the Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act and the Salmon and Steelhead Conservation Act of 1980. Additional wilderness designation has the ability to influence anadromous fish production in Idaho where it is most needed, that is in the perpetuation of wild salmon and steelhead stocks. Fundamental to the perpetuation of wild anadromous salmonid stocks is the preservation of natal streams and rearing areas. Further degradation and destruction of the habitat base of what still remains for wild

runs could have far-reaching effects. For instance, the integrity of wild gene pools could be impaired, or even destroyed. Once these gene pools are gone, they will be lost forever.

Within our ceded lands the Nez Perce Tribe supports wilderness designations for those remaining wild areas that support anadromous fish runs. These areas include both the major anadromous salmonid arterials in Idaho, the Clearwater and Salmon River drainages.

The Nez Perce Tribe hopes that our request for additional wilderness designations for our ceded lands in North Central Idaho is fully considered. Because of our strong religious and cultural ties to this area, our Tribe is adamant in our belief that much of this area should be left in as natural a state as possible. Our Tribe views the designation of wilderness areas as an opportunity to preserve lands in a pristine state so that future generations of both non-Indians and Indians may enjoy them as we have.

The Nez Perce Tribe was very involved in the RARE II evaluations conducted by the U.S. Forest Service. Thus, the Nez Perce Tribe does support the RARE II allocations as the minimum acceptable limits. The RARE II proposal does not, however, provide the listing of additional lands which the Nez Perce Tribe does support. These additional lands are listed by their common names as follows:

I. PAYETTE CREST
   - a. French Creek/Patrick Butte
   - b. Lick Creek/Needles
   - c. Secesh River
   - d. Steel Mountain

II. RAPID RIVER DRAINAGE

III. NEZ PERCE NATIONAL FOREST

IV. CLEARWATER NATIONAL FOREST
   - a. White Sands
   - b. Kelly Creek

V. GREAT BURNS - CAYUSE CREEK

VI. MALLARD - LARKINS

In addition, the LOLO TRAIL and the NEZ PERCE TRAIL should also be preserved and protected.

The Nez Perce Tribe has also consulted with various conservation groups, especially the Idaho Conservation League. There are also additional lands that are supported by the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho as presented by Idaho Conservation League. The lands are listed by their common names as follows:

I. WHITE CLOUDS

II. BOULDER MOUNTAIN

III. HOODOO - GREAT BURN

IV. DEADWOOD RIVER

V. SCOTT MOUNTAIN

VI. SNOWBANK MOUNTAIN

VII. COUNCIL MOUNTAIN

VIII. BOISE & SAWTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST

- a. Breadwinner
- b. Lime Creek
- c. Danskins - South Ford Boise River
- d. Pioneers
- e. Cache Peak

IX. CHALLIS NATIONAL FOREST

- a. Lost River Range
- b. Lemhi Range

The RARE II allocations and additional land recommendations need the preservation and protection of the Wilderness Act. This is especially important as most studies have shown that the construction of roads is the major contributor to the damage to the wilderness area. The road construction coupled with the timber

harvest severely restricts the multiple use concept supported by special interest groups. The other area of concern is the soil erosion and siltation caused by road construction and timber harvest which affects the water drainage systems. Therefore, the major source of life of the habitat is water and to pollute the water is to destroy the habitat. Finally, there are studies that have shown that there are areas in which the road construction cost has exceeded the timber sale receipts. In this respect the economics of the timber sale is not feasible.

The other major area of concern is the release language proposed in the Wilderness Act. The "hard" release is not supported by the Nez Perce Tribe. This "hard" release would permanently bar any wilderness consideration for the lands in the future. The "soft" release is, however, supported by the Nez Perce Tribe. The "soft" release would provide for lands that are roadless at the start of the next Forest Planning cycle, to be studied again for wilderness. In this way, the process could be implemented once again and other lands could be included in the process. The wilderness areas need preservation and protection under the authority of the Wilderness Act. The most important point is the preservation and protection of the wilderness areas for the future generations so that they may also have a choice.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Your time has expired. If you wish to make a further statement, we will include it in the record.

I guess there's always a temptation to debate issues of substance. And I will avoid that temptation today because this isn't the time for me to state my own preference and my own views. This is time to try to elicit from witnesses what their view are. I don't mean to duck these issues. There will be an opportunity later and an appropriate time in which I will actually take position and make my own views known and defend those views. But I do have two or three questions of this panel that are not just simply designed to get at what my own views are but to elicit from you what your views are. And I might state at the outset to Mr. Baird and to others who have said there is not enough time that I have heard an awful lot of witnesses in the last few days saying that there isn't enough time to discuss these issue and make these determinations and the process is somehow being rushed. I mentioned you, Mr. Baird, simply because that's the opening of your statement today. I'm little puzzled by that in your instance. For many of these witnesses that I've heard, they're very young, they're very new to Idaho. They either were not around and physically present in Idaho or they were young enough that they weren't involved in these issues in a political sense at the time they have been discussed over the last several years. And I can understand they would say, "I haven't had time to look at this." But you've been around nearly all of this period of time. You've been extremely active during all of this period of time. You've looked at all of those issues during all of this period of time. We've been doing this since 1964. For some, at least, it seems to me they've had enough time. For others perhaps they haven't. I mention that. And I will not mention it without giving you the opportunity to respond. But I mentioned it simply because I don't want the Idaho people to believe that somehow this process is an arbitrary one that doesn't have background and that hasn't been discussed and hasn't been look at for many, many years. Not everyone in Idaho has had that same opportunity. But many have. Would you care to respond?

Mr. BAIRD. Thank you, Senator.

I'm Dennis Baird. It's been a pleasure in fact to look at those areas and not a mere opportunity. We hope to have a good set of maps to you by early October. It's going to take us that time.

The CHAIRMAN. I was told at the Boise hearing that the detailed criteria would be available the first week in September and detailed boundary lines before the first of Octocber. And I said at that time that seemed reasonable.

Mr. BAIRD. I'm pleased to hear that fits in our time. We want to give you proposals that are dependable and we feel comfortable with that can survive the test of time. And we, the conservation committee—we don't own helicopters to fly out and double check little fine boundaries and so on. And that's what we've been doing this summer. If you are in fact going to give us through September to get those things to you than that is—I think we're grateful for that opportunity.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

With respect to release language, I think we have here in the testimony of the Salmon River Breaks people a perfect example of the concerns by the people with respect to the permanence of the decisions that are made. In both Gospel Hume legislation and Central Idaho Wilderness, both Jersey Jack and Mallard Creek are discussed. They had ripened in that discussion to the point that Senator Church offered in the discussion of Central Idaho Wilderness the report language released for the wilderness study of both the Jersey Jack and Mallard. And the report language does release them. There's a question of sufficiency—the legal sufficiency released by report language as with respect to statutory language. But the fact is very clear that both Senator Church and I in the discussion of that bill expected that Jersey Jack, the Jersey Tail and the Mallard Creek were released from further study. And here we are again looking at them again on the heels of the enactment of that legislation.

It makes two points, I think. One is that we are in the heels of that determination looking at it again that release language doesn't mean it's released forever. As a matter of fact the future Congresses and future publics will be discussing many of these issues starting the day the statute is passed with respect to the determination of whether or not further areas should be added to the wilderness system.

Release is release, but it isn't permanent. I cannot be and will not be. And I think there's no better example.

Mrs. Groves, you folks own the old Cook ranch, don't you?

Mrs. GROVES. No. No, we own the—right near Dixie.

The CHAIRMAN. Near Dixie?

Mrs. GROVES. Uh huh.

The CHAIRMAN. OK. And you support the inclusion of the area which would include the property you own within a national recreaton area?

Mrs. GROVES. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that correct?

Mrs. GROVES. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it be your intention if it is included in the national recreation area to sell to the Government the scenic easements?

Mrs. GROVES. Well, I don't know. I—I'm just speaking on behalf of my husband at this meeting for him.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I understand that. And I understand your concern if our have private property that is in holding within the national forest, you're concerned of what happens with the national forest lands that surround the private lands you own. But I just wondered where we're headed if that land is put in national recreation area, then what we can expect from the private in-holders with respect to the sale to the Government of their scenic easements. We've been that route in two places in Idaho, the Sawtooth National Recreation and the Hell's Canyon National Recreation Area, which private land owners, some of whom opposed that designation and some of whom supported it, then when the determinatin was done and sold the scenic easements to the Government on an average of about $600 an acre while they retained ownership of

the land. I thought maybe we'd find out something from private land owners in this process of what their intentions were.

Mr. Gehrke, on the second page of your statement, you say that the steep lands cannot be reforested; is that correct?

Mr. GEHRKE. Not easily be reforested, no. Mr. Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. That isn't what you said in your statement. The fact that I don't believe the steep canyons of Mallard-Larkins and the Great Burn can be reforested.

Mr. GEHRKE. That's what I—yes, I believe that they can't be reforested.

The CHAIRMAN. They cannot be reforested——

Mr. GEHRKE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN [continuing]. At all?

Mr. GEHRKE. I believe they'll be dominated by brush if cut.

The CHAIRMAN. Just as the brush came into the old Great Burn area?

Mr. GEHRKE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I have no further questions of this panel.

Skip White.

Mr. WHITE. Yes, thank you, Senator McClure. I'd like to make a couple of presentations first. I have some cards people asked me to drop by the hearing process this morning.

The CHAIRMAN. They'll be placed in the committee file.

Mr. WHITE. Thank you very much. And then, Senator, I have a petition I'd like to read that says we the undersigned support immediate Federal legislation resolve roadless area controversies. As a maximum, this legislation should designate no more than 600,000 acres as wilderness bringing the remainder of the roadless areas for multiple use management including logging.

Now, Senator, these were picked up yesterday at the hearing in Coeur d'Alene. And if you want to check the accuracy of these, you might also check the Coeur d'Alene City Police traffic citation record for yesterday. This is where they come from. It was trucks that got tickets that came to the hearing yesterday. I'd like to enter both of those if I might.

The CHAIRMAN. I'm a little curious. And because I am, I'll interrupt at this point. I heard some rumors that says that the industry has agreed to pay their fine on those tickets; is that right?

Mr. WHITE. Senator, I certainly would like to answer that. First of all, we don't have the tickets in our possession yet. We're not sure what they're worth.

Second, we certainly feel that if it's from $50 to $300, it certainly was worth that amount of money for those folks to participate in that hearing yesterday. We certainly thank you for presenting that in Coeur d'Alene.

The CHAIRMAN. The only reason I interrupted at this time is I think it's a tragedy when any city or local government feels that they must respond by arresting people who in my view were doing what they had a legal right to do of driving their truck in and parking it in a parking lot so that they might demonstrate both their support for a point of view and right as an American citizen to appear at a governmental hearing. I think the city government or the city of Coeur d'Alene overreacted if indeed they gave tickets.

I regret that. And I hope those truck drivers were not disadvantaged. As far as I can see, they didn't disrupt traffic. They didn't disrupt the hearing. They didn't violate the rights of anyone else at that hearing simply by their appearance there at that hearing yesterday. And I do regret that the city of Coeur d'Alene did what they apparently have done.

Mr. WHITE. Thank you, Senator. I'd also like to offer a statement from Art Smith of Art Smith Logging in Grangeville if I might. He is involved in the process of making a living today. And he could not attend the hearings.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be made a part of the record.

STATEMENT OF H. W. WHITE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, ASSOCIATED LOGGING CONTRACTORS OF IDAHO, INC.

Mr. WHITE. Senator—my statement—may name is H. W. Skip White. I am executive secretary of the Associated Logging Contractors of Idaho, Inc. In average times we represent over 700 companies engaged in the logging business in the State of Idaho. These companies employ somewhere over 10,000 employees and harvest approximately 75 percent of the logs in the State of Idaho each year. And that harvest figure historically, Senator, has been around 1.7 billion board feet of logs a year.

In the past 12 years, we have been involved in numerous hearings concerning wilderness in the State of Idaho. We have testified at the Snake River Break Recreation Area, the Gospel Hump Wilderness, as well as the RARE I and II to name a few. After the RARE II hearings, we felt that the answer to the definition of either wilderness or roadless or multiple use would be provided once and for all. After the recent Ninth Circuit Court decision which states that insufficient consideration was given to wilderness, this position obviously has been drastically changed.

We appreciate your time and effort in allowing us to appear before you to hopefully assist you and your committee in making a decision that is vital to everyone in this State. I would like to make a few points that I believe are necessary in the decisionmaking process. Almost without exception every logger that I know in the State of Idaho is at heart a true environmentalist and not a preserationist. He would like to have a job to earn a living for his wife and family, buy equipment, parts and supplies to make that living with, pay taxes both income and property tax and in the process provide a vehicle for the taxation of the operating timber sales to the counties in which he is working. These taxes from the timber sales are delivered to the school system in the State of Idaho, which allows the children of the State of Idaho to be provided an educational opportunity second to none. He also wishes to see the quality of life that we have enjoyed in the State of Idaho, continue. He wants to see high pristine mountains and lakes, quality fishing, and of course the wildlife that is so much a part of this great State. In addition to this, he enjoys berry picking and the scenic grandeur which also is a part of this State. The timber industries' position in my opinion has been very carefully put together. And the addition of approximately 600,000 acres to the already established 3.8 million acres of wilderness is a very viable position. In the timber in-

dustries' proposal, the remainder of the roadless areas under question in most cases is ordinary everyday type of forest land that for one reason or other just simply does not have roads in it. I suggest to you, Senator, and the members of your committee that you adapt—that you adopt, excuse me, the timber industry's proposal and let the great State of Idaho get on to its mission in life affording each and everyone of us a great place to live and many, many of us a place to make a living. I would attempt to answer any questions you or the committee might ask of me. And, again, thank you for this opportunity.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Kenny Weller.

STATEMENT OF KENNY WELLER

Mr. WELLER. I began logging in 1969 after serving 2 years in Vietnam. During the past years, I have put much time and effort and money building my logging contracting business. I employ between 10 and 15 men with a monthly payroll between $25,000 and $30,000. These men depend upon the purchase of significant amounts of timber to furnish them with jobs. I, in turn, depend 100 percent upon national forests to provide me with readily available supply of timber to make my living, to support my family, and enable me to employ these men.

If more land is closed to logging, I feel it will be only a few short years before I will no longer be able to purchase enough timber to run my business. We'll be stuck with a lot of expensive equipment for which I have no further use for and will have no way of making a living to support my family. And we'll have 10 or 15 employees and friends who also will have no way of supporting their families.

I feel that the above will also be true of a large number of other people in Idaho that depend upon the national forest for a living. I, therefore, urge that no more land in Idaho be set aside for wilderness or roadless areas but that all remaining lands be designated as multiple use so that all Idahoans have an equal chance to use and enjoy and to make a living from these lands.

Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Kelly Kelso.

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. Kelly Kelso is not here.

Leo Musselman.

STATEMENT OF LEO MUSSELMAN, PRESIDENT, MUSSELMAN CONSTRUCTION CO.

Mr. MUSSELMAN. Honorable Senator McClure and Hearing Members. My name is Leo Musselman, president of Musselman Construction Co. of Orofino, Idaho. I would like to go on the record as being against any more wilderness or roadless areas.

As a company, we employ 5 to 30 people each year who all live in the State of Idaho and 95 percent in Clearwater County. We have an average payroll of approximately $300,000 per year which 98 percent comes from the construction of roads for timber companies and the U.S. Forest Service. I feel the Forest Service with their

present method of building roads are doing a good job. They are going to great measures to protect streams from excessive sediment with their filter methods. I wholeheartedly believe in multiuse for our Federal forest and do not want to see any more forest locked up and not put to productive use.

Senator, I would like to present to you some photos of actual construction being done on two different projects in the Clearwater Forest. One is in the Lochsa District and the other in the Pierce District.

Nos. 1 through 8 are of a full bench road being constructed on the Lochsa District. One and two, right of way falling, clearing, and the start of construction. Three and four are hydraulic excavator carving out a cut and loading truck. Note excavator above truck working the soil out. No. 5 is cleaning spillage that has went over the side of the road. Six and seven, truck dumping at waste area and a dozer spreading material so as not to reach the stream below. No. 8, road excavated to subgrade. Upper ground slope and lower slope are the same grade percent—87 to 98 percent slopes. These pictures are on lower Deadman Road project which has a highly productive steelhead spawning stream below.

Pictures 9 through 12 are on Knoll Creek Road project. These are of excavation for a large bottomless arch multiplate culvert. Nine and ten, excavation and dam built above culvert. No. 10 shows the diversion stream and temporary culvet and road. Note clearness of water in the temporary culvert. That's on your other page. Eleven and twelve are concrete truck with pumper truck and 70-foot boom to pour concrete into the forms with minimal disturbance to the stream.

This is an example of how we can construct roads in the national forest with little environmental damage.

Thank you for allowing me to present my views.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Ray Coon.

STATEMENT OF RAYMOND F. COON, PRESIDENT, R. F. COON LOGGING, INC.

Mr. COON. Senator McClure and committee members, my name is Raymond Coon. I am employed as president of R. F. Coon Logging, Inc., of Pierce, Idaho, a logging and construction firm that has been in business in the Clearwater area for 31 years. We employ an average of 50 to 60 persons who are solely dependent on woods-related work for their livelihood. The most of us in logging industry have been too preoccupied trying to be successful in our chosen occupation that we have not had nor taken time to do anything to protect our future. I am certainly not opposed to preserving scenic areas, but I cannot condone letting our natural and renewable resources die and go to waste. I have seen millions of board feet of valuable white pine timber go to waste in areas outside of designated wilderness areas because of environmental restraints for unfounded reasons.

I believe it would be much wiser to develop the potential timber producing areas in an orderly, economically and ecologically adequate fashion instead of waiting until there is a natural disaster

such as fire or bug infestation and then develop the areas in an escalated and haphazard fashion to salvage the timber.

The Big Horn Weitas is one such potential area that should be developed. I am sure this area could be developed over a period of time with very minimal impact on fisheries or wildlife.

Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Art Smith.

Mr. KLEER. I'm Clifford Kleer. I'd like to speak for Art Smith.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

STATEMENT OF CLIFFORD KLEER, ASSOCIATED LOGGING CONTRACTORS

Mr. KLEER. I'm Clifford Kleer, a contract logger from Orofino, Idaho, a representative of the Associated Logging Contractors.

We as an association have hundreds of members, some from large and some from small operations. The majority of our members depend partially or entirely upon public timber.

This supply will be drastically reduced with the addition of any more large wilderness areas.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Don MacKenzie.

STATEMENT OF DONALD E. MacKENZIE, GRANGEVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. MACKENZIE. My name is Don MacKenzie. And I'm presenting testimony for the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce.

The Grangeville Chamber of Commerce is made up of 103 members representing the business community of Grangeville. The economics of Grangeville and Idaho County are strongly dependent upon the forest products industry. Our county road maintenance program and financing for our public school systems depend heavily upon 25 percent of fund receipts from national forest timber sale.

The Nez Perce National Forest contributes a substantial share of the timber needed to supply our sawmills with raw material. The current annual harvest level on the Nez Perce National Forest is approximately 100 million feet. This allowable harvest volume contributes to the support of five sawmills. Planned harvest levels for the forest depend upon the availability of commercial forest lands included in all roadless areas on the forest. Failure to obtain quick release of these areas for multiple-use management will result in a drastic reduction of timber volumes offered for sale by the Nezperce National Forest.

Failure to achieve legislation to establish the sufficiency of the RARE II environmental impact statement and to make a reasonable land allocation of the roadless areas in Idaho to either wilderness or multiple use management will result in a catastrophic blow to the timer based economy in the State.

The potential threat to the economy of Grangeville and Idaho County is not theoretical—it is real, Senator McClure. The Grangeville Chamber of Commerce urges you to seriously consider these

recommendations which we submit to you. One, no further wilderness acreage should be dedicated from the Nezperce National Forest; two, release all roadless areas addressed by the committee language of the Central Idaho Wilderness Act; three, release all roadless areas included in previous unit plans; four, release the Salmon Face roadless area I-855 and Rapid River roadless area I-922; five, with regard to other roadless areas the State: (a) exclude all commercial forest lands from wilderness proposals, especially with regard to the Mallard-Larkin roadless area I-300; (b) exclude all areas with high mineral potential from wilderness proposals; six, release of roadless areas from wilderness consideration should be permanent.

The Grangeville Chamber of Commerce believes it is time to end the uncertainty as to how national forest lands are to be managed in Idaho. A decision must be made soon as to whether roadless areas will be managed as wilderness or released for multiple use management. Our sawmills and mines must know what lands will be available to contribute present and future supplies of raw materials. A reasonable and fair Idaho release bill will not only provide for wilderness protection for remaining high quality wilderness candidate areas but also assure the economic survival of timber dependent communities such as Grangeville.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify at this important hearing.

[The prepared statement of Mr. MacKenzie follows:]

GRANGEVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Founded in February, 1956

GRANGEVILLE — County Seat of Idaho County, Gateway to America's Largest Primitive Area and Big Game Country
Agriculture - Livestock - Lumbering - Mining

GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO 83530

STATEMENT OF
THE GRANGEVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
ON MANAGEMENT OF IDAHO ROADLESS AREAS
LEWISTON, IDAHO, AUGUST 17, 1983

MY NAME IS DONALD E. MACKENZIE AND I AM PRESENTING TESTIMONY FOR THE GRANGEVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AT THIS HEARING TODAY ON THE MANAGEMENT OF IDAHO ROADLESS AREAS.

THE GRANGEVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IS MADE UP OF 103 MEMBERS REPRESENTING THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY OF GRANGEVILLE. THE ECONOMIES OF GRANGEVILLE AND IDAHO COUNTY ARE STRONGLY DEPENDENT UPON THE FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY. WE HAVE ONLY TO LOOK BACK TO THE RECENT RECESSION WHEN OUR SAWMILLS WERE CLOSED DOWN TO SEE HOW OUR ECONOMIC EXISTENCE IS TIED TO STEADY AND CONTINUED OPERATION OF THOSE MILLS. OUR COUNTY ROAD MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS AND FINANCING FOR OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS DEPEND HEAVILY UPON 25% FUND RECEIPTS FROM NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER SALE HARVEST EACH YEAR.

THE NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST CONTRIBUTES A SUBSTANTIAL SHARE OF THE TIMBER NEEDED TO SUPPLY OUR SAWMILLS WITH RAW MATERIAL. OVER 1 MILLION ACRES ON THE NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST IS PRESENTLY DEDICATED TO WILDERNESS OR OTHER TYPE OF RESTRICTED USE, SUCH AS THE HELLS CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA. THIS REPRESENTS 46% OF THE ENTIRE LAND AREA OF THE NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST. ACCORDING TO DATA INCLUDED IN THE FOREST PLAN, 45% OF THE TOTAL POSSIBLE ANNUAL TIMBER HARVEST FROM THE NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST IS ALSO LOCKED UP WITHIN CURRENTLY ESTABLISHED WILDERNESS AREAS. THE CURRENT ANNUAL HARVEST LEVEL ON THE NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST IS APPROXIMATELY 100 MILLION BOARD FEET. THIS ALLOWABLE HARVEST VOLUME CONTRIBUTES TO THE SUPPORT OF 5 SAWMILLS, 3 WITHIN IDAHO COUNTY AND 2 IN ADJACENT COUNTIES. PLANNED HARVEST LEVELS FOR THE FOREST DEPEND UPON THE AVAILABILITY OF COMMERCIAL FOREST LANDS INCLUDED IN ALL ROADLESS AREAS ON THE FOREST. FAILURE TO OBTAIN QUICK RELEASE OF THESE AREAS FOR

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT WILL RESULT IN A DRASTIC REDUCTION OF TIMBER VOLUMES OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST.

THE RECENT NINTH CIRCUIT COURT DECISION OF CALIFORNIA DETERMINED THAT THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR RESOLVING THE RARE II PROCESS IN CALIFORNIA WAS INSUFFICIENT BECAUSE WILDERNESS WAS NOT CONSIDERED IN THOSE RARE II AREAS CHOSEN TO BE RELEASED FOR MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT. THE SAME THREAT HANGS OVER THE RARE II DECISION FOR THE STATE OF IDAHO AS WELL AS ALL THE WESTERN STATES UNDER JUISDICTION OF THE NINTH CIRCUIT COURT. THAT COURT DECISION IS THE REASON WE ARE ALL TESTIFYING AT THIS HEARING TODAY. FAILURE TO ACHIEVE LEGISLATION TO ESTABLISH THE SUFFICIENCY OF THE RARE II ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT AND TO MAKE A REASONABLE LAND ALLOCATION OF THE ROADLESS AREAS IN IDAHO TO EITHER WILDERNESS OR MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT, WILL RESULT IN A CATASTROPHIC BLOW TO THE TIMBER BASED ECONOMY IN THE STATE. THE MAGNITUDE OF THIS THREAT CAN BE ILLUSTRATED IN IDAHO COUNTY. BECAUSE OF THE NINTH CIRCUIT COURT DECISION, TIMBER SALES TOTALING 100 MILLION BOARD FEET COULD BE CHALLENGED DURING THE NEXT 4 YEARS ON THE NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST. THIS IS 25% OF THE ENTIRE 4-YEAR PROGRAM ON THE FOREST. THE LOSS OF THIS SALE VOLUME ALONE OVER THE NEXT 4 YEARS WOULD BE DISASTROUS. ULTIMATELY ONE SAWMILL IN IDAHO COUNTY MIGHT BE ELIMINATED. THE RESULTING LOSS OF JOBS AND BUSINESS WOULD BE A SEVERE BLOW TO OUR ECONOMY. AFTER 4 YEARS THE SITUATION OF OUR SAWMILLS WOULD BECOME INCREASINGLY WORSE WITHOUT RESOLUTION OF RARE II.

THE POTENTIAL THREAT TO THE ECONOMY OF GRANGEVILLE AND IDAHO COUNTY IS NOT THEORETICAL--IT IS REAL, SENATOR MCCLURE. THE GRANGEVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE URGES YOU TO SERIOUSLY CONSIDER THESE RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH WE SUBMIT TO YOU:

1. NO FURTHER WILDERNESS ACREAGE SHOULD BE DEDICATED FROM THE NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST.

32-427 O—84——33

2. RELEASE ALL ROADLESS AREAS ADDRESSED BY THE COMMITTEE LANGUAGE OF THE CENTRAL IDAHO WILDERNESS ACT.

3. RELEASE ALL ROADLESS AREAS INCLUDED IN PREVIOUS UNIT PLANS.

4. RELEASE THE SALMON FACE ROADLESS AREA I-855 AND RAPID RIVER ROADLESS AREA I-922.

5. WITH REGARD TO OTHER ROADLESS AREAS WITHIN THE STATE:
   A. EXCLUDE ALL COMMERCIAL FOREST LANDS FROM WILDERNESS PROPOSALS, ESPECIALLY WITH REGARD TO THE MALLARD-LARKIN ROADLESS AREA I-300.
   B. EXCLUDE ALL AREAS WITH HIGH MINERAL POTENTIAL FROM WILDERNESS PROPOSALS.

6. RELEASE OF ROADLESS AREAS FROM WILDERNESS CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE PERMANENT.

THE GRANGEVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BELIEVES IT IS TIME TO END THE UNCERTAINTY AS TO HOW NATIONAL FOREST LANDS ARE TO BE MANAGED IN IDAHO. A DECISION MUST BE MADE SOON AS TO WHETHER ROADLESS AREAS WILL BE MANAGED AS WILDERNESS OR RELEASED FOR MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT. OUR SAWMILLS AND MINES MUST KNOW WHAT LANDS WILL BE AVAILABLE TO CONTRIBUTE PRESENT AND FUTURE SUPPLIES OF RAW MATERIALS. A REASONABLE AND FAIR IDAHO RELEASE BILL WILL NOT ONLY PROVIDE FOR WILDERNESS PROTECTION FOR REMAINING HIGH QUALITY WILDERNESS CANDIDATE AREAS BUT ALSO ASSURE THE ECONOMIC SURVIVAL OF TIMBER DEPENDENT COMMUNITIES SUCH AS GRANGEVILLE.

THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY AT THIS IMPORTANT HEARING.

DEM:JV

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Richard Law.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD LAW, PRESIDENT, GREATER LEWISTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. LAW. Senator McClure and members of the committee, my name is Richard Law, president of the Lewiston Chamber of Commerce.

The Greater Lewiston Chamber of Commerce is very much interested in seeing the wilderness issue resolved. Our local economy and future growth is dependent on the settlement of this vital issue.

I have no comment on specific areas or sites that should or should not be designated wilderness. The chamber does not endorse or support any group or industry plans. And we have no solutions for solving the dilemma.

However, I am here ot impress upon you, the committee, and Congress as a whole, that wilderness areas are not economic assets. They do nothing for the communities surrounding them compared to what multiple use would do. I will let the timber industry speak for themselves and focus on the—and I will focus on the recreation industry.

Our chamber staff recently did a survey on tourist inquiries that have come into this office in the past 2 years. This is some 5 years after the formation of the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area and designation of large amounts of wilderness in the Nez Perce National Forest. And Lewiston is the largest of the gateway cities to that area. Over the 2 years we received in that office 713 inquiries regarding the national forest areas. And of these 713 inquiries received at the office, only three asked about the wilderness areas. There were two additional letters asking about hiking. And there were two more that asked about horseback packing into the areas. Those seven letters indicate that about 1 percent of the potential visitors who were interested in visiting a wilderness area. The vast majority or 99 percent wanted to visit the NRA by road or by boat. While we don't keep records of visitors to the office that just walk in and out, the results would be very much the same. The overwhelming majority of Americans want to visit the forests without having to backpack into a wilderness area.

The situation of foreign tourists is even more pronounced. During the past few years the chamber has entertained several tour organizers from Europe. There is a great interest from those people in the American—from those people in the American West. However, there is no interest from tour operators in getting off of a paved road much less walking into a wilderness area.

While the U.S. Forest Service may estimate a demand for wilderness around large population centers, there is no great demand for wilderness area in the hinterlands. Some people in metropolitan areas may want to create more wilderness in Idaho, but they obviously do not want to visit them.

The State of Idaho through a 2-percent motel-hotel room tax has embarked on a $700,000 advertising program to attract tourists to the State. It has proven very successful.

Thank you, Senator.
The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Sherry Crotinger.

STATEMENT OF SHERRY CROTINGER, PRESIDENT, GRANGEVILLE CHAPTER, IDAHO WOMEN IN TIMBER

Ms. CROTINGER. I'm Sherry Crotinger, speaking for Idaho Women in Timber, Grangeville Chapter. We are a grassroots organization of women who support sound management and use of forest resources. Our members recognize America's need for the social and environmental attributes of the forest as well as for forest products. We believe science and technology combined with environmental care can provide a substained flow of forest products without damaging the environment. We recognized the social, environmental, and economic benefits of sound forest management.

Idaho Women in Timber supports the Idaho Forest Industries Council proposed legislation. If this wilderness roadless issue is not resolved, we will be seriously hurt economically. The loss of revenue from Forest Service timber sales has already affected our roads and school systems which could result in tax increases for all citizens.

If this substantial release is not provided, then the timber industry is seriously threatened, which in turn touches our schools and road systems, the purchasing power of direct and indirect employees from buying homes, feeding and clothing our families, to paying our taxes.

Our economy is finally on the upswing after a recession of three long years. It is senseless that we spend millions of dollars and several years for another RARE III, which is what our tax dollars pay for.

Grangeville Chapter, Idaho Women in Timber believes that it is most urgent to resolve the wilderness issue.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Harriet Barker.

STATEMENT OF HARRIET BARKER, PRESIDENT, CLEARWATER CHAPTER, WOMEN IN TIMBER

Ms. BARKER. Thank you, Senator. I also appreciate this opportunity to testify. I am a resident of Orofino, Idaho. Harriet Barker, and at this time I, represent the Women in Timber. I do have a testimony I would also like to read.

The Clearwater Chapter of Women in Timber has 18 active members, which comprises 72 people, that depend solely on the timber industry for their livelihood.

We have studied and listened about the RARE II roadless issue in the Clearwater area and desire to strike a balance between what should be wilderness and what should be multiple use. The primary factor is to have adequate timber that these people can raise their families without degrading them to receiving unemployment more than the weather dictates. As long as this issue remains in its present state, not one of these families can make plans for the future. Their land of promise is a constant frustration.

One specific family has bought land and tried for the past 6 years to start and build their first home, but by the time fall rolls around it's always maybe next year. In 1982 the father worked 2½ months.

Our people live and work here in Clearwater County and enjoy the hunting and fishing just like the tourists. They pay their share of taxes and contribute to the community.

In the Clearwater area, Orofino is the largest town which depends entirely on the timber industry for its payroll. To consider the money spent by the loggers for rubber, insurance, fuel, food, clothing, and recreation is to see a town dry up without it.

When a person thinks of adding more wilderness to the 3.8 million acres already set aside, it's like taking x number of areas and saying they no longer exist in the United States. We think Congress does not mean to do this.

It is vital that these roadless areas be settled permanently. We are sure after 20 years of study Congress can vote on a bill that is acceptable for timber management and wilderness without more tax burden on the taxpayer.

The Clearwater Chapter of Women in Timber do not want to see a RARE III study or $30 million more spent. We propose to have Idaho drawn back into the main stream of the other 49 States, so raising and educating a family, enjoying the scenic beauty, and recreating how we choose, and being able to share the wealth and burden that makes this country the greatest on Earth.

Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Brian BUCK.

STATEMENT OF BRIAN BUCK, GETTY OIL CO.

Mr. BUCK. Senator McClure, my name is Brian Buck. And I represent Getty Oil Co. And we at Getty appreciate this opportunity to testify today.

We do not quarrel with the concept of the wilderness system. Indeed, it is desirable to preserve some of our Nation's lands in their natural state. In fact, the Federal Government has already done so with nearly 80 million acres of U.S. lands.

However, we believe that any wilderness legislation should mandate that all Government-owned lands considered for inclusion in the wilderness system should first be assessed for their mineral and hydrocarbon potential. Only then can intelligent choices be made between the value to society of developing the natural resources on those lands and the value to society of preserving the land in its wilderness state.

We believe that our industry has compiled an outstanding track record in exploratory drilling on Government lands. It has been demonstrated repeatedly that such drilling can be conducted with only temporary and minimal impact to the surrounding environment.

Moreover, once the exploration is completed, it is required that the land be returned to its natural state.

Therefore, we believe that the cost of exploration in wilderness study areas is a small price to pay when compared to the benefits

that could be achieved through the development of that land's resource potential.

Those benefits include jobs and economic activity related to exploration and production, royalties to the U.S. Treasury and greater domestic production of minerials and hydrocarbons.

Further, we strongly support placing permanent release language in any wilderness bill declaring that once an area has been judged not to have wilderness characteristics, it may not be considered again and will be managed according to multiple-use principles.

If this is not done, large tracts of valuable lands will remain in limbo indefinitely and the potential uses for those lands will be needlessly sacrified. Permanent release language will remove any ambiguity about the future status of such lands and allow the agencies charged with their management to implement long-range plans for multiple uses.

For the record, Getty geologists have identified those areas on the Forest Service RARE II map for Idaho that they believe have mineral or hydrocarbon potential. I have attached a list to this testimony giving specific areas and tract numbers.

This illustrates a simple fact about our industry. In order to find and develop new reserves for future generations, we must explore where the geology is favorable.

We cannot afford to wait for a crisis to occur before we decide to permit an inventory of the mineral resources on our Government lands.

The leadtime required to explore for and develop mineral or hydrocarbon resources is counted in years—not weeks or months.

The American people deserve a policy which will put Government-owned lands to their best use. We believe that permitting a mineral and hydrocarbon assessment on potential wilderness lands and permanent release language for areas judged not to have wilderness characteristics are two steps in that direction.

Thank you, Senator.

[Attachment to Mr. Buck's statement follows:]

EXHIBIT "A"

1-128	A1-305	4-154	S4-209	4-576
1-129	A1-662	4-155	I4-210	4-578
1-130	A1-799	4-156	I4-582	4-579
1-131	A1-981	4-157	4-207	4-582
1-132	B1-300	4-158	N4-210	4-583
1-133	B1-301	4-159	4-211	4-588
1-134	B1-305	4-160	4-212	4-601
1-135	B1-662	4-161	4-217	E4-610
1-136	B1-664	4-162	4-218	4-611
1-137	B1-799	4-163	4-219	4-612
1-138	D1-300	4-164	4-453	4-613
1-139	E1-300	4-165	4-455	W4-613
1-140	G1-300	4-166	4-462	4-614
1-141	M1-300	4-167	4-463	4-615
1-142	M1-441	4-168	4-464	4-616
1-143	N1-300	4-169	4-465	4-758
1-144	P1-300	4-170	4-466	4-922
1-145	P1-913	4-171	4-501	4-941
1-146	P4-913	4-172	4-502	4-942
1-147	S1-300	4-173	4-503	M4-943
1-148	O1-30I	4-174	E4-503	N4-943
1-150	1-302	4-175	W4-503	S4-943
1-151	1-313	4-176	W4-504	4-944
1-152	1-661	4-177	4-508	4-945
1-662	1-853	4-178	4-509	M4-945
4-202	1-854	4-179	4-510	N4-945
4-066	1-855	4-180	4-511	S4-945
4-201	1-922	4-181	4-512	4-946
E4-202	4-062	I4-066	4-551	4-961
A1-125	4-111	I4-179	4-571	NF-913
A1-300	4-151	N4-201	4-572	NF-914
A1-301	4-152	S4-201	4-574	C
	4-153	N4-209		

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

I have just a couple of questions of members of this panel. First, I couldn't help but notice as the Lewiston Chamber of Commerce said we have no solution for solving the dilemma. I want to publicly thank you for that.

Mr. LAW. You're welcome, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me we have a lot of people that know what the questions are but don't know what the answers are. We're going to try to come up with something. But I couldn't help but contrast that with the statement that Mr. Gehrke made in the previous panel. He said, "I no longer see any middle ground on the Clearwater National Forest. An area is either logged or it is wilderness." This again presents the dilemma.

Mr. MacKenzie, I noted in your statement that you suggested that there be specific release for Rapid River. And as I recall, Rapid River has a special management designation on the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area Act. Are you suggesting that that designation be changed?

Mr. MACKENZIE. If possible.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that what you mean by the term "release" as related to Rapid River?

Mr. MACKENZIE. That's correct; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I have no further questions of members of this panel.

Dr. Michael Frome.

STATEMENT OF DR. MICHAEL FROME, COLLEGE OF FORESTRY, UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

Dr. FROME. Thank you, Senator. I am currently visiting associate professor of wildland recreation management at the College of Forestry of the University of Idaho.

First I would like to express a word of appreciation to you for your personal and professional interest in forest wilderness. Certainly the very process of conducting this series of hearings will prove beneficial in illuminating and clarifying the values of wilderness and in identifying the location of wilderness areas worth saving in national forests here in Idaho.

I would also like to say how pleased we are, Senator, that you will be with us at the first National Wilderness Management Workshop at Moscow in mid-October. You will be interested to learn of the enthusiastic response to our program and that we expect an attendance of more than 200 policymakers, wilderness managers, leaders of industry and environmental organizations from all parts of the country.

For more than 20 years I have been a student of wilderness and forest policy, writing about them in books, magazine articles and columns, and in spoken presentations at symposiums and lectures before professional and university audiences.

Often I've been asked:

> Well, how much is enough? With how much wilderness will you finally be satisfied? How much is enough? How much of the Nez Perce and Clearwater National Forests, with which we are specifically concerned today, can I logically recommend be allocated as wilderness?

But these should never be the questions, for wilderness cannot and should not be separated from scientific forest management based upon the principles of multiple use. Multiple use is a valid and a sound concept, a design to protect and perpetuate public forests, while utilizing their resources wisely in the interests of all the people.

However, multiple use has not been practiced widely on our public forests. It is not being practiced today. The funding imbalance places the emphasis on commodity production. Among multiple uses, watershed protection, recreation and wildlife hold low priority.

The National Forest Management Act of 1976 was intended to make multiple use work at last. That law called for equal consideration of all renewable resources in an optimal mix. However, timber production quotas, now called targets, are delivered to forest supervisors, who then transfer the burden to district rangers. Of course, there is a planning process, but it fails to deter or deflect the commitment to single-use production.

Reasonable land stewardship includes the protection of soil, water quality, and fish and wildlife habitat. So declared F. Dale Robertson, now associate chief of the Forest Service, in 1974, when he was supervisor of the Siuslaw National Forest, following a period of logging abuse and resource degradation. Robertson pledged as follows: "Short-term economics will not override long-term needs of high quality land management."

[The prepared statement of Dr. Frome follows:]

Statement of Michael Frome
Before the Senate Energy &
Natural Resources Committee

Lewiston, Idaho, August 17, 1983

My name is Michael Frome. I am currently Visiting Associate Professor of Wildland Recreation Management at the College of Forestry of the University of Idaho.

At the outset, I would like to express a word of appreciation to the distinguished chairman of this committee for his personal and professional interest in forest wilderness. Certainly the very process of conducting this series of hearings will prove beneficial in illuminating and clarifying the values of wilderness, and in identifying the location of wilderness areas worth saving in national forests here in Idaho.

I would also like to say how pleased we are, Senator McClure, that you will be with us at the First National Wilderness Management Workshop at Moscow in mid-October. You will be interested to learn of the enthusiastic response to our program and that we expect an attendance of more than 200 policymakers, wilderness managers, leaders of industry and environmental organizations from all parts of the country.

It is fitting that such a conference be held in Idaho. Idaho is the national stronghold of wilderness. That has a lot to do with my being here. For more than twenty years I have been a student of wilderness and forest policy, writing about them in books, magazine articles and columns, and in spoken presentations at symposiums and lectures before professional and university audiences. I recall my early visits to Idaho wilderness at the invitation of Louise Shadduck, when she was director of tourism for the state, and then coming out again to meet with Ted Trueblood, my friend and colleague on the staff of Field & Stream. Being here and absorbing the Idaho quality of life and the quality of Idaho people is rather like the fulfillment of an ambition.

Often I've been asked: "Well, how much is enough? With how much wilderness will you finally be satisfied?" For this hearing I have tried to direct my attention to the 3.8 million acres already classified as wilderness in Idaho and the 6.5 million unclassified roadless acres. How much is enough? How much of the Nezperce and Clearwater national forests, with which we are specifically concerned today, can I logically recommend be allocated as wilderness?

But these should never be the questions, for wilderness cannot and should not be separated from scientific forest management based upon the principles of multiple use. Multiple use is a valid and sound concept, a design to protect and perpetuate public forests, while utilizing their resources wisely in the interests of all the people.

Alas, multiple use has not been practiced widely on our public forests. It is not being practiced today. The funding imbalance places the emphasis on commodity production. Among multiple uses, watershed protection, recreation and wildlife hold low priority, as they have for years.

The National Forest Management Act of 1976 (NFMA) was intended to make multiple use work at last. That law called for equal consideration of all renewable resources in an optimal mix. However, timber production quotas, now called "targets," are delivered to forest supervisors, who then transfer the burden to district rangers. Of course, there is a planning process, but it fails to deter or deflect the commitment to single-use production.

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Statement of Michael Frome

"Reasonable land stewardship includes the protection of soil, water quality, and fish and wildlife habitat." So declared F. Dale Robertson, now Associate Chief of the Forest Service, in 1974, when he was Supervisor of the Siuslaw National Forest, following a period of logging abuse and resource degradation. Robertson pledged as follows: "Short-term economics will not override long-term needs of high quality land management."

The public needs to feel that Congress and the administration — any administration — believe in that simple aphorism of land management and will stand behind it. Once that happens multiple use will become truly meaningful and the controversy over wilderness will diminish.

Or as Ted Trueblood put it:

> Each year I see land that once was wilderness receive the blessings of what they call multiple use. First come the bulldozers, then the loggers and logging trucks. Then come the ORV riders, riding just to be riding, or perhaps trying to shoot a deer without the honest sweat that should be part of any hunt. Idaho has already lost some of its choicest wild country and even now the Forest Service proposes to open still more roadless areas to development. So we're not looking at how much more wilderness we're going to have, but how much less of it there will be.

A lot of the land in contention in Idaho is lovely to view but difficult and costly to exploit. Multiple use tells me the best thing to do is leave it alone. The very qualities that make it unsuitable for development make it valuable for enjoyment. Thus wilderness is never single-use land. Protecting the watershed protects the fisheries. The same is true of protecting the forests for game. You do not have to do anything to enhance natural beauty; on the other hand, it isn't easy, and it isn't cheap, to recreate a living forest following catastrophic erosion and siltation when logging is conducted where it doesn't belong.

This nation has become addicted to spending large sums to build dams and bombs and to explore outer space. But here we have the chance, without expense, to save a priceless legacy for our own time and for the future. Let us, therefore, avoid the rush to forest ruin by treating the roadless areas as truly responsible trustees.

As Gifford Pinchot, the apostle of multiple-use forest management, declared:

> Conservation is the foresighted utilization, preservation, and/or renewal of forests, waters, lands and minerals, for the greatest good of the greatest number for the longest time... No generation can be allowed needlessly to damage or reduce the future general wealth and welfare by the way it uses or misuses any natural resource.

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The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.
Mr. FROME. Thank you.
The CHAIRMAN. Dr. William McLaughlin.

STATEMENT OF DR. WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN

Dr. MCLAUGHLIN. Thank you. I'm very happy to be here and happy to see that your interest in wilderness is still there today.

In the issue update that I received from you, one of the things stated in there is that Idaho has more national forests than any other State and the largest wilderness system outside of Alaska. Of course, you're right. And these very facts suggest two important things that should not be forgotten.

First, we are talking about National Forests, a resource that does not belong to just us Idahoans. But rather a resource that belongs to the entire American public and future generations.

Second, the very fact that we have the largest wilderness system of any other State outside of Alaska is something that Idaho is proud of. It has helped maintain our State as a place to live where the quality of life is high, a place for tourists to visit, a place where they can still find that wildness in wilderness of America.

In the last several weeks we have all seen articles in local newspapers stating that opinion polls of Idaho residents show that the majority do not favor more wilderness. Editorials have questioned the validity of polls. But no one has really brought up the fact that the wrong public is being asked the questions.

If we go to a study done in the State of Colorado in 1980, we find that 84.1 percent of that State's population would be willing to pay for wilderness preservation.

This one small example suggests that we cannot just look at this time from the perspective of Idaho. It is also here that I as a citizen expect you, Senator McClure, to draw on your ability to evaluate this issue from a national perspective. Consider those national issues. Consider how important this land, that we are so lucky to have in Idaho, is to the rest of this Nation.

The second item which I wish to focus on here is Idaho's image of a wild place. In our tourism promotion for this State, every regional travel committee talked of Idaho's wilderness and wild lands as a key attraction for their area. As Idaho's $1.1 billion tourism continues—tourism industry continues to grow, it is extremely necessary that we maintain our image. Of course, not all tourists spend all their money and all their time in the wilderness. But, after all, should we complain about those who fish the waters that exist in our Nation—some of our Nation's wilderness? For these people pay money to the resort owners, the State receives economic benefits, fish and game receive license, fees, Idaho taxes are collected by the States, dollars are spent for gasoline food and souvenirs, let alone the direct benefits that our outfitters and guides receive from wilderness.

Wilderness is a very important economic industry in the sense of both recreation and tourism. If we look into Idaho's future and we believe the U.S. Commerce Department projection about this segment of our economy growing, if we believe the projections made by futurists about tourism becoming the world's largest industry by

the year 2000, if one realizes that wilderness is a scarce commodity throughout the world, then it seems to me that the question of wilderness in Idaho and how much we need should be reduced to a question of how much can we get without drastically affecting the other segments of the economy.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Cynthia Robertson.

STATEMENT OF CYNTHIA ROBERTSON, PALOUSE UNIT, IDAHO CHAPTER, AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY

Ms. ROBERTSON. Thank you, Senator McClure and members of the committee, for this opportunity to speak. And I am representing the Palouse unit of the Idaho Chapter of American Fisheries Society which is based at the Universtiy of Idaho in Moscow.

I would like to say that we currently have a membership of about 40 to 50 people which comprises—is comprised of rather of professionals and students of fisheries and aquatic resources. And since Mr. John Varley of our parent organization is here, I would just like to say that the Palouse Unit would agree with the parent organization's position on areas to be included in the wilderness, which include Elk Summit, Fish and Hungary Creeks, and the Great Burn area.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

John Varley.

STATEMENT OF JOHN VARLEY, IDAHO CHAPTER, AMERICAN FISHERIES CHAPTER

Mr. VARLEY. Senator, I am John Varley, representing the Idaho Chapter of the American Fisheries Society. We are a State organization of a national parent society composed of professional fishery biologists. In the essence of time, I will keep my comments brief concerning the Clearwater National Forest. Further information will be submitted as written testimony for the entire State on behalf of the State chapter.

The Clearwater National Forest has some of the best remaining fish habitat left in the State of Idaho. It supports drainages that have the pristine qualities for producing abundant populations of native cutthroat trout, steelhead, and chinook salmon. These populations are being continually stressed by further environmental degradation through sediment produced from road construction, hydropower development and fishing pressure, whether sport or commercial. Continued population strength is becoming more and more dependent upon quality habitat that can yield fish at maximum potential.

We support three major drainages in the Clearwater National Forest for wilderness status, to insure the protection of fish habitat. These drainages include Kelly Creek, tributary to the north fork of the Clearwater, Fish Creek and White Sand Creek drainage, both of which drain into the Lochsa River.

Kelly Creek has the reputation of being one of North America's finest streams for producing native westslope cutthroat trout. The Department of Fish and Game's management strategy of catch and

release only has paid enormous dividends in the form of enhanced fishing opportunity. This management technique has afforded excellent population stabiliity, but its continued success is dependent upon the present habitat which produces high quality water. Research data shows that the unroaded section—or the unroaded portions of the drainage support three times the cutthroat trout than sections with roads. Fishing pressure has steadily increased in the area since the inception of the regulation because of the enhanced opportunity to catch more and larger fish.

Water quality in Kelly Creek is presently being seriously threatened by development plans to road portions of the Cayuse Creek drainage. The short term benefits created by a highly subsidized timber sale in this area would certainly be a net social and economic loss for the residents of the State and nation.

The Fish Creek drainage has been termed the Sistine Chapel of the Clearwater steelhead production by researchers. This year's survey data indicate even further increases in the stream's steelhead population which is now approaching a natural carrying capacity. The continued success of wild steelhead populations in the Clearwater River are becoming more and more dependent upon drainages like Fish Creek.

White Sand Creek in the Elk Summit area of the upper Lochsa is the most important producer of wild chinook salmon in the Clearwater drainage. Chinook salmon are presently struggling for their very survival in Idaho.

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game's fish management plan calls for maintaining all three drainages at 100 percent of potential with no degradation in water quality to protect fish habitat and their populations.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Varley follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE IDAHO CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER OF THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE CONCERNING WILDERNESS LEIGLSTION

Lewiston, Idaho
August 17, 1983

I am John Varley, representing the Idaho Chapter of the American Fisheries Society. We are the state organization of a national parent society of professional fishery biologists. In the essence of time, I will keep my comments brief concerning the Clearwater National Forest. Further information will be submitted as written testimony for the entire state on behalf of the state chapter.

The Clearwater National Forest has some of the best remaining fish habitat left in the State of Idaho. It supports drainages that have the pristine qualities for producing abundant populations of native cutthroat trout, steelhead and chinook salmon. These populations are being continually stressed by further environmental degradation through sediment produced from road construction, hydropower development and fishing pressure, whether sport or commercial. Continued population strength is becoming more and more dependent upon quality habitat that can yield fish at maximum potential.

We are supporting three major drainages in the Clearwater National Forest for Wilderness Status, to ensure protection of fish habitat. These drainages include Kelly Creek, tributary to the North Fork of the Clearwater, Fish Creek and the White Sand Creek drainage which both drain into the Lochsa River.

Kelly Creek has the reputation of being one of North America's finest streams for producing native westslope cutthroat trout. The Department of Fish and Game's management strategy of catch-and-release has paid enormous dividends in the form of enhanced fishing opportunity. This management technique has afforded excellent population stability, but its continued success is dependent

upon the present habitat which produces high quality water. Research data shows that the unroaded portions of the drainage support three times the cutthroat that roaded sections do. Fishing pressure has steadily increased in the area since the inception of the regulation because of the enhanced opportunity to catch large fish.

Water quality in Kelly Creek is presently being seriously threatened by development plans to road portions of the Cayuse Creek drainage. The short-term benefits created by a highly subsidized timber sale in the area would certainly be a net social and economic loss for the residents of the state and nation.

The Fish Creek drainage has been termed the "Sistine Chapel" of steelhead production by researchers. This year's survey data indicate even further increases in the streams steelhead population which is now approaching natural carrying capacity. The continued success of wild steelhead populations in the Clearwater River are becoming more and more dependent upon drainages like Fish Creek.

White Sand Creek in the Elk Summit area of the upper Lochsa River is the most important producer of wild chinook salmon in the Clearwater drainage. Chinook salmon are presently struggling for their existence in Idaho.

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game's fish management plan calls for maintaining all three drainages at 100% of potential with no degradation in water quality to protect fish habitat and their populations. Wilderness status is the best method to ensure this protection, especially because of the recent threatened status of Idaho's water quality standards which was supported by the Forest Service and the forest products industry. The Forest Service current land use plan calls for roadless status in the Fish Creek drainage, but the preferred alternative in the draft Clearwater Forest plan indicates major

roading for the area. Because of threats to water quality by attempting to change the state standards and efforts by the Forest Service to change their land use plans, these drainages and their fish populations cannot tolerate the uncertainties of this type of development.

The Idaho Chapter of the American Fisheries Society also rejects any kind of "hard release" language in the Idaho Wilderness Bill. Some management options for the nonwilderness lands should be left to future generations.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

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The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.
Mr. Keith Stonebraker.

STATEMENT OF KEITH STONEBRAKER, MEMBER, IDAHO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Mr. STONEBRAKER. I am Keith Stonebraker, a member of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission. I appreciate the opportunity to present the view of the commission on the remaining roadless areas of the State of Idaho—of Idaho and potential wilderness legislation.

In the national forests emphasized at this particular hearing the commission specifically recommends the roadless areas designated as Kelly, Hoodoo, and Moose Mountain and Cayuse Creek and Bighorn Wietas in the Clearwater National Forest. One of the major resource values associated with this potential wilderness is the protection of the Kelly Creek watershed and the 1979 Forest Service proposal falls far short of the area required.

Kelly Creek in its entirety is being managed as a catch and release fishery to provide an opportunity to catch large westslope cutthroat trout. The westslope cutthroat was on its way to extinction about 20 years ago. And this has really been the turning point for this particular species. The drainage is nationally recognized as a blue ribbon fishery and considered by many to be one of the finest in North America. Fishing intensity has steadily increased since the inception of the catch and release regulation in 1970, primarily because of the enhanced opportunity to catch fish.

Most of this virtually pristine watershed supports unexcelled spawning and rearing habitat but is very susceptible to degrading caused by sedimentation from roads and their construction.

The drainage is potentially being threatened by plans to bring the Toboggan Creek drainage—a very important tributary to Cayuse Creek—under management with roads. Both Toboggan and Cayuse Creeks support essentially—essential spawning and rearing habitat for cutthroast trout. Any loss of habitat in those drainages will ultimately affect Kelly Creek.

The drainage supports excellent elk range. And its present unlogged and unroaded status enables the department to manage for longer elk seasons and opportunities to harvest large bulls. Now, this sentence I think is very important. It's really critical to use because this undeveloped area along with the adjacent Weitas drainage produces the largest harvest of bull elk in the State for a single management unit.

So it's paramount that the entire Kelly Creek watershed be maintained in its present status for protection of the fish and wildlife and recreational opportunities.

The commission also takes the position that any State wilderness bill should not include the so called hard release wording. Therefore, if release wording prohibits future considerations—consideration of wilderness classification, the commission then recommends that certain roadless areas listed by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game be assigned to the separate category of further planning as outlined under the RARE II procedures.

Mr. Chairman, the commission has judiciously considered the State's remaining roadless areas and the implications of a State wilderness bill.

We feel that our statement is very moderate, especially in consideration of the fact that we are even asking for less than the forest industry is asking for. But we are emphasizing quality and not quantity. And the selected few areas which are endorsed for wilderness classification have strong justification based upon the important fish and wildlife vales.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Stonebraker follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE IDAHO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
OF THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE CONCERNING
WILDERNESS LEGISLATION

LEWISTON, IDAHO
August 17, 1983

I am Keith Stonebraker, a member of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission. I appreciate the opportunity to present the views of the Commission on the remaining roadless areas of Idaho and potential wilderness legislation.

The position of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission is that roadless areas having highly significant fish, wildlife or hunting and fishing values should be classified as wilderness if wilderness is the best means of protecting those values. Our recommendations to this committee on the Forest Service RARE II recommendations of 1979 and for a possible state wilderness bill are essentially the same. Review of our 1979 position did not result in recommending any additional roadless areas for wilderness. However, the past four years have seen additional instances where fish and wildlife values have been diminished by construction of roads into previously unroaded areas, strengthening our conviction that the few remaining areas with exceptionally high fish or wildlife values must have wilderness classification to retain these qualities.

In the national forests emphasized at this particular hearing the Commission specifically recommends the roadless areas designated as B1.301, Kelly; Q1.301, Hoodoo; B1.305, Moose Mountain; and the Cayuse Creek drainage of 1.306, Bighorn-Wietas, in the Clearwater National Forest. One of the major resource values associated with this potential wilderness is the protection of the Kelly Creek watershed and the 1979 Forest Service proposal falls far short of the area required.

Kelly Creek in its entirety is being managed as a catch-and-release fishery to provide an opportunity to catch large westslope cutthroat trout. The drainage is nationally recognized as a blue-ribbon fishery and considered by many as one of North America's finest. Fishing intensity has steadily increased since the inception of the catch-and-release regulation in 1970, primarily because of the enhanced opportunity to catch fish.

Most of this virtually pristine watershed supports unexcelled spawning and rearing habitat but is very susceptible to degrading caused by sedimentation from roads and their construction. Additional road access would also put stress upon cutthroat populations.

The drainage is potentially being threatened by plans to bring the Toboggan Creek drainage--a very important tributary to Cayuse Creek--under full management with roads.

Both Toboggan and Cayuse Creeks support essential spawning and rearing habitat for cutthroat trout. Any loss of habitat in those drainages will ultimately effect Kelly Creek.

The gray wolf and grizzly, threatened or endangered species, have been sighted or reported in the area. The drainage supports excellent elk range that consistently produces good survival of calves and insures adequate recruitment to the elk populations. Its present unlogged and unroaded status enables the Department to manage for longer elk seasons and opportunities to harvest large bulls. This undeveloped area along with the adjacent Weitas drainage produce the largest harvest of bull elk in the State for a single management unit.

It is paramount that the entire Kelly Creek watershed be maintained in its present status for protection of the fish, wildlife and recreational opportunities. This protection would best be accomplished through wilderness classification.

Specific recommendations for wilderness areas in the other national forests will be or have been, presented by other members of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission at hearings held at the other locations in Idaho.

The recommendations statewide are for 11 roadless areas or portions thereof which total 558,782 acres.

The Commission also takes the position that any state wilderness bill should not include the so-called "hard release" wording. Roadless areas not classed as wilderness should come under the on-going planning process of the various national forests and considered for allocation to one of the many non-wilderness forest management prescriptions.

This is extremely important for fish and wildlife resources because there are a number of prescriptions that retain roadless characteristics without the necessity of legislative wilderness classification. However, when plans are revised in the future, wilderness should be available as an option if roadless status has not proved adequate.

Therefore, if release wording prohibits future considerations of wilderness classification, the Commission then recommends that certain roadless areas listed by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game be assigned to the separate category of further planning as outlined under the RARE II procedures.

Mr. Chairman, the Commission has judiciousy considered the State's remaining roadless areas and the implications of a State Wilderness Bill. The selected few areas which are endorsed for wilderness classification have strong justification based on extremely important fish, wildlife or hunting and fishing values. We recognize the potential, very long term impact of the pending wilderness decisions and respectfully urge your favorable consideration of these recommendations.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Stonebraker, the American Fisheries Society which is here today, Mr. Varley in particular, identified Fish Creek. Is that included in your recommendation?

Mr. STONEBRAKER. Well, we felt that those should be offered and set aside for further consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. So it's not included in your——

Mr. STONEBRAKER. No, not specifically included here. But we do feel that——

The CHAIRMAN. Same thing true of Sand Creek and Elk Summit?

Mr. STONEBRAKER: Yes; that's right.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Frome, thank you very much for being here. I appreciate the fact that you're in Idaho and doing your studies. I might recognize but certainly I know you know that from time to time you've tacked my hide to the wall along with other people. But I think you've done it with a certain amount of flair and some degree of fairness. I was up there with some good hides.

Mr. FROME. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I have no further questions.

Mr. John Spencer.

STATEMENT OF JOHN SPENCER, TROY, IDAHO

Mr. SPENCER. Senator McClure and committee members, I speak as a resident of Idaho on my own views.

As a resident of Idaho, a taxpayer, a hunter and sportsman, I vigorously oppose the opening of more roadless areas for economic development.

Having resided in Idaho all my life, I have seen a lot of areas logged or otherwise developed. Corporation giants go in and clearcut the land, then leave a few standing trees along a windy ridge top to seed the clearcut. With the coming of the first windstorm, these unprotected trees are blown down and no other seeding is provided. The brush soon takes over, and it becomes impossible for a new crop of trees to grow. The clearcut becomes useless. It is next to impossible to hunt it, the timber companies especially on their own land forbid anyone to cut firewood on it. And it soon become a wasted area. Is this good resource management? If those clearcuts were replanted and taken care of, a new crop of marketable timber would be growing on some of them right now. Instead of doing that, the timber companies are trying to push into our last remaining roadless areas. Certainly, logging does help wildlife habitat to a certain point. But after a few years the brush no longer provides good browse. And it is even a loss when it concerns the game habitat.

I have worked as a guide and packer in the Selway-Bitterroot area. So I know how nice it is not to have to fight those menacing clearcuts. I have also hunted logged areas that have been some good game producers.

Since the Selway-Bitterroot is the closest roadless area, I would find it pleasing to know that somewhere closer there might be another roadless area to set aside for undisturbed hunting and recreation.

I have backpacked and seen some of these areas mentioned, mainly the Kelly and Cayuse Creek drainages and the Great Burn area. Some of this area is the finest game habitat I have seen. Disturbing it would greatly unbalance those game herds. Some of the areas I have seen are high sub-Alpine areas with little or no trees. Are we going to cut down the only one that might stand on those high rocky crags?

As a taxpayer, I am equally angered by having to subsidize the timber companies because the timber value in some of those areas is low. Why not put some of that money to work hiring people to help replant clearcuts that now could be profitable timber stands?

The Forest Service says that with their better erosion control methods none of the trout streams will be damaged. It will only take one heavy siltation to ruin them. And how do you protect a freshly cut logging road from a high mountain cloudburst?

In much of this area that I have visited, I noticed a lot of roads were beginning to have large iron gates on them with the words "Road Closed."

[The prepared statement of Mr. Spencer follows:]

August 16, 1983

Senator McClure and Committee Members,

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3.

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The Forest Service says that with their better erosion control methods, none of the trout streams will be damaged. It will only take one heavy siltat in to ruin them and how do you protect a freshly cut logging road from a high mountain cloudburst?

In much of this area that I visited, I noticed alot of roads were beginning to have large iron gates on them with the words: Road Closed. Is this what I will see after my tax money was used to open up these roads?

After a year or two will the Forest Service close these roads and then

tell us it is for our benefit because of harsh erosion problems? Or, the Idaho Fish and Game will probably have to close them due to poaching, loss of habitat and increased pressure on the game. I would just as soon be able to drive on what road is there now, then to be locked out later because of the problems that come with development.

Certainly certain areas need development but not our high mountain roadless areas.

If I had seen better resource management by these big corporations on other areas, possibly I would speak differently on this issue but most areas I have seen are grossly ravaged and never used to their full resource potential.

Thank You,
Sincerely,
John F. Spencer
Troy, Idaho

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.
Mr. SPENCER. Thank you.
The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Andy Anderson.
[No response.]
The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Bill Ross.
[No response.]
The CHAIRMAN. Bob Tondevold.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT TONDEVOLD, JR., OROFINO, IDAHO

Mr. TONDEVOLD. I appreciate the opportunity to speak today, I am an Orofino resident. And I'm a native of Headquarters, Idaho. And I'm just addressing a portion of the Mallard-Larkin area.

This area in question is the drainage of Minnisoka and Bear Creeks which encompasses approximately 5,000 acres. Both Minnisoka Creek and Bear Creek have good healthy stands of timber in them that should be harvested to enhance growth of remaining stands.

The terrain conditions in this area range from rocky steep bluffs on the breaks of the Little North Fork to gradual slopes from the midbasin to the headwaters. Few intermittent streams fork off of Minnisoka Creek, but would not cause soil or water problems if logging seasons and road building activities were limited to dryer months.

The road systems have been surveyed by the Forest Service to the main ridge north of Minnisoka Creek and could some day be extended into Bear Creek for future needs. Two system roads have been laid into the Minnisoka Basin from the 700 road or Smith Ridge Road system. These roads present little or no problem to water and soil standards if grades are limited to what is actually there on the ground and if roads are surfaced soon after being constructed.

The timber that covers this area is thick and reaching maturity. It needs a sanitation cut or precommercial thinning. The cutting prescription wouldn't need to be clear cut blocks to achieve regeneration in the majority of the area. Although some small areas have old stagnated white pine and hemlock stands with brush already competing with reproduction. These blocks should be clearcut and replanted. All of the white pine in the area has a high percentage of mortality and should be removed earlier for better recovery.

The higher percentage—the higher per cent of slope is going to determine system of logging with the majority of this being in long and short line chances because of the nature of the terrain. There should be, however, some ground skidding units laid out on the flat ridges and flats throughout the plan area.

Log transportation system could come through two different routes. The first one being over the existing roads to Headquarters to Orofino. The second area is still in the planning stages but should be considered. It would use the same roads within Minnisoka area out the 700 road, down to the new proposed Salmon Ridge Road which would access a new log dump site on the Dworshak at Milk Creek. This would, no doubt, help the plan area's ap-

praisal and thus put more moneys back into the site. Something else this sale would do is to help limit the costs at Milk Creek.

There would be very little or no adverse effects of logging this area upon the Mallard Larkin Pioneer Area.

There is small amounts of elk sign in the area with only one major game trail that crossed proposed road profiles.

There was old signs of beaver dams in Minnisoka Creek.

In summary, this site is a good timber growing site and should be managed as such. I would recommend that this area mentioned be designated multiple use and the boundary for the Mallard Larkin Pioneer Area remain where it is.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Greg Bailey.

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. Mark Rovlenchik.

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. Michael Edmonson.

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL EDMONSON

Mr. EDMONSON. Senator McClure, I've been a resident of the State of Idaho for approximately 8½ years. I was raised in California. I did a lot of backpacking in the Sierras. I was a member of the Sierra Club.

Over everything I loved the mountains. I was young, single, idelistic, and no responsibilities. I came to Idaho because I loved the mountains and don't care for urban or even semi-rural life styles. Elk City is rural rural.

I found and married my wife here, have had three children. I have a good job. I found the place that I want to raise my children. With one child with severe cardiac problems, I for sure have found responsibility. I also still have my ideals and love for the mountains. Reality falls somewhere between idealism and meeting responsibilities. For me, use of the Nez Perce National Forest falls also between ideals and responsibility, the responsibility to maintain a strong economic base where I live in Elk City, in Idaho and the United States. And the ideals of having everything in a pristine, untouched environment both are needed.

For this reason, I feel that a multiple use approach to most of the—to the use of most of our national forests is necessary. We have a large wilderness area. And we need to provide for our families now to get to tomorrow. That is the reason I recommend the following: I want immediate and uncompromising release of all lands released to multiple use development in the RARE I and II studies that were not specifically set aside for wilderness. There should be no compromise of the present boundaries nor further study nor deferred status given to these areas. Some of the multiple use areas include Jersey Jack, Mallard Creek, Bargamin Creek, Running Creek, East and West Meadow Creek, I would like this entered into the record.

And sitting here, I thought of a couple of other things. I know this last year the timber—I work in the timber industry. And there was a possibility of my being laid off. And had the idea, I went out and bought a small gold mining dredge, which there is other people

doing it. But at least in the Elk City area for the last 500 to 100 years people have been providing a way of life not only for themselves but for their families by being able to utilize the national forests, whether it's with a pick and shovel and a gold pan or whether it's cutting down firewood. There's an ability to make a life for your family. And I know that you're incapable of doing that in a wilderness areas. I like wilderness area. But there's no way that even living there that I can make much use of that wilderness area unless I can afford to have horses and the money necessary. A lot of people that work where I work can't afford to take the time off to be able to come to even hearings like this because of the job and meeting the responsibilities that they have.

That's all I've got to say. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Mr. Darrell Adams.

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. Daniel Baldwin.

STATEMENT OF DANIEL BALDWIN, ELK CITY, IDAHO

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. McClure and staff, I am Daniel Baldwin from Elk City. Ive been a resident of Idaho County all my life, which is 39 years. I am married and have one 10-year old child. We have built our own log home in the Elk City area. My wife and I are both employed at Shearer Lumber Products. We feel we are very fortunate to live in the area and have steady employment with sufficient income to make ends meet. But the future in Idaho County will not be bright unless we can settle these land issues. Our timber industry, county planners, and school systems have based their future plans upon the availability of a major portion of the roadless areas for timber harvest.

On the Nez Perce Forest we cannot afford to have any more of these lands locked up. Please work toward the resolution of the following points: No. 1, the release of all RARE I lands released to multiple use development by individual unit plans; No. 2, the immediate release to multiple use of all those RARE II lands released to multiple use development by committee language attached to the Central Idaho Wilderness Act, mainly Jersey Jack, Mallard Creek, Bargamin Creek, Running Creek, East and West Meadow Creek, the immediate release of those lands covered in the Gospel Hump Multiple Resource Development Area plans, no changes or multiple—excuse me—no changes or modifications to the present boundaries, no deferred or further study status to any of the lands in question.

Having been raised on a small farm with a large family, I think I know what it takes to grow something like a vegetable or a tree. Having traveled extensively in our roaded and roadless areas, I know that there is a lot of good soil out there. I know that the log—that logging will be done under very strict guidelines. If there is a—if that tree out there is not of quality at this time, we can grow a better one next time. Looking back some 30 years, I will say our streams are as clean as they were 30 years ago. Logging and game management are very compatible. Our Idaho Fish and Game Department has let 500—500 elk permits in hunting Unit 14 and

200 cow permits in Unit 16 this year in 1983. These are two extensive roaded areas. And I have submitted a map with outlines to that effect. The fish and game have not allowed the harvest of one cow elk in any of our back country or wilderness areas for several years.

Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Al Dent.

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Bill Mote.

STATEMENT OF KARL W. MOTE, VICE PRESIDENT AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NORTHWEST MINING ASSOCIATION

Mr. MOTE. Thank you, Senator and to your staff, for allowing me to sneak in earlier to accommodate a plane schedule. I have submitted formal testimony that includes mineral areas in the Clearwater and in the southwestern part of the State.

I'd like to drop the formal testimony and speak aside for just a moment. In most of the testimony, the issue of timber of other resources has been very well covered. But the issue of minerals is so unclear because they simply aren't on the surface. They're not a visible resource. And I hope that during the determination on what should and should not be included that the body of data concerning minerals will be brought forward and considered fully for the reason that an acre of land in agricultural use may produce $100 or $200 per year in value where an acre of land average in mineral production is in excess of $500,000 per acre per year. It's such extreme economics that I believe it deserves that special consideration.

Furthermore, the use of land in mining is an extremely small use being less than one-sixth of 1 percent of the land area. And, therefore, again I believe that minerals should again receive very deep consideration.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Mote follows:]

32-427 O—84——35

NORTHWEST MINING ASSOCIATION
633 PEYTON BUILDING SPOKANE, WASHINGTON 99201 (509) 624-1158 KARL W. MOTE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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Cominco American Incorporated
Richard R. Walters
District Geologist, St. Joe American Corp.
W. J. Wilkinson
President, Wilkinson Drilling Co., Inc.
Marlee A. White
President, Western Energy Company

August 17, 1983

Honorable James A. McClure
Senate Office Building
Washington DC 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

On behalf of our 2500 members, I appreciate the opportunity to point out some of the areas in Idaho that may be considered for Wilderness and have a strong potential for critical minerals. You will receive information on many more areas of potential economic importance during the current hearings and the comment period following. We ask that this statement receive your consideration in selecting areas for withdrawal.

The areas are shown on the attached map along with the mineral potentials causing current interest. Critical minerals and fuels, we feel, should receive top priority in selecting land use. We urge, therefore, that the following areas be excluded from further Wilderness consideration:

Idaho Panhandle Forests	Clearwater National Forest
A1-125 Tresthe Peak	B1-305 Mouse Mountain
B1-125 Skitwish Ridge	C1-301 Fox
B1-662 Lost Creek	C1-309 Lakes
B1-981 Pony Peak	Q1-301 Hoodoo
C1-125 Stevens Peak	
Nez Perce Forest	**Boise National Forest**
01-853 Big Canyon	E4-061 Ten Mile East
01-854 Klopton Creek-Corral Creek	L4-BAA Steel Mountain
	W4-061 Ten Mile West

Page 2

Caribou National Forest

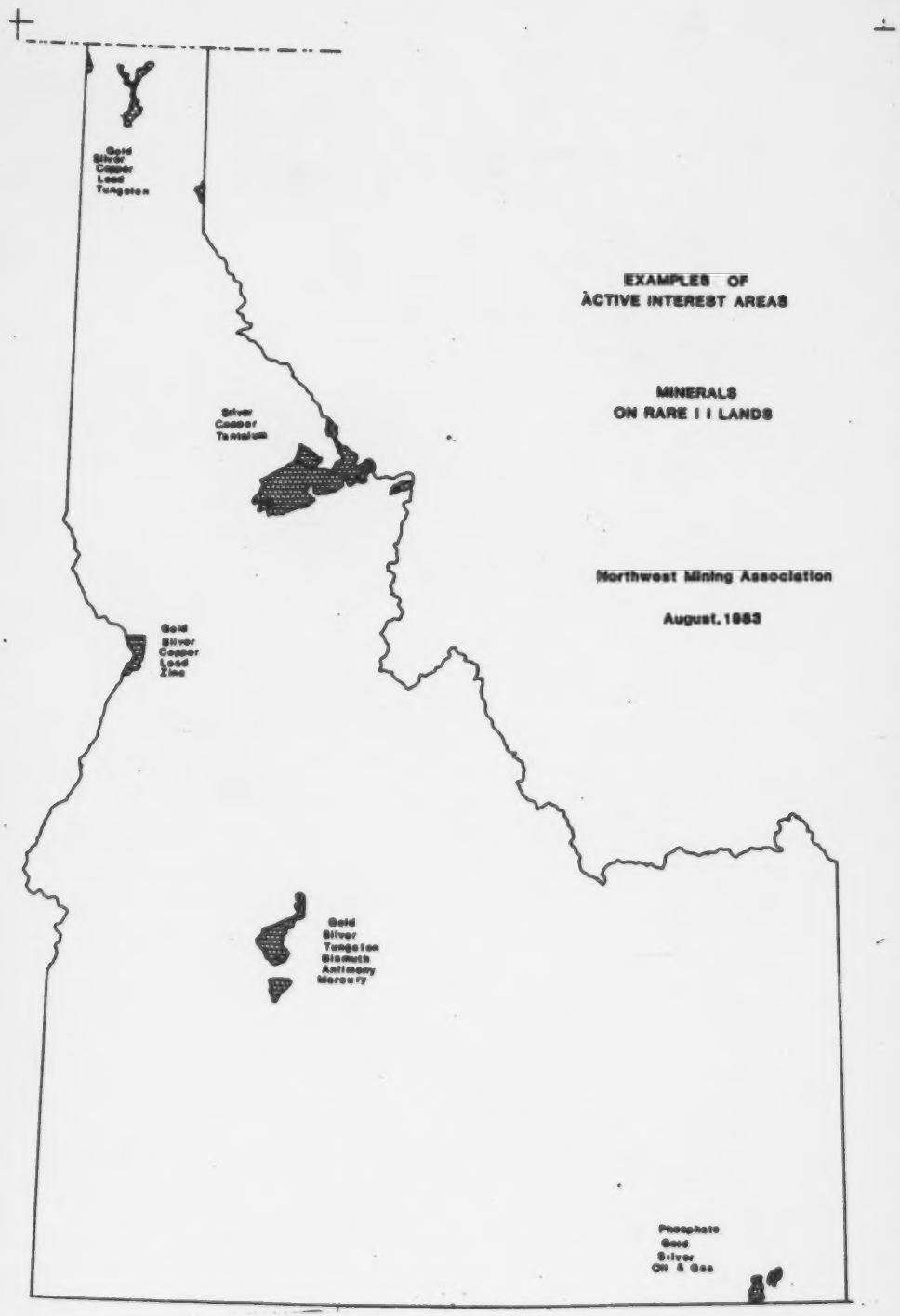
14-179 Worm Creek
04-758 Mount Naomi

Attached is a statement by a member, Preston Hafer of Houston International Minerals Corp., explaining the reasons for private interest in the above areas.

Sincerely,

KARL W. MOTE
Vice President & Executive Director

KWM:hh
enc.

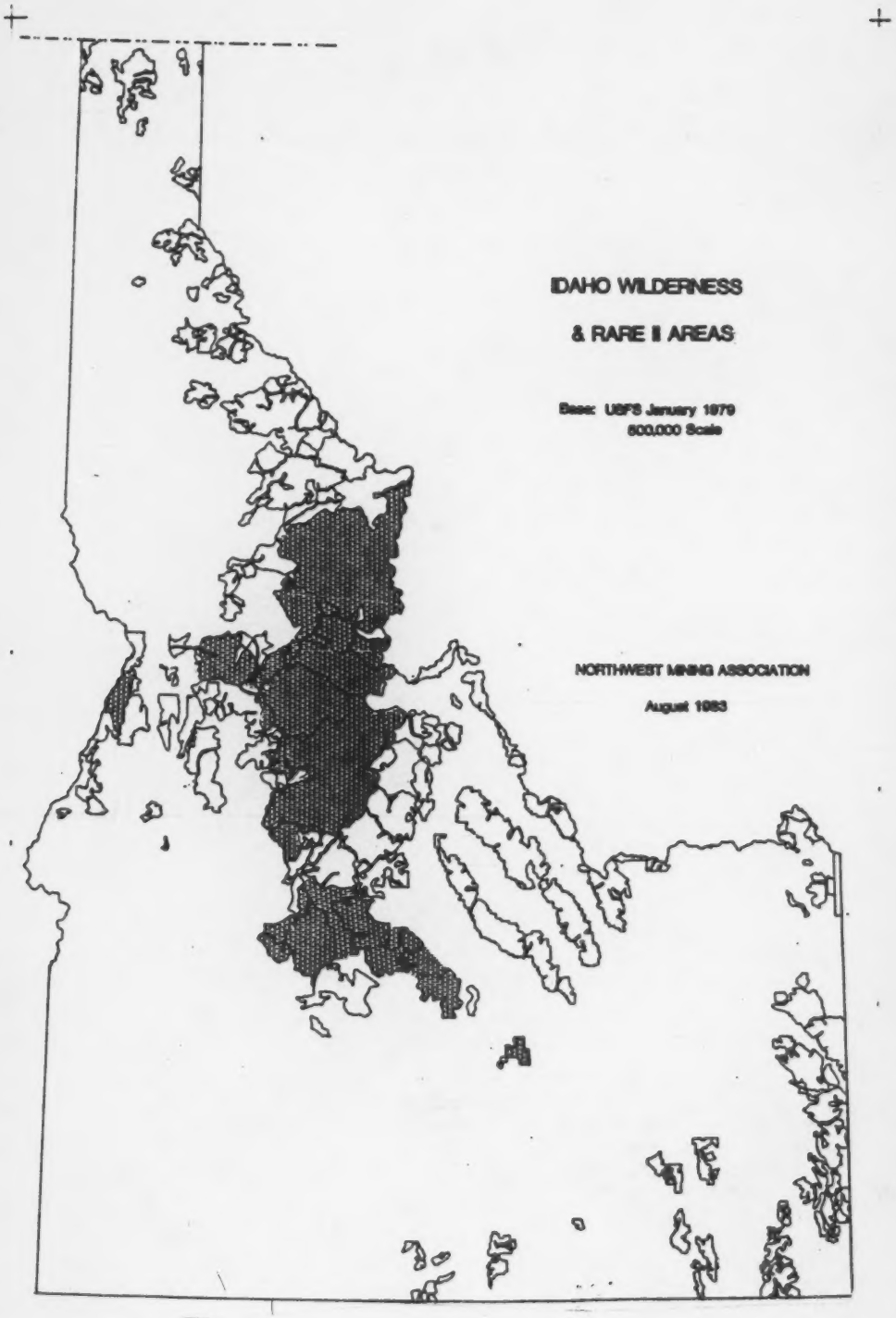


EXAMPLES OF
ACTIVE INTEREST AREAS

MINERALS
ON RARE I I LANDS

Northwest Mining Association

August, 1983


IDAHO WILDERNESS
& RARE II AREAS
Base: USFS January 1979
500,000 Scale
NORTHWEST MINING ASSOCIATION
August 1983

HOUSTON INTERNATIONAL MINERALS CORPORATION
A Tenneco Company

July 21, 1983

Honorable James A. McClure
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

Included below are brief summaries of my assessment of the mineral potential of a few areas in the State of Idaho that are currently being considered for Wilderness classification or other designation that would effectively remove the lands from the Mineral Inventory of the United States. I am a minerals exploration geologist and have spent over fifteen years in mineral exploration in the western U.S. I am currently involved in several mineral exploration projects in Idaho.

I sincerely appreciate the opportunity to submit to you my views concerning the mineral potential of areas where I have personal knowledge. Already much of the prime mineral lands in the State of Idaho have been removed from the National Resource Bank through Wilderness and other restrictive classifications. The current high unemployment in the State of Idaho and in general the depressed economic conditions are in part due to loss of jobs and decreased tax base resulting from closure of existing mines and decreased exploration activity. Also, failure to allow adequate exploration in geologically favorable environments to discover new mines to replace those that are either mined out or which are unprofitable at currently depressed metal prices, is a significant negative economic factor in the State of Idaho and for the national security and trade deficit of the U.S.

I appreciate your consideration of my input and request that you use this information to preserve the remaining mineral lands in the state for multiple use by the public for mineral exploration and orderly mine development where significant mineralization is found.

Also, I would like you to consider the inadequacy of mineral potential investigations conducted by the Forest Service, BLM, Parks and Wildlife Services. It requires several years for experienced mineral exploration companies with considerable resources (money, people, and state of the art exploration technology) to adequately evaluate the mineral potential of a few square miles. The mineral potential studies completed by the above federal agencies on wilderness study areas have involved only a few people with very limited resources but have involved literally thousands of square miles of public lands. They are totally inadequate for the assessment of the mineral value of lands currently being considered

300 Union Boulevard, P.O. Box 27F, Lakewood, Colorado 80227 303-987-6200 Telex 910-320-2934

for permanent removal from the mineral resource bank of the State of Idaho and the United States.

Idaho Panhandle National Forest

A1-125 Selkirks, Tresthe Peak Area
B1-125 Selkirks, Skitwish Ridge
B1-662 Scotchman Peaks, Lost Creek
B1-981 Salmo Priest, Pony Peak
C1-125 Selkirks, Stevens Peak

Gold in placers is present in streams draining the granitic rocks from Sandpoint northward to the Canadian border. Also vein deposits of gold-silver-copper-lead are present in the Cache, Clark Fork and Cabinet Gorge Dam areas. Tungsten mineralization is known at Queen Mountain and thorium and rare earth minerals are present at Hall Mountain. The geology of part of the area is similar to that of either the productive Coeur d'Alene or Boise Basin districts. Forest Service hard rock mineral ratings of 25 for much of the area are grossly inadequate reflections of mineral potential of the lands being considered for Wilderness designation.

Clearwater National Forest

B1-305 Mouse Mountain
C1-301 Fox
C1-309 Lakes
Q1-301 Hoodoo

Areas included in the Clearwater National Forest currently under consideration for Wilderness classification include geologically favorable environments for gold mineralization similar to that of the Yellow Pine District in Valley County, Idaho and for mineralization similar to the huge (Spar Lake, etc.) silver-copper deposits recently discovered near Troy, Montana. Regional structural lineaments visable from high altitude immagery are present and form major structural intersections within the area. Also, young intrusive rocks are approximately centered on one of these major structural intersections. (All important factors for metallizing earth processes.) Forest Service hard rock mineral ratings range from 38 to 84 for the areas. The 84 is probably not a bad average for the entire region.

Kootenai National Forest

B1-662 Scotchman Peaks

This district includes portions of the Clark Fork mining district which has produced silver-lead-antimony from lode mines. Also, placer gold is present within the area suggesting obvious placer gold potential and possible lode gold from preCambrian rocks that are cut by major

structures of regional extent. The Forest Service hard rock mineral rating of 70 should be increased to 90 for this area.

Nez Perce National Forest

01-853 Big Canyon
01-854 Klopton Creek - Corral Creek

I would agree with the hard rock mineral potential rating of 90 given to both of the above areas by the Forest Service. This area includes the Seven Devils volcanic arc terrain which has proven potential for gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc (Red Ledge, Duncan, Blue Jacket, Hercules, etc. Mines). Similar greenstone environments have been host rocks for many world class mineral deposits throughout the world.

Boise National Forest

E4-061 Ten Mile East
L4-BAA Steel Mountain
W4-061 Ten Mile West

The hard rock mineral potential of these areas by the Forest Service ranges from 47 to 50 and is far too low. The areas being considered for Wilderness classification are geologically similar to the Atlanta, Rocky Bar, and Boise Basin gold-silver districts and contain known occurrences of not only gold and silver but tungsten, bismuth, antimony and mercury. A mineral potential rating of 90 is not excessive for a considerable portion of the area.

Caribou National Forest

14-179 Worm Creek
04-758 Mount Naomi

The Forest Service assigned hard rock mineral potential of 47 for Mount Naomi is too low and the Worm Creek potential of -1 is not worthy of comment. Geology is similar to that which hosts the significant phosphate deposits of southeastern Idaho. Also, the area has unevaluated potential for epithermal gold-silver mineralization. Thermal or hot springs such as those of Lava Hot Springs, Soda Springs, etc. occur along structures that are tapping shallow intrusive and igneous bodies. Similar environments host some of the significant epithermal gold-silver deposits of southwestern Idaho, northeastern Nevada, and northern Utah. Many parts of the western U.S. including southeastern Idaho have not been adequately evaluated for this relatively recently recognized but extremely significant type of mineralization.

The Forest Service ratings of 99 for these areas for oil and gas potential alone should be more than adequate indications of the mineral resource potential of the areas to eliminate them from further Wilderness classification consideration.

Senator McClure, I hope you will forgive my rather lengthly discussion of only a few of the areas in Idaho currently being considered for Wilderness classification, but I would like to emphasize the critical considerations and the totally inadequate nature of the "crash mineral assessment" programs that have had to be performed on vast acreages of high potential mineral lands in Idaho.

Please consider the long term impact of withdrawal of these lands from minerals (including oil and gas) exploration and development on not only the people of the State of Idaho but on the entire economic base of the United States.

I would like to mention that current regulations governing mineral exploration and mining operations as well as the exploration philosophy of most major mining companies largely negate the adverse impact of mining activities on the environment. Basically mineral exploration activities are compatible with preservation of quality recreational attributes of areas under the multiple use of public lands concept. It should be noted also, that even where sufficient mineralization exists to support an actual mining operation the acreage involved is insignificant. Mined out areas with proper restoration measures actually recover their primative characteristics within a few years, particularly in the northwestern U.S.

Sincerely yours,

HOUSTON INTERNATIONAL MINERALS CORP.

Preston Haren
Staff Geologist

PH/rf

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I have no questions of members of this panel.

John Barker.

STATEMENT OF JOHN A. K. BARKER, LEWISTON, IDAHO

Mr. BARKER. Good morning, Senator. I'm John A. K. Barker, and I live in Lewiston. I am a float and power boat operator outfitter on the Salmon, Snake, and Clearwater Rivers.

I would just like to summarize my testimony. I wish to support for inclusion in your bill four roadless areas and one river. They are: Big Canyon, which is RARE II No. 01853, part of the Hell's Canyon National Recreation Area at 16,500 acres; Klompton Creek, Corral Creek, RARE II No. 01854—I hope that's not me.

The CHAIRMAN. That's not you.

Mr. BARKER. Part of the Hell's Canyon NRA bordered by the classified wild river section of the Snake at 24,300 acres. I feel very strongly about the last three items that I am going to ask because I hear so much input that this may be the last time around for wilderness in Idaho. Two of them are BLM inventory areas. The confluence area of the Salmon-Snake, BLM, inventory No. 62-2, located along the lower Salmon River at the confluence with 5, 110 acres, and Snow Hole Canyon, BLM, inventory No. 62-1, located along the lower Salmon, also with 5,068 acres. And I would also like to ask that you consider classification of the lower 53 miles of the Salmon River in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act as a scenic river in your bill.

These are requests for important reasons. But the most important one I feel is the economic benefits to the Lewiston area. People come here to raft on our rivers and to enjoy this experience. I have some data that I included from the State of Idaho Department of Economic and Community Affairs that tourism ranks as the No. 3 industry in Idaho behind only agriculture and manufacturing and in front of timber.

All of these areas have gone through the final U.S. Forest Service and BLM planning process and stand ready for classification. As you know, the Salmon River was recommended to Congress for exactly the classification I asked for in September of 1973 after a full public planning process and completion of the environmental impact statement.

And I would appreciate your consideration of these ideas, and, as always, I enjoy the opportunity of sitting across the table testifying before you. And I'm sure that we will have a bill that will fit the needs of the citizens in Idaho.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Barker follows:]

Testimony of John A.K. Barker, August 17, 1983, before the United States Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

I am John A.K. Barker, I reside at 2124 Grelle, Lewiston, Idaho. I am a float and power boat outfitter on the Salmon, Snake and Clearwater rivers. I am licensed by the State of Idaho and hold various federal permits. I am a member of the Idaho Outfitters, a guides association, The Greater Lewiston Chamber of Commerce, and the Lewis-Clark Country, a regional committee of the Idaho Travel committee.

I wish to support for inclusion in your bill, four roadless areas and one river. They are:

1. Big Canyon: Rare II number 01853. A part of the Hell's Canyon National Recreation area. 16,500 acres.

2. Klompton-Corral Creek: Rare II number1854. A part of the Hell's Canyon N.R.A. Bordered by the cassified wild river section of the Snake. 24,300 acres.

3. Confluence Salmon-Snake: BLM, inventory number 62-2, located along the lower Salmon River at the confluence. 5,110 acres.

4. Snow Hole Canyon: BLM, inventory number 62-1, located along the lower Salmon. 5,068 acres.

5. I would ask that as part of your Bill you include classification of the lower Salmon River 53 miles from Hammer Creek to the confluence as a scenic river under the Wild & Scenic Rivers Act.

These requested actions are important for many reasons but the most important is their economic benefit to the Lewiston area. I have enclosed with my testimony a brochure from the Idaho White Water Center an effort promote our area White Water Center. A new effort is under way by Lewis-Clark Country to promote our five county region as the outstanding sreelhead fishing area in the United States. According to the State of Idaho Department of Economic and Community Affairs tourism ranks as Idaho number three industry behind only agriculture and manufacturing.

Tourists come to boat on classified river and to enjoy wilderness and fishing. The classifications I have asked for would help to increase the dollar flow to our local area and would have minimum if any impact on other resource users.

All of these areas have gone through final planning processes (USFS on BLM) and stand ready for classification. The Salmon River was recommended to Congress for exactly the classification I ask for in September 1973 after a full public planning process and completion of the environmental impact statement.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.
Mr. Robert Small.
[No response.]
The CHAIRMAN. Pam Shea. Do you see Pam?
[No response.]
The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Lee Milner.

STATEMENT OF LEE MILNER, LEWISTON, IDAHO

Mr. MILNER. Senator McClure, Idaho is what America was, as my shirt says here.

Idaho is what America was in large part because of the remaining remnants of roadless lands Idaho is blessed with. This hearing today is to help decide how much of that roadless remnant America and Idaho will be allowed to retain.

We are discussing how much Idaho's character should be changed to more closely resemble the factories of the Midwest or the suburbs of Washington, D.C.

Idaho's high standard of living—the clean water, the good hunting and fishing and river rafting—are based in large degree on roadless areas providing good watershed and good habitat.

As Todd Maddock of the Idaho Forest Council has pointed out, roadless areas and wilderness has, "psychic benefits for the average citizen in Idaho and the rest of the country." I urge the other members of this committee, as well as yourself, to take into account these difficult to quantify values.

Wilderness is here in Idaho. We can't make new wilderness in Maryland or Delaware.

There are, of course, economic values to be also to be considered in this process. Another Idaho Republican politician, Attorney General Jim Jones, recognizes the economic value of wilderness in an interview with the Lewiston Morning Tribune in June. He said contributing to larger fish runs are streams closed for development by recent wilderness legislation and the Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. That is good news not only for anglers, but for Idaho's economy as well. Steelhead fishing in the State contributed $11.5 million to the economy during 1982; and although that was a banner year, coming seasons could see that figure double and possibly triple.

Something he didn't mention was the fact that not only the designated wilderness provide this habitat, but it's also the de facto wilderness such as is typified in Clearwater drainage just where no development has occurred.

Jones recognizes the economic value of roadless areas and wilderness areas. And I hope you do as well.

To the degree you do recognize wilderness values, Senator McClure, Idaho will remain what America was.

To the degree you don't recognize the wilderness strength of Idaho, Idaho will become that much more like suburban Virginia or Maryland where you currently reside.

Senator McClure, please let Idaho stay Idaho.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Alan G. Marshall.

STATEMENT OF ALAN G. MARSHALL, LEWISTON, IDAHO

Mr. MARSHALL. Senator McClure, I'm Alan G. Marshall, a resident of Lewiston. And I would like to say that development of national forests in Idaho is proceeding rapidly but sometimes without much thought. I'm testifying about one area in particular; the Kelly Creek drainage in the Clearwater National Forest. I also would like to testify a little about policy; that of making irrevocable decisions about roadless areas.

I would like to say that Kelly Creek area is nationally famous as a blue-ribbon cutthroat trout fishery. At one time, in fact, the stream to which it is a tributary, the North Fork of the Clearwater River, was famous for 4 and 6 pound cutthroat, as well as salmon and steelhead. They no longer exist as a result of development. Development of areas such as Toboggan Ridge area will inevitably destroy Kelly Creek as a fishery because that ridge forms one slope of Kelly Creek. Current proposal, which include timber sales and road building, inadequately protect this resource. This year, as in seasons past, I spent a week on Kelly and Cayuse Creeks. I saw the survey markers for the road. The new road will be at least twice as wide as the current 15-foot roadbed. It will be built on slops of 30 and 40 degrees. Significant erosion into both Cayuse and Kelly Creeks must happen as a result of this. And the destruction of the fishery will occur. This does not seem consistent with principles of multiple use.

One last point about Kelly Creek drainage. One of the complaints I've often heard is that industries can't plan into the future without these areas. How about the State of Idaho? Much effort has been made by the State of Idaho to manage the Kelly Creek drainage for fisheries. We should not destroy those efforts by building roads in this area.

Finally, we should not make final decisions about the development of all roadless areas now. We should make the decisions at the time that the need for development exists, and when information relevant to that time and place exists. Who knows what will be significant for us in 10 or 20 years?

Development of the national forests is inevitable. It is the direction of development that is in question. Kelly Creek is already developed in the sense that it is managed as a nationally significant fisheries resource. We should not throw it away. Furthermore, making hard decisions about the future of all roadless areas does not make good planning sense from the public's point of view. The development and the price of development should be arranged at the time of need. We should not tie our grandchildren's hands.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Don Crawford.

STATEMENT OF DON L. CRAWFORD, MOSCOW, IDAHO

Mr. CRAWFORD. Thank you, Senator. I'm Don Crawford from Moscow, Idaho. And I have included the testimony of three other Moscow citizens who could not attend today because of having to work. I'd like to include those in the record, if I may.

The CHAIRMAN. They will be. Are they attached to your statement?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I included them with—they're not attached to it. But I included them separately.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. They will be made a part of the record.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I am an Idahoan who strongly supports more wilderness for this State, especially north of the Clearwater River where not 1 single acre of designated wilderness currently exists north of the Clearwater River.

Statewide I support the Endangered Wilderness Core as proposed by the Idaho conservation groups. And in the northern part of the State specifically, I support designation of wilderness for Mallard-Larkins, at least 2,000 acres and not the cut in half designated wilderness as proposed by the timber industry.

I support a Great Burn wilderness which would include the RARE II recommended acres, plus the entire Kelly Creek-Cayuse Creek drainage, which has been spoken of often already. In addition, I support the RARE II wilderness recommendations for Moose Mountain. Further north I support the wilderness recommendation for Grandmother Mountain east of Clarkia. This is an area that is half BLM Forest Service acreage.

And, of course, I support a wilderness for the Selkirks, the Long Canyons, for the Salmo-Priest area and for Scotchman's Peak. My detailed reasons for support are in my written testimony.

Speaking of release, I oppose hard release language. If any nonroaded—nonwilderness areas remain 20 years from now, there's probably going to have to be a great reason for it. And we should not remove the possibility of further wilderness consideration for those areas if they by chance still exist 20 years from now.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Crawford follows:]

TESTIMONY OF DON L. CRAWFORD
RED CAMAS
TROY, IDAHO 83843

IDAHO WILDERNESS ACT HEARING
AUGUST 17, 1983
LEWISTON, IDAHO

The following is my testimony concerning the establishment of additional wilderness within the state of Idaho. I ask that this testimony become a part of the public record of these hearings.

I am a strong supporter of wilderness in Idaho. We Idahoans can be extremely proud that we have more designated wilderness than any other state outside of Alaska. Yet, the amount that we do have is small relative to the acres that we have extensively developed over the years. We should now add more of our wildlands to the wilderness system and promote Idaho as the "Wilderness State".

Idaho is extremely fortunate not to have already destroyed most of its natural heritage. We have an opportunity to protect our wilderness for future generations. The future economic benefits of having a large wilderness system will be great. Idaho's wilderness-related industries are growing rapidly, far more rapidly than the resource extractive timber and mining industries. Our recreational wilderness-supported economy should be expanded. The lands under consideration are generally low in timber and mineral values, but they have fragile watersheds and tremendous wildlife, fishery, and recreational values. It is these values that should be emphasized.

I do not support hard release language in the Idaho Wilderness Bill. Areas not designated wilderness now should be managed solely by the Federal Forest Planning Process and allocated to their highest values as determined by environmental and economic analysis. Citizens are a part of that process. Future generations of Idahoans should have the right to reconsider any undesignated areas for wilderness if any remain undeveloped years from now. We have no right to take that right away from our children. The current "highest use" for a nonwilderness area should not preclude its future consideration as wilderness.

I support wilderness designation for all of the Endangered American Wilderness Core areas proposed by conservation groups in Idaho, including the Idaho Sierra Club, Idaho Environmental Council, Wilderness Conservation League, Wilderness Society, and Audubon Society. Each of these areas is highly deserving and immediately threatened with development. I support the specific boundaries to be recommended by these groups in October 1983. I know that geologically sound boundaries will be proposed, not boundaries drawn on ice and rocks as has been proposed by the exploitive timber industry. I will be involved in developing boundary

[illegible]mendations for Clearwater National Forest wilderness; therefore, I am thoroughly knowledgable of the careful manner with which boundary decisions are being reached.

In addition to the Core areas there are other areas which should be classified as wilderness. Below I have summarized the areas I believe must be protected for future generations of Idahoans.

Mallard Larkins: On the Clearwater and Idaho Panhandle National Forests. At least 200,000 acres. A subalpine high country with mountain lakes, important watersheds of the North Fork Clearwater and St. Joe rivers, tremendous wildlife values, and a tremendously popular system of hiking trails into the lakes around Larkins Peak and Five Lakes Butte, and along the wild and scenic upper St. Joe river. The timber industry proposal for Mallard Larkins is ridiculous and would cut this magnificent area in half. They would leave Idahoans with a tiny rocks and ice wilderness surrounded by miles of roads and steep logged-off mountain sides.

Great Burn- Kelly and Cayuse creeks: One of the finest wildernesses in the country, on both sides of the Bitterroot Divide in Idaho and Montana. Contains Kelly and Cayuse creeks, two nationally recognized cutthroat trout streams managed as Blue-Ribbon streams by Idaho Department of Fish and Game. An area of prime elk habitat and hunting, and a rugged land confirmed to have two endangered species, rocky mountain wolf and grizzly bear. Many high mountain lakes and an excellent trail system. No area in this country is more deserving than this. The entire drainage of Kelly Creek-Cayuse Creek must be included in the wilderness. There is very little timber here (mostly the area is barren or contains small stands of lodgepole pine), and the watersheds are extremely fragile. Again, the timber industry proposal is completely inadequate. It proposes only the Divide itself for wilderness! The Great Burn is much more than that.

Salmo-Priest: High snowy peaks in Idaho and Washington along the Canadian border. Home of the only caribou herd in the lower 48 states. This tiny herd is endangered and will not survive if their habitat in Salmo-Priest is not protected. Has an inland temperate rain forest with ancient cedars which are now rare in the Northwest. Also known to have grizzly.

Grandmother Mountain: A 34,000 acre haven for wildlife in an area heavily developed all around. A high mountain ridgeline with several cirque lakes, dropping down into the upper roadless canyon of Marble Creek, a cutthroat trout stream with a 16 mile trail [illegible] used by hunters and hikers. This land is half managed by Forest Service and half by BLM. Grandmother Mountain should be managed as wilderness.

[illegible]mit: Originally a part of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness.

[illegible] mountains and lakes, and a unique high elevation [illegible] with the only moose herds in Idaho. Contains the [illegible] of the Lochsa River.

[illegible] Mountain: A wild and rugged mountain range of thousand foot [illegible] devoid of timber. Spectacular backdrop to Kelly Creek. A [illegible] controversial area with few conflicting resources.

[illegible]: a 40,000 acre drainage of the Lochsa river, devoid of [illegible] as a result of the fires of the early 1900's. The most [illegible] wild steelhead spawning stream left in the Lochsa [illegible].

[illegible] North Fork Clearwater: Important fishery with spawning [illegible] vital to the North Fork. A good trail system with many [illegible] in the upper reaches.

[illegible] Canyon-Selkirk Crest: The last unroaded drainage in the [illegible] mountains, plus the majestic Selkirk Crest with glacial [illegible] and lakes.

[illegible] Crest: Spectacular high and rugged mountain range. [illegible] wildlife range and popular recreational area.

[illegible] Completion: A highly scenic area close to Boise and [illegible] used. This is a logical addition to the Sawtooth [illegible].

[illegible] Cloud-Boulder Mountain: This country in south central Idaho [illegible] what Idaho is all about. Open sagebrush valleys rising to [illegible] snowcapped peaks. A vital winter range area for many [illegible]. This area is as dear to the hearts of Idahoans as is the [illegible] Burn and Mallard Larkins further north. This area is [illegible] threatened with strip-mining. When wilderness [illegible] comes, mining should be completely prohibited.

[illegible] Lemhi's: Some of the highest mountains in Idaho. Visible [illegible] an impressive range from the Lemhi valley to the west or [illegible] valley to the east. Many cirque lakes in an area not [illegible] for lakes. Of great historical significance in the history [illegible] Idaho.

Palisades: One of the few potential wilderness areas close to [illegible] Southeastern Idaho cities. A really unique wilderness straddling the Idaho/Wyoming border. Has no oil or gas, and little timber value!

[illegible] Mountain: An important area for wildlife. Popular hiking [illegible] accessible in early spring.

[illegible] Peak: Grizzly bear country in Idaho and Montana. A [illegible] high mountain area which is necessary for the survival of [illegible] in Idaho.

[redacted] resident of Moscow, Idaho, I am particularly supporting [redacted] designation for local areas. On the Clearwater National Forest they include Mallard Larkins, Great Burn (including Kelly and Cayuse creeks), and Moose Mountain. Grandmother Mountain is just as important, but is partly on the Panhandle National Forest and partly on BLM lands. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game has studied the Upper North Fork of the Clearwater very carefully. They have strongly recommended wilderness designation for Mallard Larkins and Great Burn, and of course for Salmo-Priest further north. Their proposals are sound and justified. The department's fish and wildlife biologists deserve praise for standing firm in their resolve to protect these fragile fish and wildlife areas from destruction. Idaho Fish and Game knows that wilderness designation is the only way to protect the resources of these critical wildlands. I support their recommendations for these specific areas.

When Idaho's new wilderness needs are added together, the wilderness system will be expanded much more than what is proposed by the timber industry, which does not look at resources other than timber. By adding 3-3.5 million acres to our wilderness system now, we will be able to build a system that future generations will thank us for. Let us not be short-sighted now. It is too easy to be blinded by the thought of short term profit now at the cost of our irreplaceable wilderness. We must remember that it is much easier to undo a wilderness designation 50 years from now than to do the impossible of recreating a wilderness destroyed by exploitation.

Don L Crawford
August 7, 1983

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.
Mr. Roseberg.

STATEMENT OF RALPH ROSEBERG, OROFINO, IDAHO

Mr. ROSEBERG. Thank you, Senator, for a chance to speak today.

My name is Ralph Roseberg. And I'm from Orofino, Idaho I am here to represent a point of view that I believe is shared by a significant portion of that community. As you probably can tell from my accent, I have not always been fortunate enough to live in Idaho. Therefore, I can compare the abundant natural resources of Idaho with other more developed areas of the United States. Idaho certainly has blue ribbon fishing streams, hunting areas and wilderness recreation potential. These particular resources offer long term use, income and aesthetic qualities if we have the foresight to conserve them. In a general economic sense, we have the hunting, fishing and tourist-dollars which should be considered along with the highly subsidized and unstable timber industry desires. As an economist told the Orofino Chamber of Commerce the other day, the timber industry boom that once was will simply never be again. An economic recovery, as Doctor Greenspan has recently spoke about, does not mean a return to the boom of preoil embargo days. Our economy in the Clearwater area is going to have to be restructured from a heavily timber dependent one. These roadless areas offer one avenue that would help do that.

In a more specific vein, I would like to discuss some of these areas. Cayuse Creek and Kelly Creek drainage make up an absolutely wonderful fishing area that attracts people from all over the United States and even from other countries. Logging in this and many of the now roadless areas can only be accomplished by taxpayer financed and erosion causing roads that could be very detrimental to the fishery resources of this exceptionally gifted area. Some of the terrestrial areas can recover well. But high country streams like this are very fragile. We have a real gem here if we don't throw it away.

The Mallard-Larkins offer a potentially fantastic wilderness experience. And this could become even more evident with time and thought. There is no timber cut crisis in the Clearwater area now or will not be one in the near future. So it is not necessary to lock ourselves into a choice of wilderness or clearcut with a premature decision on acreages and boundaries. There is no pressing need for final decision on some of these areas now. Logging areas without due consideration and time for that consideration have severe consequences as you have seen in the case of the South Fork of the Clearwater.

Long Canyon offers the last stronghold of roadless and undeveloped natural areas in that part of the State. All of the areas in the various proposals have merits to consider. But I thought you could see these to be good examples.

As a taxpayer and outdoor person, I wish you to consider the minimal timber values of these areas versus the cost to the taxpayers and the loss of fragile and irreplaceable natural resources for everyone. Many of these rugged, steep areas will cost much more for roads than they will return to the taxpayers in revenues. Let us

not hurry to a final decision that we may regret since there is not a pressing need to lock up these now roadless areas.

Thank you for this opportunity to express our viewpoints.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

John Zimmer.

STATEMENT OF JOHN ZIMMER, MOSCOW, IDAHO

Mr. ZIMMER. Senator McClure, I'm from Moscow, Idaho, not Orofino as it says in the agenda.

As a taxpayer and business person in the State of Idaho, I would like to say that on an economic basis I object to proposed roadbuildings in certain areas, specifically the Jersey Jack, Mallard Creek area having seen a map of proposed roads and the network of those primary roads built at huge taxpayer expense or as has been mentioned before basically a $4½ million deficit when the timber is harvested. Along with that proposal for the White Water River Road being widened and expanded, I have known that road to deliver Cadillacs down to the Salmon River as it exists now and see really no reason for it to be expanded any more.

As a citizen who uses wilderness and the great lands of Idaho from a study point of view, I support more wilderness in the State of Idaho as proposed by the Idaho Conservation Council and so on with the Endangered Wild Core and just wanted to say that I think the timber industry needs to better manage its own lands to utilize private lands that exist in better managing those lands and to create their resources from those existing lands rather than utilizing perhaps marginally producing lands that are currently under consideration.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mark Keller.

STATEMENT OF MARK KELLER, OROFINO, IDAHO

Mr. KELLER. Senator McClure, I'm Mark Keller. I live in Orofino, Idaho.

I support the Idaho Wilderness Core as described by the Idaho Conservation League.

The issue we're talking about is not how much more wilderness will Idaho have but how much less wilderness these areas are de facto wilderness. They are an important quality of life in Idaho. I'm proud of the 3.8 million acre wilderness system we presently have. That represents the best of Idaho to me.

Fish Creek deserves wilderness protection. It's an excellent anadromous fishing stream. The most production of fish in the stream is with the least disturbance by man. Management to maximize the anadromous fish resource in Fish Creek would intermesh with the Northwest Power Planning Council's main—fish and wildlife plan to——

The CHAIRMAN. Would you pull the mike a little closer. I'm having difficulty hearing you.

Mr. KELLER. OK. The management to maximize the anadromous fishing in Fish Creek would intermesh with Northwest Power Planning Council's fish and wildlife plan. The anadromous fish popula-

tion in Idaho are hurting. And that's very evident. The Indians are not fishing the chinook salmon this year as they have historically. Is that my 3 minutes?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. KELLER. Thank you, Senator.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Keller follows:]

Statement of Mark Keller

P.O. Box 1105, Grofino, Idaho 83544

Before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee

Lewsiton, Idaho August 17,1983

I support the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core as listed by the Idaho Conservation League.

I like wilderness and would like to see more areas gain the protection of wilderness status. The most important reasons why I feel this way are qualitative ones. You can only obtain the exhilaration of the wilds in the wilds. The 3.8 million acres of current wilderness represent what I like about Idaho, why I choose to live here.

The issue in Idaho is not how much more wilderness will Idaho get, but rather how much less there will be. The areas we are talking about are now de facto wilderness. How much less wilderness will Idaho have?

Idaho is home to the last caribous in the lower 48 states. That herd should not be forfeited to development. The Salmo-Priest area should be preserved.

Long Canyon should be preserved to show our children and grandchildren what Idaho used to be like.

Fish Creek, tributary to the Lochsa River, is an excellent anadromous fish stream. The most fish production is with the least disturbance of the system. Protection of the fish habitat in Fish Creek would intermesh with the Northwest Power Planning Council's goal of increasing anadromous fish runs in the Pacific Northwest. The anadromous fish populations in Idaho are in a very serious situation. Dependence upon hatcheries , like the Dworshak National Hatchery, could be disatrous as we see IHN breakouts occurring. Hatcheries will not/can not replace natural spawning. The fishery resource at Fish Creek must be preserved.

Lewis and Clark travelled through the Fish Creek drainage both ways on their trek. They got to know it rather well, having named Hungary Creek and their first attempt to re-cross the Rockies being thwarted there by deep snows. I think it exciting to consider preserving part of their route as wilderness for future generations to imagine what that trip was like.

The best management of public lands is the most diverse. Wilderness is a valuable component of this philosophy at one end of the spectrum.

I have much frustration considering the USDA Forest Service's plans to road some of these areas where the timber won't even pay for the cost of the roads. I as a taxpayer have to subsidize these roads when I often don't want them in place anyway. I feel like a sheep being shorn! And it happens much too frquently. In 1981, the Nez Perce Forest's sales were all deficit sales.

The majority of the timber in the U.S. is on privately owned land. Instead of spending money on roading less productive lands for harvest, wouldn't that subsidy be better spent raising the intensity of management on the substantially more productive lands?

Mark Keller
MARK KELLER

Sources:
Idaho Environmental Issues pub. by Idaho Wildlife Federation, 1974.
North Idaho Hiking Trails, Sheldon Bluestein, pub. Challenge Expedition Co., 1982
The Lolo Trail, Ralph S. Space, printed by Printcraft Printing Inc., 1970

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Malcolm Montgomery.

STATEMENT OF MALCOLM MONTGOMERY

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I'm here in particular to support the Kelly Creek as wilderness. I feel that putting a hard money road in there is not a good idea. And I question whether the timber will ever be of value. I think it has a much greater value as a recreational area. I have lived and worked up around there with the Forest Service. And I have talked to a lot of recreationists. And they have some just unbelieveable experiences that only an area like that can offer.

I also don't think it's worth it to destroy the efforts the fish and game and the Forest Service in establishing nationally acclaimed cutthroat fishery. I think that—I would like to see the Endangered Idaho Core included in your legislation. And I would like to have soft release also.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

I understand that Robert Small is here.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT SMALL, MOSCOW, IDAHO

Mr. SMALL. Yes, thank you. I'm Robert Small from Moscow. And I came from the midwest a year ago. And the reason for coming out here wasn't for all the jobs and all the nice things like that but for the wilderness itself. And I think that I would have to say that we need as much wilderness as we can possibly get. And I have heard a lot of people in the logging industry state that they think they're going to be losing jobs. I think there's some merit in that. But I think there's other jobs available to them also. I think that—well, I was talking to a ranger on the Red River District, Bill Hayes. And he said that most of the old logging roads that were built still contributed considerable amounts of silt and sedimentation in our streams. With those roads could we go back—we could go back and fix them.

Also, I think that there should be some work done in the reforestation area. I was up at Black Lake in the Mallard-Larkins area and looked across at Scull Creek and noticed extensive clear-cutting. I talked to the man who was running the lookout up on Black Mountain. He said they were—most of those were cut in the late sixty's. And they tried to replant them three or four times and they just didn't take. Also, I've seen some of the damage that has occurred up by Elk Summit. And some irresponsible logging, I guess would be the best way to put it. It's phenomenal the things that go on as far as being detrimental to our fish an wildlife qualities and the aesthetic value of our wilderness. I think that if we preserve wilderness, we will be a lot better off in the long run because we'll be attracting the tourist dollar and also attracting many people who are in higher industries out here and just for the recreational benefits.

I'd also like to say that I don't support the hard release because that prevents us from having other options later on.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Small follows:]

Testimony of Robert Small
224 East 'E'
Moscow, ID 83843

#49

Idaho Wilderness Act Hearing
August 17, 1983
Lewiston, Idaho

America needs more wilderness. The Forest Service has predicted that if wilderness is not increased beyond currently protected areas and beyond those recommended by the Administration for protection, demand will outstrip capicity in the Northwest by 1985. Pam and I didn't come here from the Midwest for the plethora of jobs and high pay. They're frankly not available at present in our fields. We came here for the wilderness recreational opportunities. I as a computer systems engineer have opened an independent software house and hope to expand in two or three years into robotics. Pam is a microbiologist at the University of Idaho working in bacterial genetics. She and others in Dr. Don Crawford's lab have attracted interest in industry and their profession for their work in the degradation of lignin (the structural component of plants) into valuable compounds. Exxon has even expressed interest in funding their lab to tune of $50 million, as I understand it. A tremendous plus for them if it comes off since their noteworthy results are coming without the aid of sophisticated time and labor saving devices that the computer and electronics revolution has brought to the laboratory.

I feel that now is the time to come to the defense of the wilderness that brought us to Idaho. When the national timber corporations decide it is no longer profitable to log here and pack up and leave, just as Gulf-Western abandoned its miners, what will carry the economy of Idaho? Not tourism. No one will come to tour massive clearcuts. No one will come to fish the silted streams for trout and salmon that died long ago. No one will come to hunt for elk. Habitat devastation is potentially so great as to jeopardize the hunting opportunity for Idahoans. Wilderness is needed to diversify our economy; for the touro-dollar that it brings in and for the people and the high-tech

skills it attracts by its beauty and solitude.

Do not think that the time for timber industry decline in Idaho is not coming. Many large timber interests already own timber plantations in the Southeast where the growing season is longer, the soil better and less erodable, and the harvest rotation significantly shorter than in most of Idaho and certainly in the roadless areas under discussion now. These areas were left specifically because of their inaccessability caused by the difficult to road and easy erode soils of rock and sand. These lands were left roadless because of their lower timber values due to elevation or natural disaster as in the Great Burn area. If nature herself has not been able to regenerate thick forest since the early 1900's in the Great Burn area (and scientists think this is mainly due to the warming of the climate since the last ice age), then any areas that are similar that are logged will very likely be logged only once which violates the sustained yield imperative of the Forest Service.

We will not be locking up renewable resources. We will be preventing the devastation of our renewable wilderness resources. We need not lose jobs in doing so either. We could for example employ those loggers affected to revamp the old logging roads. Ranger Bill Hayes of the Red River Ranger District, the only district to have success in reestablishing its steelhead fishery, says that these old logging roads are the major source of siltation that fouls our stream beds and kills our fish. We could also employ these loggers to help with reforestation of their extensive clearcuts. Loggers consistently think that they can log with acceptable environmental impact, but one must remember the lost salmon spawning grounds in the Nez Perce and the mess at Elk Summit and know that this is not what happens.

Do we as Americans need the timber these roadless areas represent? I think not. We could do as the Scandanavian countries and recycle dimension lumber from old buildings, and we could recycle paper, 70% of which is not at present. If paper were recycled, 'Revenues of $40 to $80 per ton can be realized when calculates both the sale of recovered paper and the decreased disposal costs.' (Cousteau Society). Paper represents

20% of the wood fiber harvest which means that approximately 20% of the wood fiber harvest each year could be recycled at a profit. While 20% of the wood fiber harvest is not likely to be equivalent to 20% of the tree harvest since pulp can from the scraps of other wood uses such as dimension lumber, this would still represent a significant amount of the tree harvest since some trees are specifically harvested as pulpwood.

I do not support hard release. In fact I support exempting all of our roadless areas from roads and logging. However as an acceptable compromise, I would not object to soft release language. I do think that if we have the foresight to act now and diversify our economy, we can spare our defacto wilderness from the axe in support of our budding tourist industry and can use its recreational opportunities to attract high-tech industry to Idaho.

I support the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core and the forthcoming Conservationists / Sportsmen's proposal. The following areas I think are deserving of special mention.

1. Kelly Creek and Cayuse Creek drainages
2. Elk Summit and the White Sand Creek drainage
3. Fish and Hungry Creeks
4. The Great Burn
5. Mallard Larkins: Minnesaka Creek and the Little North Fork to the Five Lakes Butte and Elizabeth Lakes areas
6. Upper North Fork of the Clearwater
7. Grandmother Mountain
8. Lick Creek and the Needles area
9. French Creek/Patrick Butte
10. Long Canyon and the Selkirk Crags
11. Salmo Priest
12. Garns Mountain
13. Northern Lemhis
14. Borah Peak
15. Smoky Mountain
16. Moose Mountain
17. The entire Scotchman's Peak including the timber

Thank you,

Robert Small

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.
And Pam Shea.

STATEMENT OF PAM SHEA, MOSCOW, IDAHO

Ms. SHEA. Hi, Senator.

There's been a lot of talk during these meetings about the value of our trees in board feet. But I also think that there is another issue that exists in our wilderness. And that's the wildlife. So I wanted to share with you some of the information that I found out about the wildlife and how it is essential to our livelihood. This is quoted from Norman Myers' "A Wealth of Wild Species."

> Twenty years ago a child with leukemia had one chance in five for survival. Now his chances are four out of five, due to a new drug extracted from the rosy periwinkle. Sales amount to $100 million a year.
>
> Thank goodness we didn't slaughter the buffalo. For some strange reason, they are all cancer free. And from those few remaining herds immunologists may learn how to prevent the disease in humans.
>
> Likewise, researchers think that the cheetah may provide a keyhole for insights into coronary and respiratory health. The pupfish, with its high tolerance for saline water, is throwing light on human kidney failures.
>
> As to industry, woodpeckers are helping to design better crash helmets, beech trees are cleaning the air of particulate pollution, and in a few years bacteria may be mining copper.

Yet, the animals on this Earth are thoughtlessly being pushed into extinction at the rate of at least one species a day. Perhaps now we can understand the importance of protecting the caribou, wolves, and grizzlies, along with thousands of other plants and animals that inhabit our forests. Even hardhearted industrialists and politicians, especially those with kidney or coronary troubles, may think twice about preserving our wilderness.

I support the Idaho Endangered Wilderness Core.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Shea follows:]

Testimony of Pam Shea
224 E. E St.
Moscow, Idaho 83843

Idaho Wilderness Act Hearing
August 17, 1983
Lewiston, Idaho

This is testimony for Senator McClure's hearings concerning wilderness in Idaho. I ask that this be included in the official record.

As the minimum, I support the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core proposed by the Idaho Sierra Club, the Idaho Conservation League, The Wilderness Society and the Audubon Society . I will support the full Conservationists / Sportsmen's proposal when released in the fall. I do not support hard release language. I do not believe it is fair to future generations to decide the fate of all the roadless areas at this time. Those areas designated wilderness should be managed by normal forest planning process and later reevaluated for their best usage.

It is important to the people of Idaho and others throughout the country that we maintain a part of our country as it is without exploitation and destruction of the natural resources. Many visit Idaho to appreciate the natural beauty that still miraculously persists in this western state. Tourism, as Idaho's

third largest industry, must be taken into account. Logging, granted, is also an important industry, but in the majority of the proposed areas by the conservationists, the value of the wildlife and the land as it is currently outweighs those benefits that might be obtained from logging. Most of these proposed areas do not contain great timber value. The cost of the roads, built to gain access to these regions, would exceed the monetary value of the timber.

Not only would timber welfare be the case for most of these areas, but the damage done from road building may be irreversible. Clearcutting and road construction have been shown to be detrimental to viable fish and game populations. Trout and elk population in these areas would ostensibly decrease and thus hurt the fishing and hunting recreations. The increased runoff from clearcuts and roads causes stream channels to change and become unstable. The excess sediment from the erosion buries trout spawning beds.

The preservation of wilderness is essential for the livelihood of our wildlife, particularly the predators which require large territories and minimal contact with humans. Already we have destroyed much of their habitat and too late have we discovered their importance in the natural order of our lives. The wolf has been sighted in some of these areas, and as an endangered species it must be given full protection, including habitat. Wilderness also harbors a wildlife gene pool, protecting recessive genes necessary for the adaptation of the species in response to environmental changes. If we cannot regard other animals that share this earth with us with respect

and the awe they deserve, then perhaps we can appreciate their economic value. For some people, the only way they view things is in dollars and cents. I would like to share with you some information concerning the monetary values of the flora and fauna on this earth.

> "Twenty years ago a child with leukemia had one chance in five for survival. Now his chances are four out five, due to a new drug extracted from the rosy periwinkle. Sales amount to $100 million dollars a year.
>
> Thank goodness we didn't slaughter the buffalo. For some strange reason, they are all cancer free. And from those few remaining herds immunologists may learn how to prevent the disease in humans.
>
> Likewise, researchers think that the cheetah may provide a keyhole for insights into coronary and respiratory health. The pupfish, with it's high tolerance for saline water, is throwing light on human kidney failures.
>
> As to industry, woodpeckers are helping to design better crash helmets, beech trees are cleaning the air of particulate pollution, and in a few years bacteria may be mining copper. " (1)

The bat's radar system was studied extensively during WWII to develop our radar and sonar systems. Yet, the animals on this earth are being thoughtlessly pushed into extinction at the rate of at least one species a day. Perhaps now we all can understand

the importance of protecting the caribou, wolves, and grizzlies, along with thousands of other plants and animals that inhabit our forests. Even hardhearted industrialists and politicians, especially those with kidney or coronary troubles, may think twice about preserving our wilderness.

The areas that I support for wilderness designation are: 1) Kelly Creek and its drainage, 2) Elk Summit, 3) Mallard Larkins 4) Grandmother Mountain, 5) Fish Creek, 6) Great Burn 7) French Creek/Patrick Butte 8) Lick Creek and Needles areas 9) Long Canyon 10) Selkirk Crest 11) Salmo Priest , 12) Smoky Mountain 13) Garns Mountain 14) Northern Lemhis 15) Borah Peak 16) Moose Mountain .

(1) Review of Norman Myers' book, 'A Wealth of Wild Species', by Peter Wild.

Pamela Shea

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Marshall, you made reference to a road within Kelly Creek-Cayuse Creek drainage. What is the nature of that road?

Mr. MARSHALL. Currently a road which goes from—I think it's from the mouth of Moose Creek on over into Kelly Creek is—is not—is not traveled by large vehicles. I'll put it that way. It probably has somewhere around a 15-foot crown on it. It has some erosion where small streams have crossed in the springtime and goes from the base of the mountain over to the top and down the base again in the Cayuse Creek area. This is about 11 miles up from the mouth of Kelly Creek. The road which runs up Toboggan Creek and right along Toboggan Ridge is the same. This year when I went in, as I mentioned, I went over to Cayuse Creek. The survey markers for the new road were in the ground. And they were all on the hillside of the road and off the road perhaps 10 or 12 feet. It was indicated to me that was the centerline for the new road.

The CHAIRMAN. In your proposal for wilderness in the Kelly Creek or in the Toboggan Ridge, would you exclude the area where the road is or close the road?

Mr. MARSHALL. I would close the road.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an existing road?

Mr. MARSHALL. There is an existing road which goes through there, yeah. There have been people that have gone back there on—somebody mentioned Cadillacs going down the Salmon River. Three years ago when I was on that road, I encountered somebody traveling that road with a 4-wheel drive vehicle and a 20-foot travel trailer.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it still there?

Mr. MARSHALL. No, he got it out somehow.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I appreciate your testimony. I have no further questions for this panel.

Mr. Henderson.

STATEMENT OF STEVEN HENDERSON, HENDERSON LOGGING, INC.

Mr. HENDERSON. I'm Steve Henderson from Lewiston. I operate Henderson Logging, Inc.

Any custodian, whether public or private, should maximize the utility of his holdings. In the case of the U.S. Forest Service, we must maximize the utilization of lands suited for the production of wood and fiber, grass, minerals, recreation, or a combination of all of the above.

Anytime you put land in wilderness you eliminate the possibility of a positive economic return.

Last year my small logging company logged a little over 20 million board feet for gross sales of $2,830,000. We had a payroll of over $645,000; over $45,000 was paid to subcontractors; $150,000 for repairs and maintenance; $94,000 for fuels and lubricants. I also found Mr. Slickpoo's comments very interesting. We purchased a sale from the Nez Perce nation last year for 5,433,000 feet. We paid the nation $426,105. And I can't really see how they're managing their lands any different than the national forest.

Any timbered lands under the jurisdiction of the nation that are suitable for timber production should be managed as such. I support the 600,000-acre industry wilderness proposal.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Ron Wetmore.

Mr. WETMORE. I'm Ron Wetmore from Deary, Idaho, where my comments are on my dresser drawer. So I'm going to shotgun this a little bit.

The CHAIRMAN. You can send them in; that is the comments, not the dresser.

STATEMENT OF RON WETMORE

Mr. WETMORE. I vigorously oppose any more wilderness. I saw on the news last night that you figure that compromise would be the method or result of these hearings. And I figured that Idaho has already compromised 3.8 million acres. And I don't believe there should be any more.

The multiple use aspect should probably be the method—or should be the method used. And the forest managers should be—their hands should be untied to do it.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Arden Lytle.

STATEMENT OF ARDEN LYTLE, LEWISTON, IDAHO

Mr. LYTLE. Thank you, Senator McClure.

I've lived in Idaho County all my life. And I have worked there all my life my working years. I have been in and out of all the wildernesses we have in the area. I hunt and fish and enjoy it tremendously.

At the age of 18 when I graduated out of high school, I first began work for the Bureau of Public Roads as an engineering aid. For 4 years I've worked mostly in the roadless areas of Newsome Creek, Red River and cut off of Red River on Highway 14 and Highway 12, which is Lewis and Clark Highway. But after 4 years, this type of work came to an end. Not wanting to leave, I went into partnership with my own brothers at the home ranch.

At the time of my employment with the Bureau of Public Roads, my first job was to run levels up roadless Newsome Creek. This I had mixed feelings about as my father's range allotment was in that area. Also, my favorite hunting and fishing area was there. If we put a road in there, it could possibly destroy the whole works.

But the roads went in, the loggers started cutting clear cuts. And some of those I felt were too big; and they were. Roads all over and campers and so on up and down the meadows. Well, so then cattle and loggers, that mixed pretty good. But then campers didn't like the cattle in their campgrounds. And you can't blame them at all.

So, here comes the Forest Service telling us we had to keep our cattle out of the meadows. So, we took them up into the higher country. My father had been running these cattle in there since 1938. And so, we did the best we could to move them up there. And then they come and said, well, you got to keep them out of the clearcuts. This created some problems. Well, we did the best we

could. And it looked like there was possibly going to be an end of hunting and grazing in Newsome. As time went along, the hunting got better because of the feed. And you say, well, how could that be? Well, first of all, all the clearcuts, roads, and things, which some of the roads I felt were overconstructed, began to grow grass and brush. There began to be an increase of feed for both cattle and elk. Thus making the range better for cattle and wildlife alike. The roads gave better access for us and the cows into some of the roadless areas. With the trails at best it was very, very poor. There was brush higher than your head on a horse and also very thick timber. To make a long story short, Newsome Creek has become a favorite camping, fishing, and hunting area for old and young alike. I think it's about time we start looking at our retired people as a local asset. They have homes, pay taxes, and spend money locally. They do not take jobs from the local people. But we do very little to provide things for them to do. Newsome Creek has become one of the very favorites of the old people.

I do not think all the roads should be—should or can be used for recreation. The U.S. Forest Service has done a very good job in Newsome Creek on this with gates and et cetera.

As far as grazing, I was wrong at first in thinking all would be lost. It has increased. We used to use 70 percent of the usage of the area.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Lytle follows:]

Statement to

Senator James A. McClure

on

"Idaho Wilderness and Roadless Areas"

by

Arden Lytle
Lytle Bros. Ranch

August 17, 1983
Lewiston, Idaho

I have lived and made my home in Idaho County all my 43 years. I would like to share with you some of those years and views on the use of roadless areas. I would like to use Newsome Creek as an example. Newsome Creek draws into the Southfork of the Clearwater about three miles above Golden, Idaho.

At the age of 18, in 1958, my first job was with the Bureau of Public Roads as an engineering aid. For four years my work was mostly in the roadless areas of Newsome Creek, Red River cut off, Highway 14, Highway 12 (Lewis & Clark). But after four years, this type of work began to run out in this area. Not wanting to leave, I went into partnership with my brothers on the home ranch.

At the time of my employment with the B.P.R., my first job was to run levels up roadless Newsome Creek. This I had mixed feelings about as my father's range allotment was in that area. Also, my favorite hunting and fishing area was there. If we put a road in there, it could destroy all that.

The road went in and loggers came cutting clear cuts, (some too big), roads all over, then campers all up and down the meadows. So here we have loggers, campers, and cattle. Loggers and cattle were o.k., but cattle and campers don't mix.

Here comes the U.S.F.S. telling us that we would have to keep our cattle off the meadows that we had used as far back as 1938 (the year my dad started), and leave it to recreation. So, we moved them up onto the new roads and clearcuts - no, we couldn't keep them (cattle) on the clear cuts, as it would be bad for the new trees. Well, we did the best we could to keep them out, but what looked like the end of grazing and hunting in Newsome was really just the beginning. As time went along, the hunting got better (more feed). You say, how could that be? Well, first of all, as the clearcuts, roads (some over constructed) began to grow grass and brush, there began to be an increase of feed for both cattle and elk; thus making the range better for cattle and wildlife. The roads gave better access for us and the cows into some of the roadless areas. With the trails, at best it was very poor, (brush higher than a man's head on horse back), and old trees. To make a long story short, Newsome Creek has become a favorite camping, fishing, and hunting area for old and young alike. I think it's about time we start looking at our retired people as a local asset. They have homes, pay taxes, and spend money locally. They do not take jobs from local people. But, we do very little to provide things that they can do. Newsome Creek has become one of the area favorites.

No, I don't think all the roads should or can be used for recreation. The U.S.F.S. has done a very good job in Newsome

Creek on this, with gates, etc.

As far as grazing, I was wrong at first in thinking all would be lost. It has increased. Before logging, our grazing useage was as high as 70% with 150 pairs from 1938-1958. Today, our useage runs 45% maximum with 200 pairs. Also, a new allotment on Newsome was issued to relieve pressure in another area for elk and deer range. 150 pairs were added for a total of 350 today on Newsome.

So, in using Newsome Creek as a developed area, we will have many years of resources with very little stream and slope erosion. I think the U.S.F.S. has done a very good job. Yes, they have made some mistakes, but they,re there for them and us to see and learn from for years to come. Some of them are clearcuts too big and roads over constructed. But, like I said, I can see they have learned from them.

I think seeing first hand the work in Newsome Creek; it can be a lesson for us in helping to develop Mallard Creek and Jersey Jack. For it, like Newsome, could be an asset to our county and state as a multiple use area. We have some land owners (I'm one myself), in Mallard Creek that feel the same way I did about Newsome.

But we have to sometimes lay aside our own greed and selfish reasons and think about the other ones who cannot own land, or are retired and maybe disabled - people who cannot get into the wilderness. Like I said before, we need these people. They pay taxes, buy food, and help keep our schools and roads up. What do we do for them? Make more wilderness for out-of-staters who fly in and out on private air strips (I have one of my own), and add very little to our area. This makes it nice for a small

number. Like I say, they pay very little, if any, taxes in Idaho County.

Where we put this land into wilderness, all we are doing is making a big playground for a very small number of people - myself included. I love and do go into the back country yearly, at least two of my four weeks vacation. But until they (U.S.F.S., Sierra Club, Salmon River Breaks Association, etc.) can take care of the wilderness that we have today, (you want to see what my idea is of a wilderness - go over to Bob Marshall in Montana - now there's a wilderness trail you can find and enjoy), I do not feel that we should put any more multiple use land into wilderness just to let it rot or burn. Yes, I think some areas should be and must be wilderness, but not just to say we are doing it for our kids. Let's be realistic about this - just how much can we stand?

Will we, like so many out of state people who have come and gone in the past 5-10 years, be looking for a new home?

It seems like the grass is greener on the other side, but when you get over there, all they want to do is try and tell you how to do it where they had to leave theirs, because it was all gone. They tell me that in California it's hazardous to your health to jog. Maybe we should send some of the people here today down to help them out. I feel the creeks are clearer today (Clearwater) than they were by far when I was a small boy trying to fish and swim in them in the 50's from placer mining.

I have here in front of me a geologist's letter to the Salmon River Breaks Association dated March 3, 1981, to Mr. Coston of the U.S.F.S. He says that erosion rates in the Nezperce

National Forest have increased by 599%. I don't know where or how some of these figures come from, but if anyone would like to come and go see Newsome Creek first hand, I would like to take them.

Respectfully submitted,

Arden Lytle

Arden Lytle, Landowner
Lytle Bros. Ranch

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.
Stan Bowen.
[No response.]
The CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Jane Pratt.

STATEMENT OF ANNA MARIE LAMB, GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO

Mrs. LAMB. I'm a substitute for Jane Pratt who was unable to be here.

My name is Anna Marie Lamb of Grangeville, Idaho. I am representing the Idaho County Cowbelles. Our membership is not exclusively cattle women. Many of us are also grain and hay growers. Some of us are also supported by the wages our husbands receive from the timber industry.

Idaho County Cowbelles wish to go on record as opposing any further additional acres being classified as wilderness within the State of Idaho. We also oppose any further delay of releasing the roadless area for multiple use.

And I do wish to thank you, Senator, for the opportunity of speaking.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.
Leona Blair.

STATEMENT OF LEONA BLAIR, COTTONWOOD, IDAHO

Ms. BLAIR. I'm Leona Blair from Cottonwood, a citizen of Idaho County and a former county commissioner. So I've learned firsthand what the loss of timber sales can do for our schools and county roads. But, today I'm mostly testifying for Idaho County Farm Bureau which I'm secretary of.

The Idaho County Farm Bureau strongly favors multiple use of public lands and no increase in wilderness acres.

Many of us know from experience that managed forest lands is better for growing timber, pasture, and larger numbers of deer and elk.

I think it is terribly wasteful to let forest fires burn out of control in the wilderness area, especially when so many people are gathering firewood to relieve the energy shortage.

We appreciate Senator McClure's efforts in trying to bring about a final solution in the near future so that the lands under study can be released for multiple use.

Thank you, Senator McClure, for letting me testify today.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Kenneth Kolar.

STATEMENT OF KENNETH T. KOLAR, MANAGER, SHEARER LUMBER PRODUCTS, INC.

Mr. KOLAR. I'm Kenneth Kolar, manager of Shearer Lumber at Elk City, Idaho. And we employ about 70 employees directly out of our plant and another 35 to 40 in the woods in lumber hauling operations.

The concerns in considering cost of building roads does not consider taxes that are paid by road building companies, whether employees or the logging companies and their employees and the manufacturing companies and their employees. These people earn

income, which in turn pay income tax to the Federal Government and local governments. There is very little privately owned timber in the Elk City area. We are just about 100 percent dependent upon the national forests for our timber supply.

The last battle over the remaining roadless areas—I'm referring to the act that formed the central Idaho wilderness lands, the Jersey Jack, Mallard Creek area was supposed to have been released by release language which was not a part of the bill. But it does not seem that that land has been released as any activity in that wilderness area has come under litigation. One of those areas in the Red River District contains a considerable amount of lodgepole pine that is being attacked by the mountain pine beetle. This—about 70 percent of that timber will die because of this. The Red River District normally would sell about 17 million board feet annually. But because of litigation and threat of litigation, they probably will only be able to sell about 3½ million over the next 4 years annually.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Kolar follows:]

FOR THE RECORD

SENATOR MC CLURE

August 17, 1983

Submitted by: Kenneth T. Kolar

I am Kenneth T. Kolar, manager of Shearer Lumber Products, Inc. of Elk City, Idaho. I presently live at W. 318 N. 7th Street, Grangeville, Idaho, but will be moving to Elk City, Idaho by Labor Day week end, when my address will be P.O. Box 155, Elk City, Idaho 83525.

As can be assumed by my occupation, I am directly effected by the wilderness issue, as well as seventy (70) employees who work directly for our company. There are also about 30 people directly effected who work for the logging companies who support our operation. On top of these 100 people are another half dozen people who haul the lumber and chips from our plant. This makes a total of 106 people who are directly effected by the roadless area uncertainties.

I don't know what the formula is of people we support in other indirect ways, but I know our financial support for the Elk City community is substantial. We support the employment of several people in the electric power company, industrial supply houses in Grangeville and Lewiston. Our people support retail outlets at Elk City, Grangeville, Kooskia, Cottonwood, Kamiah, Orofino, Lewiston and even a little in Moscow and Potlatch, all Idaho communities. Another indirect way we support our local communities is of course we supply the construction and building trades with an unquestionably superior building material, wood in the form of boards and structural lumber.

The argument used by some concerning the cost of building roads does not consider the taxes paid by the road building company, their employees, the logging company, their employees or the manufacturing company and their employees, the many people who earn part of their income due to this Forests' timber products. Some of the taxes they pay can be credited to this Forest also. When you add all these taxes to the Forest receipts from timber sales, the government is reaping an abundent income much greater than the cost of the road.

Since there is very little privately owned timber at Elk City, we are completely dependent upon the Nezperce National Forest for our timber supply. We went through two extensive fights for survival over the last decade which produced the Gospel Hump Wilderness Area and the Salmon River Breaks Wilderness Area with some additional lands added to the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area. ALL these areas are encroaching upon the Elk City Area.

The last battle was supposed to release the remaining roadless areas to multiple use administered by the Forest. Since then, the Red River District of the Nezperce National Forest had attempted to build a road into the Jersey-Jack, Mallard Creek area from Dixie Summit.

This project has been stopped and is now in litigation. There are two other sales the district will be offering to timber purchasers which the Ranger has been assured will be challenged because they lie inside roadless areas which would lower the value of some private property within the area. These sales are in Lodge Pole Pine which is or will be under attack from the Pine Beetle and will destroy about 70 percent of the timber. This bug kill would produce a tremendous amount of fuel which would eventually feed a forest fire which I'm sure would lower the value of said private holdings within the area much more than a logging show.

As long as the Red River District cannot enter the roadless areas, their timber sale program must be reduced from 14 to 17 million board feet of timber annually to 3 to 3.5 million board feet per year. Our plant requires about 20 million board feet of timber per year. As you can see the Red River District alone could almost supply our needs if we purchased all the sales. We do not purchase all sales as there are other companies that bid and purchase timber, Wicks Forest Industries of Grangeville and Clearwater Forest Industries of Kooskia, Idaho.

Our plant is located within the Elk City Ranger District of the Nezperce National Forest. Their sales program is extensive and will offer the major volume of sales within the Nezperce over the next 4 years. At this point in time it is not known what opposition if any willbe made to timber sales offered which are located in roadless areas. If opposition developes from only one individual, and this only needs to be by mail, the sale can be stopped for years. Not only is that particular sale stopped, but all activity proposed for the roadless area effected is placed in limbo until the issue is settled.

All these protests and litigations have placed a tremendous burden upon the timber industry within the Nezperce National Forest. Although we have enough timber for several years, we do not know what will be available beyond that. The sales program of the Red River District will in all probability be reduced to 3 to 3.5 million board feet per year. The Elk City District may be reduced also. This causes a possible additional reduction for the over all sales program from the Nezperce Forest National Forest.

A few years ago the Nezperce Forest could produce 160 million board feet of logs forever. After completion of the last Wilderness laws and the Forest dedicating some of the multiple use lands to special study areas, the Forest would produce 120 million board feet per year. Now we are looking at 95 million board feet per year because of protests, litigation, etc.

There are those who wish to lock up additional lands within the Red River District and the Elk City District. Additional removal of lands from the timber base is unacceptable for the Nezperce National Forest, especially the two named districts. Additional withdrawal of lands will eventually mean curtailment or complete closure of another sawmill in Idaho County. We have lost the mill at Riggins due to fire, but the timber supply and withdrawal of timber producing lands played a key role in their management decision not to rebuild.

I would be very much in favor of settling the roadless area questions and wilderness questions once and for all in the Nezperce National Forest.

Immediate and uncompromising release of all RARE I lands to multiple use development by individual unit plans must be included. Areas X-1237, X-1235, X-1236, X-1229, X-1226, X-1227, X-1228, X-1238, X-1240, X-1241, X-1242, X-1244, and X-1243 are presently recognized by the Forest.

I want immediate and uncompromising release to multiple use of all Rare II lands released to multiple use development by committee language attached to the Central Idaho Wilderness Act - namely Jersey-Jack (I-921), Mallard Creek (I-847), Bargamin Creek (I-845D), Running Creek (I845D), East Meadow Creek(I-845D), and West Meadow Creek (I-845C).

Note: The numbers following the above names are Nezperce National Forest designated roadless areas as shown on the Forest map submitted for the record by Jack Waldemarson.

I want immediate and uncompromising release of these lands covered in the Gospel Hump Multiple Resource Development Area Plans.

I want the immediate and uncompromising release of all additional RARE II lands such as I-849, I-852, I-851, I-850, I-844, I-842, I-855, and I-922.

I want no changes or modifications of the existing boundaries of any of these units.

I want no deferred or futher study classification given to any of the lands in question.

If the people who are charged with the management of the Forest could be allowed to proceed with their work, they in turn could give us, the user, a basis in which rational plans can be made for the future.

I will close with this statement: Destroying productive jobs based upon a renewable resource which is almost energy self sufficient will in the end be self defeating. We as a nation seem to be accomplishing this causing greater and greater unemployment. Who is to pay for this? Retaining the timber land base in the Nezperce National Forest will retain several hundred jobs which would be lost if additional withdrawals are made.

Thank you

Kenneth T. Kolar

Kenneth T. Kolar

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much for your testimony.
Robert Heitzman.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT HEITZMAN

Mr. HEITZMAN. Thank you, Senator McClure. What I want to say here now I want to be included in the record. And I would do a little repeat here and apologize for it. But there are 36 other testimonies there that you have from people that couldn't come with me. And these are their views also. So I would repeat just a little of what has already been said.

I want immediate and uncompromising release of all RARE I lands released to multiple use development by individual unit plans. The areas in question in the Nez Perce Forest under RARE II multiple use development by committee language attached to the Central Idaho Wilderness Act are as follows: Jersey Jack, Mallard Creek, Bargamin Creek, Running Creek, East and West Meadow Creek.

I also want immediate and uncompromising release of those lands covered in the Gospel Hump multiple resource development area plans.

I want no changes or modifications to the present boundaries of any of these units.

And I especially do not want deferred or further study status given to any of the lands in question.

The real issue before us is economical. If the areas close to Elk City, Idaho, were the only areas in question on wilderness or no wilderness, it would be one thing. But they are not. The whole Northwest and/or areas that are timbered are in question. Though I live in the Elk City area, I am directly affected by this wilderness question. But so is the box boy in a supermarket in New York. Your reply is how can that be? The answer is simple—America was built on free enterprize. Any country that stops their raw material output soon is destroyed economically.

Under the guise of saving the wilderness for future generations, if this wilderness question goes to RARE III, it will have cost you and future generations over $1 billion.

Our Government and Forest Service officials are most competent and are now and have been doing a good job taking care of our forests. Groups of people who have been thwarting the logging industry are not helping America. But in reality are destroying it. I am not deceived by their slogans save the forests for the future.

Again may I say the answer is simple—stop logging and you stop America. Because everything depends on the logging industry. You say know? All right, stop logging, home building stops, carpenters are out of work, electricians are out work, plumbers are out of work, cement masons are out of work, painters are out of work, furniture manufacturers go bankrupt. And then pulp and paper manufacturers go broke, no more wood chips, every office worker in the United States loses here—no paper, no jobs. The question on wilderness in Idaho Nez Perce Forest is too large for us, nor can I be so selfish to think only of my little corner of the world. For us not to see that the whole Nation is affected by this wilderness question and will ultimately be destroyed by a few small interest

groups. The United States of America is still a democracy and is for majority rule.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

John Clark.

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen. I have no further questions of this panel.

Mr. Rabe.

STATEMENT OF FRED W. RABE, MOSCOW, IDAHO

Mr. RABE. My name is Fred Rabe. And I'm from Moscow, Idaho.

Initially, I would like to endorse the wilderness proposals advocated by the Idaho Conservation League. For the past 10 years I and other biologists throughout the State together with agency people have been working on the idea of natural areas in Idaho. Natural areas are small, unaltered sites, such as, small mountain lakes, meadows, bogs, and small streams which give us certain advantages in terms of using them as baseline study areas. They also provide educational and recreational opportunities. In fact, a number of my graduate students in the past 15 years have used these areas for research sites. They also provide sites of endangered plants and animals, which we especially like to obtain as unique sites.

What I would especially like to advocate, Senator McClure, is the protection of Sneakfoot Meadows, which my group and I have looked at over the years. It's an area that's about 3 miles from the summit of Elk Summit. It's a large meadow that encloses a stream—a meandering stream with a moose herd of about 30 to 40 animals. It also contains an endangered cutthroat trout species. One of the most interesting things also is the endangered species of plant that exists in Sneakfoot Meadows. This area is unique. I say unique because of all the areas that we're studied over the past 10 years in northern Idaho, there's not really one like it. There are other meadows granted. But these meadows are roaded or they're extremely small meadows in the State. The Forest Service has gone on record. The USDA Forest Service environmental statement land plan—Elk Summit Planning Unit stated that the Sneakfoot-Marion Meadows Management Unit should be managed primarily for summer moose range. Specifically the report says that the unit will be managed primarily for watershed protection. However, Senator McClure, their plans have changed in terms of logging operations, especially in the headwaters of this area. And so I would especially call your attention to the fact that this area—this whole general area should be merged into wilderness protection. If it's not, I'm afraid that the upper regions of this meadow will be affected, the stream will be sedimented and during the logging operations, the calving that takes place with the moose might be affected in the future.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Rabe follows:]

University of Idaho
College of Letters and Science
Department of Biological Science
Moscow, Idaho/83843
Phone (208) 885-6280

SNEAKFOOT MEADOWS

Sneakfoot Meadows area is a high glacial basin of relatively gently topography surrounded by subalpine forests. It contains a deep wide meandering stream.

It can be reached from Powell Ranger Station to Savage Pass and then 3-4 miles by trail to the meadow.

Originally the Clearwater National Forest personnel suggested this area to me. Mrs. Nancy Savage, another biologist at the University of Idaho, accompanied me to the area together with Clearwater National Forest people in the fall of 1975. She and I made a more thorough study of the aquatic features in the summer of 1976. It was visited two more times by myself and a forest ecologist, Chuck Wellner.

An Establishment Report was prepared for Sneakfoot Meadows as a proposed Research Natural Area (RNA) and sent to Dr. Robert Pfister, Chairman of the Northern Region Research Natural Areas Committee, Forestry Science Laboratory in Missoula, Montana. It is included here.

Sneakfoot Meadows area contains a number of features, all needed in a natural areas network:

1. Aquatic features, including (a) low-gradient, meandering streams containing a population of west slope cutthroat trout hybrids, (b) wet meadows, (c) sedge marshes, and (d) sphagnum bogs.

2. A number of subalpine fir habitat types growing on soils derived from Idaho Batholith granites and also soils from Belt rock. We especially need these habitat types on the granitics.

3. Moose habitat. About 30-40 moose use this area for summer range, calving and mating. Each time I visited the meadow, I observed moose.

4. There is at least one endangered plant, Tofieldia glutinosa var. absona. In addition there is a high diversity of unusual and interesting plants--see list.

Sneakfoot Meadows is the only large meadow with a meandering stream that we have proposed as a natural area. Two other meadows exist in the general vicinity but they are either roaded and/or lack many of the features described above for Sneakfoot Meadows. It is accessible enough by trail to be used as a base line study area compared to sites far distant from the road in the Wilderness Area.

According to the USDA Forest Service Environmental Statement Land Use Plan--Elk Summit Planning Unit, March 25, 1975: the Sneakfoot-Marion Meadows Management Unit No. 5 should be managed primarily for summer moose range. Specifically the report says that the unit will be managed primarily for watershed protection, dispersed-type recreation, wildlife, and aesthetics and that decisions will be directed toward maintaining the opportunities for solitude within the unit.

If the present plans to road and log some of the timber in the vicinity of Sneakfoot Meadows is carried out many aspects of this ecosystem will be affected to include disturbance to the moose population especially during calving operations, heavy pressure on the cutthroat trout population which cannot tolerate high density fishing and introduction of sediment to the watershed which would affect invertebrate populations along with the cutthroat.

Unless there is control of the headwater drainage and side tributaries which are numerous then the area will be altered to the extent that it might not qualify as an RNA.

As a result I believe that Sneakfoot Meadows and the surrounding country is an excellent area for research and educational purposes and to include typical undisturbed examples of a number of terrestrial and aquatic situations at a relatively high elevation. Therefore, any planned roading or logging of country in the immediate vicinity should be discouraged and the area be put into wilderness.

Respectfully submitted,

Fred W. Rabe
Associate Professor of Zoology
Chairman Aquatic Section
National Areas Committee

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Lawson LeGate.

STATEMENT OF LAWSON G. LeGATE, PULLMAN, WASH.

Mr. LEGATE. Thank you, Senator.

There's a lot we could talk about. And I'd like to focus on one particular area, the Great Burn wilderness proposal which straddles the border between Idaho and Montana. In particular, about 1 month ago it was my pleasure to visit an area in the upper headwaters of Kelly and Cayuse Creek, a little lake basin known as Goat Lake. It's a tremendously open country. The fires have burned through. You can actually see the border where the fires in the earlier part of the century burned some of the area. And lower down on the Silver Creek, the rest of the area was left unscathed. And you can see in that area evidence of the low timber value in that drainage. The trees—such regeneration as there is is spotty and growth is obviously poor.

One thing that really amazed me about this area—and I have not before ever had an experience like it—was the contacts I've had with wildlife. We were in there—a friend of mine and I—for 1 night. That's all we had time for. But it was an easy hike into the area. It was a nice trail that goes in about 3 miles. And immediately, coming into the area, it was quite obvious there was good game habitat. We saw mule deer does as we came into the basin. And after dinner in the waning hours of light, we took a walk up into the divide between Goat Lake and Williams Creek area. And as soon as we reached the top—reached the divide and looked down into the basin of Williams Creek, we saw about 11 elk. It was amazing. They were six—no. Yeah, six—six cow elk and five calves. It was delightful. They were bedding down for the night. A little wary about us being there. And that wasn't the end of it. In just a few minutes before the Sun went down, we got back to camp and found some goat hair on top of the ridge. There are certainly goats in the area. We found a couple of white-crowned sparrow nests there in the heather of the area. It supports a lot of heather. And it's a great habitat for that little bird. And coming back into camp as we looked down from the top, down into the camp, I saw a doe—a mule deer doe nosing around my kit—my cook kit. And she was in camp with us all night long.

All this is to say that this area is obviously a wonderful and rich and diverse area for wildlife habitat. And I believe wilderness protection is an appropriate—is the best protection of the area. And I would like to see that area protected and the adjoining areas of the Great Burn. I think it certainly deserves it. And this may sound—for some reason and not a very good reason this sounds outrageous. But I would like to give you the opportunity to see that area. And I would be delighted—in fact, I'm sure there are a number of people in this room who would be happy to show you that area. It wouldn't be that hard to see. And I'd like to give you a chance to see that just as an example as a very beautiful part of the State of Idaho.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. LeGate follows:]

Lawson C. LeGate
NE 515 Morton Street
Pullman, WA 99163

August 17, 1983

Testimony presented by Lawson C. LeGate to the Sub-Committee on Public Lands, Committe on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate

Please include this testimony in the official hearing record.

I wish to begin this testimony by stating that I support the inclusion of the areas embraced within the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core (listed by the Idaho Conservation League) as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. I further wish to go on record as opposing the inclusion in any Idaho Wilderness legislation of any language aimed at releasing permanently any land in Idaho from further consideration as Wilderness. Instead, I support the so-called "soft-sufficiency" concept which preserves the options of future generations for making choices about Wilderness preservation and the management of public lands.

In particular, I support the creation of the Great Burn Wilderness Area in the region of the headwaters of Kelly and Cayuse Creeks. That this area is a rich habitat for wildlife was obvious to me as I made an overnight trip to Goat Lake near the headwaters of Silver Creek last month. Accompanied by a friend, I approached the lake under the eyes of two mule deer does. My friend, a dedicated hunter, explained that the bucks would be high near the ridge top, watching our every move.

Our contact with several wildlife species on this short trip had only begun, however. While exploring the area after

lunch, we came upon a blue grouse the size of a barnyard hen. Her relative calm at our approach surprized me, but my friend explained that, in this primitive setting, the grouse had not yet learned to fear humans.

Later that evening, after dinner, we climbed to the divide separating the Goat Lake basin from a tributary of Williams Creek. Peering into the grassy basin below, we soon spied thirteen elk, six cows and five calves, about to bed down for the night. I remember my friend commenting that such a survival rate among elk calves was remarkable. In the few minutes before it became completely dark we found mountain goat hair, discovered the nests of white-crowned sparrows in clumps of heather, and on our return to camp noticed one of the mule deer does nosing about my cook kit. These several close sightings of wildlife in so short a space of time are evidence of the richness and diversity of this Great Burn area as an undisturbed home for wildlife. This is one reason why I believe that this area must be protected as Wilderness.

Other reasons for such protection include the fascinating glacial topography one finds there and the wide open vistas one encounters from the ridges and lake basins. The exquisitely carved u-shaped valleys are indeed a breathtaking sight.

The openness of this area is due in part to its having been burned over by forest fires in the early part of this century. In the upper reaches of Silver Creek, the regeneration of trees has been spotty, and such growth as exists is generally poor. This certainly leads one to question the productivity of currently

uncut stands of trees in this and other parts of the Great Burn Wilderness proposal.

In supporting the establishment of the Great Burn Wilderness I must make reference to plans by the Clearwater National Forest for road development on Toboggan Ridge. This ridge, which approaches the Great Burn proposal from the west, is composed primarily of granitic rock. As McCashion and Rice have noted in a recent article in the January, 1983 issue of the Journal of Forestry, "granitic soils in the intermediate stages of weathering are the most erosive." In their study of road-related erosion these researchers discovered that "as soil displaced by road construction increased, erosion associated with the road tended to increase..." This is evidence that the widening of an existing road, such as is planned for the Toboggan Ridge road, can also contribute to erosion.

This information is important because Toboggan Ridge is drained in part by Toboggan Creek, which flows into Cayuse Creek, which in turn is drained by Kelly Creek. Both Cayuse and Kelly Creeks are nationally known blue ribbon trout fisheries. The disastrous effects of stream siltation on fish spawning are well known, and many justifiably fear such results if the Toboggan Ridge road is widened to accommodate logging truck traffic. Since logging is banned in Wilderness areas, the establishment of the Great Burn Wilderness should negate the need for the road work.

Before closing, I would also like to express my support for the establishment of the Mallard-Larkin Wilderness Area. Such an area should be one contiguous unit, and should include

the Five Lakes Butte and Elizabeth Lakes areas to the east and Minnesaka and Foehl Creeks to the west. The viability of the Mallard-Larkin as one contiguous unit is currently threatened by plans by Burlington Northern to build a road into a section of land owned by that company on Collins Creek. In order to avert this most unfortunate occurrence, I urge members of the Sub-Committee on Public Lands to actively support efforts to arrange a swap of a suitable parcel of federal land with the Burlington Northern section on Collins Creek.

In closing, I wish to state my intent to support the Conservationst/Sportsmen proposal when it is unveiled in October. I believe that inclusion of at least half of Idaho's remaining roadless land costitutes a modest and reasonable compromise between protection and development interests.

Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

Lawson LeGate

Lawson LeGate

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Ron Wise.
[No response.]
The CHAIRMAN. Tom Carlson.
[No response.]
The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Wise, your name was just called, good timing.

STATEMENT OF RON WISE, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER, PALOUSE GROUP, SIERRA CLUB

Mr. WISE. Senator McClure, I'm Ron Wise. I'm from Pullman, Wash. And I'm representing the Palouse group of the Sierra Club, which is in this area. I want to thank you for this opportunity to present our views to you on this question of wilderness in Idaho.

The Palouse group is one of a number of environmental groups in Idaho that are involved in determining those areas which we feel should be classified as wilderness. As you know, we will have our recommendations to you some time in October.

One area that's of particular interest to me personally that I'd like to mention here today is the area in the Saint Joe National Forest that's called Grandmother Mountain. Most of us locally refer to it as Marble Creek because that is the stream that is the center part of this area. I was attracted to this area about 18 years ago by the outstanding fly fishing I encountered there. During these years, the fishing has ranged from excellent to terrible. In addition to fishing, I have hiked and backpacked the entire upper 12 miles. According to local legend, there are some beaver ponds with large cutthroat trout in them. And like the pot of gold under the rainbow, the beaver ponds and lunker trout continue to allude me. One of the problems with managing this area is that the local—the valley reaches are managed by the Forest Service—owned by the Forest Service and the upper reaches—ridges by the BLM. And so we have a problem there—a potential problem with mixed management. And then, furthermore, we have some inhold—private inholdings. And I understand that there is a case before the Forest Service—a proposal to build a road into one of these inholdings. So that's another problem. The thing that makes this area unique in my mind—and I think I'm speaking for a number of people in the area because I've talked to people in Moscow, for example, that said, "I own Marble Creek." They feel very possessive about it. It's only 75 miles from Moscow. And you have a true wilderness experience in about a 2 hours' drive. And that's really something, I think, for this area because otherwise you have a lot further to go.

We feel that wilderness is multiple use. Timber people frequently say, well, we'll lock up this land into wilderness. That's its single use. And we would like to disagree with that very strongly that wilderness is multiple use. There are many uses involved in wilderness. And I would like to suggest that perhaps logging is a more single use than wilderness itself is. I'd like to suggest that if we should ever be on the side of creating too much wilderness, Congress could certainly change this in the future. If we error on the

side of not enough wilderness, then we're going to have to wait several hundred years for the land to regenerate.

I would like to conclude my remarks by suggesting that Idaho's wilderness is a national asset.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Wise follows:]

TESTIMONY ON THE IDAHO WILDERNESS BILL

Lewiston, Idaho August 17, 1983

Senator James McClure, presiding

presented by Ron Wise,
Executive Committee Member,
Palouse Group
Sierra Club

On behalf of the Palouse Group of the Sierra Club, I am testifying in support of the wilderness areas that will be recommended by Idaho environmental groups by the middle of October.

Many of our members in Moscow-Pullman are familiar with the various areas in the Clearwater and St. Joe National Forests. They are making special efforts to visit these areas this summer in order to evaluate their values. Because these areas are relatively close, most of them are already known and enjoyed by both the public and by local Sierra Club members. Access from one of the larger population centers in the state is one factor when considering these areas for wilderness classification.

Grandmother Mountain illustrates this point. Located about 75 miles northeast of Moscow, the area is outstanding in wilderness values: mountains, streams, vastness, solitude, wildlife, and scenic beauty. Known locally as Marble Creek, this creek (actually a small river) begins just north of freezout pass, flowing north for some 30 miles where it empties into the St. Joe River.

The upper section of about 12 miles is the area deserving of wilderness classification. The central feature is Marble Creek which runs clear, clean, and cold with native cutthroat trout. Abundant and diverse wildlife inhabit this mountain wilderness.

Protecting the values of this area requires cooperation between the Forest Service, who owns the land in the valley, and the BLM, who owns the ridges above the creek. In addition, there is the problem of several private inholdings. One owner, in particular, is planning to build a road across public land to obtain access to his land. A five mile road would have a very adverse effect of the interity of this area.

In summary, Marble Creek is an outstanding wilderness area, unique in its proximity to Moscow-Pullman. It is treasured by many living in the area who support wilderness classification.

In deciding how much more wilderness to have in Idaho, we think it is important to look at the long term in a national context. If we should err on the side of setting aside too much wilderness, this could be corrected by Congress in the future. If, on the other hand, we create too little, then we are stuck, because only time and natural processes can create wilderness from logged over lands. Our best option over the long term is to have as much wilderness as possible. Adjustments can be made in the future as needed. This also gives future generations some options so that they can decide about how they want to manage their lands.

Timber interests frequently charge that wilderness locks up land. Actually, wilderness provides for more multiple uses than logging: clean water production, wildlife, fish, diverse recreation, scientific research, endangered species habitat, and scenic beauty. Logging, on the other hand, is a single use with degrading side effects to wildlife, fish, recreation, and scientific research. Some of our modern medicines were discovered because of the availability of wilderness for research. How many future discoveries--perhaps with cancer--will not happen because we decided to log rather than set aside?

Many Idahonians and other people from around the country value Idaho more than other states precisely because there is so much wilderness. In the long term, visitors to Idaho will bring in more money than logging--more jobs and money based on a truely renewable resource.

Please include this testimony in the official Hearing Record.

Ron Wise

Ron Wise

S. E. 320 Dexter
Pullman, WA.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.
Mr. WISE. Thank you.
The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Carlson.
[No response.]
The CHAIRMAN. Pam Keller.

STATEMENT OF PAMELA KELLER, OROFINO, IDAHO

Ms. KELLER. My name is Pam Keller, and I live in Orofino, and I want to thank you for holding these hearings.

I would very much like to see more wilderness preserved in Idaho. At the very least, I think that Idaho wilderness, of course, should receive wilderness designation. Idaho has a lot of wilderness. And I think this is great. It doesn't mean there shouldn't be more. Most of our wilderness is in the central part of the State. But wilderness qualities are not restricted to one or two blocks of land in Idaho. We're fortunate that way. Wilderness is perhaps most beneficial and enjoyed when it's scattered and easily accessible to everyone. A little bit of wilderness in your back yard, so to speak, is good for your environment. All of our public lands should be managed according to their best use. Wilderness designation shouldn't be precluded because there's wilderness elsewhere. But the Idaho Forest Industry Council by their own figures said there's 2½ million acres of roadless area in Idaho that does not have commercial timber on it. And yet they only recommend 600,000 acres. This doesn't make sense to me. There are several roadless areas in the Clearwater National Forest that have values that far outweigh their timber values. Specifically, the Great Burn and Cayuse Creek area, Fish Creek, Elk Summit and Mallard-Larkins and the upper North Fork. All of these areas are scenic and inspiring. And they've long been popular camping and hiking areas. They're all excellent producers of fish and wildlife. I would say that that's what they do best. Fishermen and hunters use these areas extensively. Much of this country in the upper reaches of the Clearwater County has little commercially valuable timber due to huge fires or the harsh growing conditions. The soils, for example, are often dry and loose and of low fertility. This makes the regeneration very difficult as in removing the vegetative cover during harvest and road building can cause great erosion and stream sedimentation, particularly with these soils.

And as far as the so-called conflict between the timber industry and roadless areas, I think this is overblown. The timber industry blames too many of its woes on the roadless area controversy. The roadless area appeals were really preventing the timely harvest of these areas. Why is there a 3-year backlog of approved timber sales that have yet to be cut? Forest Service contributions to county budgets that are derived from timber sales have dropped in recent years. This has also been blamed on roadless area lockups.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Keller follows:]

Statement of Pamela Keller
P.O. Box 1105, Orofino, Idaho 83544
Before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Lewiston, Idaho August 17, 1983

I am in favor of an Idaho wilderness bill that designates a significant portion of Idaho's roadless areas as wilderness and, while not inhibiting development on the remaining land, allows for future wilderness consideration. In this statement I will first express some of my views on wilderness in general, then identify specific areas in the Clearwater National Forest and lastly give some of my thoughts about the timber industry and economy of Clearwater county.

Idaho has vast areas of de facto wilderness. A large block in the central part of the state has been formally protected. This is good, something to be proud of. This does not mean wilderness designation should be denied the remaining roadless lands. Wilderness can perhaps be most beneficial and enjoyed when it is scattered throughout the state, easily accessible and providing a healthy environment for everyone.

All of our public lands should be managed according to their best use. If there are good reasons for leaving an area in its natural state, then wilderness designation should not be precluded just because there is wilderness elsewhere. Some of the reasons for wilderness are well known. Scenic beauty, recreation value, protection of wildlife habitat and water quality and research value are a few. These values are not restricted to any one or two areas in the state of Idaho. Where these values outweigh the short term benefits from logging or mining, wilderness should be designated. In much of Idaho's remaining roadless areas there is still uncertainty over relative values.

It would be a mistake to make hasty use decisions for these lands.

The term multiple use, as it is now applied, is misleading. It usually means timber harvesting and/or mining will be allowed which impair or destroy other uses such as water and wildlife. Wilderness can justly be called multiple use. The Multiple Use/ Sustained Yield Act of 1960 recognized five renewable resources in National Forests: water, wildlife, range, recreation and timber. Of these, only timber harvesting is incompatible with wilderness. There are many myths concerning what can and can not be done in a wilderness. Human influence is allowed in order to protect the health and safety of visitors. Forest fires and disease epidemics can be fought, injured people flown out and minimal development such as pit toilets, bridges and trail signs is allowed.

I don't yet have a specific total acreage I favor for wilderness, but I will support the Idaho Conservation League's proposal when it is finalized. As a bare minimum for the entire state, I support the "Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core" for wilderness designation.

In the Clearwater NF there are several areas I think should be protected. Fish and Hungery Creeks (25 miles up the Lochsa from Lowell) is easily accessible year round by a paved road. It has a well kept, low gradient trail. Because it is largely burned over there is minimal timber value here, but there is excellent steelhead habitat and fishing. It has generally lower elevations than other roadless areas and provides winter range to over 300 elk.

Elk Summit (south of Powell ranger station) is a small area that should be reattached to the adjacent Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. The high altitude bogs and meadows provide habitat for herds of moose. White Sand Creek should also be protected. It is one of two rivers that form the Lochsa. It is a

vital component of the potential Chinook salmon habitat on the Clearwater. After this summer's extremely low Chinook return, this is even more important.

Moose Mountain (north of Kelly Creek) is a ruggedly wild and beautiful area that should be formally named wilderness. It has striking rock cliffs and formations and little or no trees. Mountain goats roam these steep slopes.

Upper North Fork of the Clearwater. The headwaters of the North Fork should be protected both for water quality reasons and trout habitat. Mountain goats live here and one or two grizzly bears have been seen. There are good trails into the heart of the area.

Mallard-Larkins (the divide between the North Fork Clearwater and St. Joe rivers) is an alpine area that has long been popular for hiking, fishing and hunting among local residents and visitors from distant states and countries. It has dozens of lovely lakes and alpine terrain. It would be a great shame if this area was split up, roaded and the sparse trees removed. A large area with an ecologically sound boundary should be set aside.

Great Burn/ Cayuse Creek (Bitterroot divide and west) includes the headwaters of Kelly Creek, a world-class trout fishing stream. The cutthroat fishery is highly vulnerable to sediment. Several thousand elk winter here. Wolves have also been sighted. This area is truly wild and remote and can be reached only in summer by dirt roads, but the trail system is extensive. There are 32,000 hunter days here each autumn. Over two-thirds of this tract has been burned and regeneration has been very slow and difficult.

All of these areas are scenic and inspiring. All of them provide the excellent fish and wildlife habitat that the Clearwater NF is famous for. This habitat is also easily destroyed. Most of the areas described have very steep terrain (greater than 50% slopes). As a soil scientist I have observed that the soils are frequently fragile, easily eroded and liable to landslides when devegetated. This has been evidenced by stream sedimentation and road

failures in adjacent developed areas. Clearwater County has beautiful, clean rivers. We should protect our water quality by protecting the upper watersheds such as in the Elk Summit, Upper North Fork and Great Burn/Cayuse Creek areas. Most of these areas have low timber values and would require taxpayer-subsidized roads. The cost of building roads into the more remote areas would exceed the value of the timber. And if road building and harvesting does occur, in spite of questionable economics, many outfitter jobs would be lost, particularly in the Mallard-Larkins, Elk Summit and Great Burn/ Cayuse Creek areas.

In addition to designating as much of Idaho's roadless areas wilderness as is necessary to protect our resources, I strongly support what is called sufficiency language in any Idaho wilderness bill. This language would allow timber harvesting to occur without legal challenge and without requiring a RARE III. The normal forest planning cycle would resume. Every 5 or 10 years, the remaining roadless areas could again be considered for wilderness. It is only fair to allow our descendents the same rights we have to make decisions about the use of their public lands. And it is fair to the timber and mining industries because it exempts them from appeals by making the RARE II EIS process "sufficient".

In Clearwater County, the only voice I have heard against wilderness is that of the timber industry.

To begin with, there is very little commercial timber in the areas I have mentioned. Even if all of these tracts were protected as wilderness, the logging companies could harvest more than the 160 million board feet that is currently allowed.

On top of this, the economic viability of harvesting in most of these areas is highly questionable. Frequently the cost of roads exceeds the value of the timber and the taxpayer ends up heavily subsidizing the timber companies.

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The Idaho Forest Industry Council implies in its April, 1983 statement, "Idaho's Forest Industry and the Roadless Areas", that the health of Idaho's forest industry depends on preserving as little wilderness as possible and that many of the hardships the timber industry has suffered in the last few years is due to legal appeals in the roadless areas and "artificially scarce" timber. Why, then, is there a backlog of finalized timber sales that have yet to be cut? Obviously, the main reason is that the market has been poor.

The fact that Forest Service contributions (derived from timber sale receipts) has dropped in recent years has also been blamed on roadless area controversies. This is also ill founded. The timber contracts are there and approved but the receipts aren't coming in to the Forest Service because the timber can't be profitably cut. The Forest Service hasn't operated in the black for several years and subsidies for the timber companies are increasing.

It is cruel and unfair to tell people whose livlihoods are tied to the forest products industries, that jobs are just a question of opening up more public lands for harvest. The forest industry in Clearwater County must deal with several factors inherent to the area that don't handicap western Oregon and Washington and the southeastern states. The climate and soils combination here does not create nearly the good wood growing environment of these other regions. Regeneration is frequently slow and difficult, sometimes impossible. Road building and transportation costs are too high due to the remoteness and unstable soils of most of the roadless areas mentioned. In many of the proposed wilderness areas, the logs would not even be milled in Idaho, but rather in the closer Montana mills. How would this create or sustain mill jobs in Idaho?

The number of acres of already designated and proposed wilderness is tiny compared with the acres open to logging. The fraction of commercially valuable timber is even smaller. Sooner or later the forest industry will have to live up to its claim that trees are America's renewable resource. It is time to

improve and intensify the management of our forested lands so that the vast areas already roaded can supply our timber needs.

The IFIC admits that timber harvesting in Clearwater County is marginal economically. While there will always be a timber industry in Clearwater County and this is good, it does not make sense to encourage the growth of an industry in such a situation. Clearwater County has a monoeconomy with more than 90% of employment (including Forest Service and Idaho Dept. of Lands) tied to timber harvesting. Combined with the weaknesses of the forest industry in this region, this makes us very vulnerable. It is not fair to the people who must inevitably lose their jobs whenever there is even a small downturn in the overall forest products economy.

Timber need not be the only industry in Clearwater County. The IFIC states that Idaho's forest products industry employs 20,000 people. Idaho's tourist industry employs 29,000 people. Many people in Clearwater County would like to see this industry encouraged. Outfitters and other companies serving outdoor sports enthusiasts have sprung up in increasing numbers in recent years. More and more people are going to wildernesses for their vacations and weekend outings. This industry depends on backcountry remaining in pristine condition for its well-being.

In summary, I support the Idaho Conservation League's wilderness proposal including at least the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core. In the Clearwater National Forest I would like to see the following areas protected as wilderness:

-- the Mallard-Larkins

-- Fish Creek & Hungery Creek

-- Elk Summit

-- Great Burn/Cayuse Creek

-- Moose Mountain

-- Upper North Fork of the Clearwater

Some of my reasons for wanting these areas preserved are:

-- to protect the trout, steelhead and salmon fisheries

-- to stop the decline of elk, bear, mountain goat and other wildlife habitat

-- to maintain the region's water quality

--these areas are popular for fishing, hiking and hunting

-- the timber values are low and closure of these tracts to harvesting would not seriously diminish timber availability

-- road building and maintenance costs are too high

-- Clearwater County needs to diversify its economy. Some of our beautiful wild country should be preserved in order to provide outfitter jobs and attract tourists.

Wilderness is important in many ways and perhaps in ways we do not yet fully understand.

Thank you for your attention and consideration.

Pamela Miller

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Nick Sanyal.

Mr. SANYAL. Thank you, Senator.

I'd like to introduce some testimony my wife wrote. She's not here today.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be made part of the record as well.

STATEMENT OF NICK SANYAL, MOSCOW, IDAHO

Mr. SANYAL. Because of what's been said earlier today, I'm going to part from written testimony and try to make a couple points that haven't been made. I'm currently an unemployed natural resource planner. I just returned from 15 months in New York State; and it's great to be back. One of the first things we did when we got back was hike around the Mallard-Larkins. And like the gentleman on my right we did run into a lot of elk and wildlife. And it was nice to know it still existed in Idaho. Without exception, the people we met in New York and in the east—people that had visited Idaho and the west did so because of the wilderness areas that Idaho has. They came here not to go to the wilderness but because the wilderness is something that attracted them. They spent money in nonwilderness areas. They spent money doing recreation related to wilderness. And they left having had a good time. It has been a pleasure to live in the east. But it's also been very frustrating to try to explain to easterners the concept of public land and the concept of wilderness.

The issue that we are facing today is not one of whether we have too much wilderness or too little timber or too little money or too much money or money in the wrong places. Its a question of preservation, and not just the preservation of natural resources but the preservation of flexibility to manage these lands for the future. And if you look at the history of the signs of land management, professional forestry goes back 75, 80 years. Wilderness management goes back to early sixties. Recreation management to the forties or fifties. Now, we've made great changes since then. And I think—I like to believe that we're going to make even greater changes in signs of forest economy and signs of resource management. And I think roadless status of some kind, be it designated wilderness or some other kind of legislative protection for these roadless areas will allow us the flexibility of future demands.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Sanyal follows:]

Testimony for:

Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Senator James A. McClure, Chairman
Lewiston, August 17, 1983
Re: Forest Service Roadless Area Management

I generally endorse the position of the Idaho Conservation League (I.C.L.). The many arguments, facts, and figures forwarded by them closely reflect my own personal and professional feelings and in the interest of brevity I will not repeat them here. Before I present my wilderness proposals I do wish to make these few comments:

1. Wilderness is uniquely American.

2. Wilderness is wilderness resource --not a recreation resource.

3. The productivity of forests in the southern United States far exceeds anything the Northwest has to offer. The use of tree farms on high-class, productive sites should be encouraged at all levels.

4. Current roadless areas are still roadless for one simple reason--they represent the poorest forest lands in the country. Harvesting timber on these marginal lands cannot be supported by any competent forest ecologist who has any interest in long-term forest survival. The best and most productive timber areas should be used to provide this nation's timber.

5. Legislatively protected roadless designation will provide management flexibility that our forests require. The short history of resource management in this country shows well how public policy has to change with time. By completely ignoring the unknown needs of the future we will restrict future management options. Roadless status provides such flexibility. Release of such lands can then occur when needed. We are not currently facing a shortage of either timber or of sites on which to grow timber. We are, however, facing a shortage of wilderness (roadless land). The vocal minority who recommend road building and harvesting in these unique, marginal timber lands are merely attempting to render such lands void in respect to the 1964 Wilderness Act.

Of the many roadless areas now being examined many small, isolated tracts may best be managed in a non-wilderness, but legislatively designated roadless status similar to the U regulations of 1939. Such areas of unique wildlife concentrations (Long Canyon, Selkirk Crest) need less restrictive support than the Wilderness Act. Other areas that I would consider for some form of non-wilderness, legislatively designated roadless protection are: Scotchman Peak, Magee, Rapid River, Snowbank, Scott Mountain, Cache Peak, and Red Mountain.

Other areas form natural ecological units and should be considered as Wilderness areas. These are:

1. The Mallard Larkins--Bighorn Weitas--Hoodoo--Great Burn--Boulder Creek complex. This unique area is surrounded by public and private forest lands that are prime examples of the damage and stupidity of commercial forestry being conducted on marginal forest lands.

2. The Pahsimeroi--Borah--King Mountain complex.

3. North Lemhi.

4. White Clouds (Everybody in the East has these peaks as their mental image of Idaho!).

5. Bear Creek--Caribou City--Palisades complex.

Of these 5 areas, the Mallard-Larkins are the most unique. I have visited in and around this area often since 1978 (most recently on August 10, 1983) and feel that the following additions are needed to make the current pioneer area a complete ecological unit:

1. The area bordered by Buzzard Roost in the north, Smith Ridge in the south, and Getaway Peak in the west. This would protect valuable fish and elk habitat, as well as provide substantial trail-less area.

2. Include the Heritage Cedar Grove in the south and the south slope of Sawtooth-Surveyors Ridge in the north as non-wilderness buffers with legislated protection.

3. Include Collins Creek west of trail 283 as Wilderness. Area around trail 279 to be added as non-wilderness buffer.

Nick Sanyal

Nick Sanyal
P.O. Box 8092
Moscow, Idaho 83843

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Linda Sanders.

STATEMENT OF LINDA SANDERS, MOSCOW, IDAHO

Ms. SANDERS. My name is Linda Sanders. And I did have the opportunity to speak yesterday at the hearing in Coeur d'Alene. I will try to vary my testimony today.

I was born and raised in Kellogg, Idaho. And I've seen what exploitation of resources without regard to its environmental impact can do to an area.

I endorse the Idaho Conservation League's Wilderness Core. And I also support a soft release language.

Although I support maximum wilderness for Idaho, I wish to emphasize on one specific area today—Mallard-Larkins. I had the pleasure of backpacking into this area—the area this summer. My outdoor experience there was a truly enjoyable one. And a couple of weeks ago a group of friends and I hiked along Goat Ridge to Craig Lake. Along the rail I viewed the spectacular scenery on either side. The first area I marveled at was the beautiful Minnesoka Creek drainage. Please leave it in its natural state. Further along the trail one observation I found to be disturbing was that mountains had large patches of clearcuts. I'd hate to see any more timber stripped from the mountains. Besides scarring landscape, such practices destroy habitat and wildlife.

I want Idaho to be a State to be proud of. The fact that Idaho has so much wilderness now—second to Alaska—is a positive, not a negative thing. One of the main drawing points to Idaho is its natural beauty, fishing and hunting opportunities. And I feel this is probably the main drawing point to Idaho. Let's not exploit it. American's need wilderness. It's been realized in the past. And wilderness is multiple use.

It has been wisely said that, "In wilderness is the preservation of the world." And I quote from this month's National Geographic. It says:

> A world that contained only human beings would not be worth living in, nor would it be habitable very long. This is a lesson that our urban-centered, technologically oriented culture is painfully relearning, though our ancestors knew it well.

Thank you, Senator.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Sanders follows:]

Idaho
WILDERNESS BILL HEARINGS
SEN. SENATOR McCLURE
PERSONAL TESTIMONY - Linda Sand
AUG. 10, 1983 711 Holden
Moscow,
838

My name is Linda Sanders. I was born and raised in this fine state of Idaho. I grew up in Kellogg--35 miles east of Coeur 'd Alene. I've seen personally what exploitation of resources without regard to it's environmental impact can do to an area.

In the late 1800's, the hills around Kellogg/Wardner were denuded for housing, timbers for the mine and other wood products. Then, as mining operations expanded, pollution from the smelter prevented natural regrowth of vegetation and trees. The hills immediately surrounding the area have been bare for as long as I recall. This may be the origin for my deep feelings for environmentalism.

My first main point is that I endorse the Idaho Conservation League's wilderness core (10 areas specified for wilderness). Also, I strongly oppose hard release language. I support the use of soft release language regarding the wilderness bill because future generations have a right to consider these matters in the future. I believe it is selfish for us to think that we have the right to the final say-so.

Although I support maximum wilderness for Idaho, I wish to emphasize two spetific areas: 1. Long Canyon--Selkirk Crest and, 2. Mallard-Larkins. I had the pleasure of backpacking into both areas this summer. The natural beauty of the stream and forest in Long Canyon was breath-taking. I marvelled at the carpet of green moss covering the forest floor. Delicate little wild flowers danced in the sunlight. It was natural and peaceful. I felt renewed and inspired. I don't want it to be destroyed or altered even slightly by road-building and logging operations. I would like to have it remain in its natural state.

A friend from Iowa who was visiting our state had the opportunity to hike

along with us on this particular Long Canyon outing. Later on in the summer, he camped in Iowa. He wrote to me describing the difference between camping in Idaho wilderness and camping in an Iowa campground. He said, "Camping Idaho and camping Iowa is just about the epitome of juxtaposition: the majestic and the ludacrous. You had to practically fight for a spot under a tree (in Iowa). The campers easily outnumbered the trees." He commented to me that I am very lucky to live in Idaho. It made me feel a sense of pride in our state.

My outdoor experience in the Mallard-Larkins area was equally enjoyable. A couple weekends ago, a group of friends and I hiked along Goat Ridge to Crag Lake. Along the trail I viewed spectacular scenery on either side. The first area I marvelled at was the beautiful Minnesaka Creek drainage. One thing that disturbed me was a couple mountains which had large patches of clear-cuts. I'd hate to see any more timber stripped from the mountains. Besides scarring the landscape, such practices destroy habitat for wildlife. Erosion of silt into streams upsets natural ecological balance, spawning areas for fish are ruined, etc. During heavy rains the run-off from roads cause the streams to run muddy. Erosion damages watersheds.

I want Idaho to be a state to be proud of. The fact that Idaho has so much wilderness now--2nd to Alaska--is a positive, not a negative thing. One of the main drawing points (if not <u>the main</u> drawing point) to Idaho is its natural beauty, fishing and hunting opportunities. Let's not exploit it. Americans need wilderness. It's been realized in the past. And wilderness <u>is</u> multiple use.

It has been wisely said that "[illegible] is the preservation of the world." "A world that contained only human beings would not be worth living in, nor would it be habitable very long. This is a lesson that our urban-centered, technologically oriented culture is painfully relearning, though our ancestors knew it well." *

I ask that this testimony become a part of the public hearing record.

Sincerely,

Linda D. Sanders
711 Hidden Lane
Moscow, Idaho
83843

*From National Geographic, Aug. 1983.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Richard Rogers.
[No response.]
The CHAIRMAN. Zeke West.
[No response.]
The CHAIRMAN. Ralph Gormley.
[No response.]
The CHAIRMAN. Beatrice Brailsford.
UNIDENTIFIED PERSON. Senator, Beatrice couldn't be here today. But she asked me if I would submit her testimony to the record.
The CHAIRMAN. It will be made a part of the record.
[The prepared statement of Ms. Brailsford follows:]

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Sen. James McClure's

Idaho Wilderness Bill

8-17-83

I support wilderness designation for at least a 200,000 acre Mallard-Larkins area and a Great Burn proposal which will include all of Kelly, Cayuse, and Toboggan Creek drainages. I would also like to endorse wilderness classification for all the areas of the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core.

My remarks will concern Mallard-Larkins and the Great Burn. I firmly believe that the wildlife, fishery, and recreation resources of these areas justify their classification as wilderness. There are few truly finer examples of wilderness in Idaho as the Mallard-Larkins and Great Burn.

I am certain that if these lands do not receive wilderness designation, they will be logged. Preliminary assessments by the Clearwater National Forest indicate that these logging efforts will result in yet another round of deficit timber sales. Deficit sales seem to have become the norm for timber harvesting in northern Idaho. By deficit sales I mean timber sales that do not result in a net return to the U.S. Treasury. More is spent to log these areas than is returned to the treasury.

I am tired of seeing the taxpayers subsidize yet another round of timber harvests on the Clearwater Forest. This year alone the Forest Service spent nearly $250 million of hard money, or of taxpayer money direct from the U.S. Treasury, in building roads. I see that if these areas are logged, my tax dollars will go towards destroying the westslope cutthroat trout population in Kelly Creek through siltation. I see my tax dollars going toward the destruction of the grizzly and wolf populations through increased public access on these roads. I also see my tax dollars helping to carve up the last remaining roadless strongholds for elk on the Clearwater Forest. All this will be done for a <u>single harvest</u> of timber, since I am convinced

that the steep, erosive canyons of Mallard-Larkins and the Great Burn will never be reforested after the initial harvest is completed. Such single-use roads are indeed a waste of taxpayer money.

I should not need to remind the Energy Committe that federal agencies are mandated by law to use good economic judgement in their land use decisions. The Clearwater Forest would be an excellent starting place for land use decisions based on sound economics. The change would be refreshing.

Thank you,

Beatrice Brailsford

Buhl, Idaho

The CHAIRMAN. Just a couple of comments. They're not really questions. Mr. Wise and two others who love Marble Creek, I fished Marble Creek in 1942 when I was working in the woods up there, which doesn't prove I'm wiser, just older. I'm very familiar with Marble Creek having worked in the forest camp just on the other side of the ridge. For those who are concerned about the recovery of areas that have been used in the past or might be used now, there have been a number of suggestions that we ought to make Rapid Creek a wilderness area. I suspect many people who made that suggestion aren't aware that there was an old mining camp, an old mining town at the confluence of the ports of Rapid River as a spring-off place for the miners going into the Seven Devils. And that was their route of preference at that time. It is, I think, a very beautiful and relatively unspoiled area today. But if you'd have seen it 90 years ago, it was kind of a beehive of activity. So we can perhaps overlook the fact that nature has some recuperative value capacity to reverse what man has done in some of these areas.

I have no questions for the members of this panel. Thank you very much for your testimony today.

We will stand in recess until the hour of 1 o'clock.

[Whereupon, at 12 p.m. the hearing recessed, to reconvene at 1 p.m.]

AFTERNOON SESSION

The CHAIRMAN. The meeting will come to order. Will panel 10 come forward to the witness table, please. Panel No. 11 take their seats in the front row so we can rotate rapidly. Let me suggest to all witnesses that if they'll get that microphone fairly close as they speak, then the sound system doesn't have to be turned up to the point where we get feedback. If you'll speak with your mouth fairly close to the mike, I think it will work better.

For the sake of those who were not here at the opening this morning, because of the number of witnesses, it makes it necessary to limit the time available for oral testimony to 3 minutes for each witness.

STATEMENT OF EMMETT SMITH, DIXIE OUTFITTERS, INC.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, I'm Emmett Smith. My wife and I own Dixie Outfitters in Dixie, Idaho. And I'm sure you're well aware of that area and the Jersey Jack Road and adjacent Rhett Creek logging proposal. But being as how I'm the one that makes a living out of that area—exact area, I wanted to come down here today and tell you what I thought. It was my understanding when that was excluded in the wilderness proposal in RARE I and RARE II that that would be then changed to the highest and best use by the Forest Service. And in my opinion, the logging of that area is not the highest and best use. There's about a half a dozen outfitters and business people that use that area. We operate profitable businesses. We're not subsidized by anything of the Government and nor do we ever want to be.

The thing, I guess, that gets to me the most is the fact that $4½ million is going to be spent on that project at a loss to put me out of business. And that's myself and another six, eight people formed

the Salmon River Breaks to try to bring about the fact that there is a higher and better use for that area.

We're at a 6,000 foot elevation. We're lodgepole pine. That timber grows on a 100-year cycle. And once this is cut into, it can never be returned to our type of business.

I guess that is about the main extent of it there. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Smith follows:]

DIXIE OUTFITTERS, INC.

IDAHO BIG GAME HUNTING

OWNED & OPERATED BY EMMETT & ZONA SMITH

August 198

Dixie Outfitters has been in operation for 50 years. At the present time we serve the public during the season with the best hunting that can be found. Our units are 19 & 20 located on the north drainage of the Salmon River.

When we bought the business from the Ralph Dawsons five yrs ago we planned on making our living and new life style here for years to come. We enjoy the many people who come here from all over the U.S. Those people we serve enjoy the beautiful roadless country that we guide them into. The game herds have been well managed by the Fish & Game Dept. and are increasing, however with the proposed Rhett Creek road construction and all future roading and logging projects in this area there will no longer be the attraction for many of our repeat customers or the drawing of new cliental.

We are not opposed to logging as we have owned a sawmill and have been involved with the timber industry for many years. However we are opposed to the U.S. Forest Service losing 4½ million (taxpayers) dollars to build roads and sell timber at an economic loss. It seems a shame to us that the Forest Service would spend this amount to road an area that will put us out of business, ruin some of the best Elk habitat and put an end to some very beautiful (trail only) country.

We feel we have to run a profitable business and have invested a substantial amount of money into our operation and wish to carry on serving the public in this way.

We feel a much better use of the land would be to leave it for recreation. We are members of the Salmon River Breaks Association.

It is our honest feeling that over the next 100 years to come that a recreation area for all will do more good for the State of Idaho than a one time logging operation could ever begin to do. We feel this country should be here for the way it is now for your grandchildren and mine and theirs!.

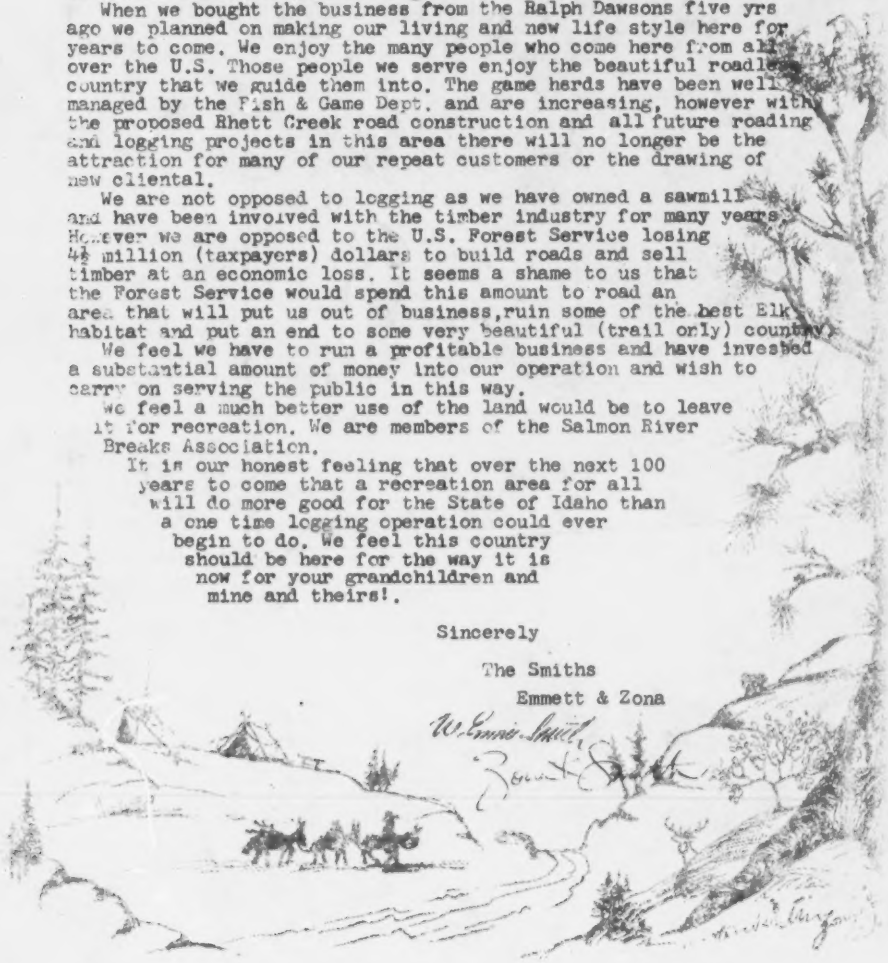
Sincerely

The Smiths

Emmett & Zona

W. Emmett Smith

Zona H. Smith



Tribune Kathy Hedburg

Emmett Smith saddles a horse, one of the string he uses to take hunters into Idaho's back country.

Hunting the back country

Outfitter's clients say hunting means more than just meat

By Kathy Hedberg
of the Tribune

More than just the prospect of bagging a prize elk or deer entices a guy to spend a week of his time and a couple thousand dollars hiring an outfitter to go hunting in the mountains of Idaho, visiting hunters say.

"This is the most beautiful country I've ever seen," said Michael Fow of Willow Grove, Pa. Fow and his two hunting companions, Neale MacNeill of Burlington Township, N.J., and Leslie Aldrich of Willingboro, N.J., recently packed into the back country south of Dixie with outfitter and guide Emmett Smith to hunt elk and deer.

The hunt was successful, with the men bagging two whitetail bucks and a bull elk, but it was the pristine wilderness which intrigues them most.

"This is by far the nicest place I've ever been," Fow said, adding that this was the first time he or his companions had been in Idaho.

"Pennsylvania has deer, too, lots of whitetail, but you can't go two feet out there without bumping into somebody else," MacNeill said. "There's lots of pollution in the streams, you wouldn't dare drink the water, and the air back there is like oil. The idea of hiring a packer is to get back away from everybody else and get into the really wild country."

Emmett and Zona Smith, who own and operate Dixie Outfitters Inc., say that attitude is typical of most of their customers.

"Most of the guys we take out don't care if they get an animal or not," Emmett Smith said. "For what they spend on a hunt, they could buy two or three beef to put in their freezers. But most of them come out here and just can't believe there's still a place in this country where you can go and not see another human being for a week. It's a lot more than shooting an elk or deer."

The Smiths pack and guide them into the hundred-square mile area surrounding Dixie, which includes the Gospel-Hump Wilderness, River of No Return Wilderness and the national forest lands. Most of their camps are five to 10 miles from Dixie and accessible only by horseback.

The Smiths put a lot of effort into pleasing their customers, and this year they are booked solid throughout the hunting season.

"We booked so we would be kept busy, but not so busy that we couldn't handle the hunters well," Zona said. She said increasing their advertising this year has definitely benefitted their business. "It's expensive," she said, "but it gets results."

Their packer, 18-year-old Paul Schroeder, is a graduate of Travis Yorks' outfitting and guide school at Elk City.

Schroeder is responsible for taking care of the animals in camp, cooking, showing hunters the best places to hunt, and running supplies back and forth between camp and Dixie. When an animal is killed, he guts it, cleans it, and packs it out of camp for the hunters.

The Smiths find that most of their customers, generally out-of-state hunters, are not overwhelmingly wealthy, but working-class people.

"We enjoy dealing with the working-class hunter who works, saves and plans to come on a hunt," Zona said. "They'll usually get out and work and they're fun to work with."

"We don't guarantee a kill," she said. "What we do promise is a fair hunt, meaning if the hunter is willing to get up early and work hard, they've got a good chance of getting their game."

The Smiths book three standard hunts — a $1,000 deluxe hunt, a $600 regular and a $450 "spot camp" hunt. Most of their bookings, Zona said, are for the regular hunts. But when a deluxe hunt is scheduled, she goes along as camp cook.

"We feed our hunters lots of steak and potatoes," Zona said, but added that "most people who come out here don't expect the fancies."

She follows a piece of advice given her by a former hunting camp cook. "Never fix your hunter... beans when they're high in the mountains. It'll give nine out of 10 of them gas and the rest will think they're having a heart attack."

The Smiths are in the process of building a log lodge, which will house their customers before and after each hunt. The lodge, located on the main street of Dixie, is expected to be completed by next fall.

If the hunters don't get their game, Zona said, they're naturally disappointed, but they have yet to confront an angry hunter. The [illegible] generally their customers are satisfied. And many plan to be back the following year.

"We'll be back," Fow said. "If they don't do anything to spoil this place."

"I'll say one thing. If they do anything to mess this place up, they're crazy. They already have plenty of roads and places to log. We're running out of beautiful country like this fast."

"You just have to be out there to believe it," he said. "you really have to hunt hard to get something out of that country."

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Smith. Glen Petry?

STATEMENT OF GLEN PETRY, WHITMAN COUNTY SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION, PULLMAN, WASH.

Mr. PETRY. I represent the 174 members of the Whitman County Sportsmen's Association, over 60 percent of whom live in, fish, hunt, or backpack in Idaho. We create a considerable amount of economic benefit in your State and we are highly familiar with its resources.

I personally am a full professor of finance and by training and profession have had considerable involvement in wildlife economics. I have had six grants involving fishing economics totaling over $300,000 in the Northwest covering Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

We highly endorse the Great Burn Wilderness Area that has been proposed for the Kelly Creek and Cayuse Creek areas. This is a premiere hunting, fishing, and backpack area. We are highly disturbed that the Forest Service would spend several hundred thousand dollars to survey and stake the area near Cayuse Creek despite enormous public opposition and without having timber stand data or an approved environmental impact statement.

We have considerable difficulty understanding why the Forest Service has so much money to develop low-value timber areas in sensitive soils and when the wildlife values are so great. It appears that they have incidental interest in wildlife and view their jobs as primarily timber harvesters.

In a period of huge budget deficits, how can we even pretend to justify spending—no, I should say, wasting taxpayer money. If the Idaho congressional delegation allows the travesty that the Forest Service is planning for the Cayuse Creek area, then this will be a vote for corporate welfare. If I were an entrepreneur who owned the Cayuse Creek/Kelly Creek area, the only way I could make much money would be to manage it for recreation. You would go broke managing it for timber.

We have lost confidence in the Forest Service's ability to be an objective manager. I personally spent 100 hours analyzing the benefit/cost study they produced for the Cedars unit which is adjacent to the Kelly Creek area of the Clearwater National Forest. The enormous number of errors and unsupported statements caused me to more than question their objectivity, it caused me to wonder about their ability and even their integrity. I have included a copy of my analysis of the Cedars unit for the record.

Now, let me just cover a couple of the items in the exhibit. The No. 1 benefit they claim in the Cedars unit was hydro power. You cut down the trees so the water flows down the slopes. The second thing they did is they overstated employment related to logging by 125 percent. They also reclassified large number of logging roads to shift the cost to recreation. And they substantially understated recreation days and projections. And that's right in there.

I hope that trust in the Forest Service can be restored, but it won't be by their bull-in-the-china-shop attitude.

The Idaho delegation has a well deserved reputation for being fiscally conservative. A good way to further that image and reduce

the Federal deficit would be to cut the Forest Service's road-building budget. They obviously have far too much money if they would even propose to put roads into a high quality recreation area.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Petry follows:]

For the hearing record
regarding Clearwater Nat. Forest

WHITMAN COUNTY
SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION
Box 2155 College Station
Pullman, Washington 99163

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sen. McClure:

I represent the 174 members of the Whitman County Sportsmen's Assn., over 60% of whom live in, fish, hunt, or backpack in Idaho. We create a considerable amount of economic benefit in your state and we are highly familiar with its resources.

I personally am a full professor of finance and by training and profession have had considerable involvement in wildlife economics. I have had 6 grants involving fishery economics totaling over $300,000 (1983 dollars) on the Northwest covering Wash., Ore, and Idaho.

We highly endorse the Great Burn Wilderness Area that has been proposed for the Kelly Creek and Cayuse Creek areas (unroaded portions). This is a premiere hunting, fishing, and backpack area. We are highly disturbed that the Forest Service would spend several hundred thousand dollars to survey and strike the area near Cayuse Creek despite enormous public opposition and without having timber stand data or an approved environmental impact statement.

We have considerable difficulty understanding why the Forest Service has so much money to develop low-value timber areas in sensitive soils and when the wildlife values are so great. It appears that they have incidental interest in wildlife and view their jobs as primarily timber harvesters and let the public be damned.

In a period of huge budget deficits, how can we even pretend to justify spending, and wasting, taxpayer money. If the Idaho Congressional delegation allows the travesty that the Forest Service is planning for the Cayuse Creek area, then this will be a vote for corporate welfare. If I were an entrepreneur who owned the Cayuse Creek/Kelly Creek area, the only way you would make

WHITMAN COUNTY
SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION
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make much money would be to manage it for recreation. You would go broke managing it for timber.

We have lost confidence in the Forest Service's ability to be an objective manager. I personally spent 100 hours analyzing the benefit / cost study they produced for the Cedars unit which is adjacent to the Kelly Creek area of the Clearwater National Forest. The ~~enormous~~ number of errors and unsupported statements caused me to ~~wonder~~ more than question their objectivity, it caused me to wonder about their ability and even their integrity. I have included a copy of my analysis in the record.

I hope that trust in the Forest Service can be restored but it won't be by their "bull-in-the-china-shop" attitude.

The Idaho delegation has a well deserved reputation for being fiscally conservative. A good way to further that image and relieve the Federal deficit would be to cut the Forest Service road building budget. They obviously have far too much money if they would even propose to put roads into a high quality recreation area to harvest a few lodgepole pine. If you want to support corporate welfare, then write them a direct check on the U.S. Treasury. Don't do it in the guise of a road network into a pristine wildlife area.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Dr. Glenn Petry
President, Whitman County
Sportsmen's Association

An Assessment of the Draft Environmental Statement – adjacent to Kelly Creek area
Cedars Planning Unit
Clearwater National Forest

By

Dr. Glenn H. Petry*
Associate Professor, Finance
Washington State University

*This represents my own opinion and not necessarily that of Washington State University

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this statement is to indicate the errors in methodology, philosophy, omission, and interpretation in this draft environmental statement.

Water Yield Increase From Logging

Since the claimed water yield increase resulting from timber harvesting represents from 1½ to 7 3/4 times the benefit from timber harvesting alone, it is important that more information be provided about the calculations. Since the Forest Service is managing the timber cutting for timber and not hydro-electric power, there are serious questons about the benefits claimed.

Unless most of the cutting occurs on the north and east facing slopes along with other techniques to maintain lower peak flows and higher flows in the summer, it seems possible that you may end up with higher peak flows and lower summer flows. This procedure will increase flows when water is not needed and decrease flows when it is needed. You might partially compensate by increased draw-downs of Dvorshak Reservoir but that would disrupt and reduce the net economic value of recreation both within and below Dvorshak Reservoir. It would be particularly detrimental to the steelhead fishing and would suck a lot of fish through the turbines.

If you claim this water yield increase from timber harvesting, it is essential that you provide the following information:

1. Monthly estimates of water yield increase or decrease for each alternative.
2. Location and types of cuts so we can assess the validity of these water yield increase claims.
3. Extensive literature documenting flow increases in areas with terrain, elevation, moisture content, and soils similar to the Cedars unit. It is my understanding that there is not much information of this type for areas like the Cedars.

4. Extensive literature documenting the distribution of flow increases by month with the harvesting techniques and location of cuts. If the flows are substantially increased in the spring and reduced in the summer, any net increases will be considerably less valuable and in fact could cause a net loss depending upon storage capacity and hydroelectric prices during the spring and summer.
5. Assumed hydroelectric prices received by month for flow increases.
6. Assumed prices of replacement power purchases during the summer for any water that could not be stored (if the summer flows are reduced over the existing situation.)
7. Management plan for increased water releases of Dvorshak Reservoir so that the impact on recreation within and below the Reservoir can be assessed.

The increased flows from logging will in general reduce the fish populations and growth rate above Dvorshak Reservoir and cause some siltation into the Reservoir reducing hydroelectric capacity. However, depending upon the size and type, and location of cuts, this damage could be further increased especially if peak flows are raised and summer flows decreased. If peak flows are raised, then there will be additional brush and trees washed into the Reservoir. Furthermore, unless you can document that the peak flows are not increased, then you are essentially admitting that logging contributes to flooding and the Forest Service must correspondingly begin assessing flood damage in areas of the United States where there are no protective dams and peak flows are increased.

In any case, the damage and the associated costs like replacing fish must be assessed to logging. Furthermore, in order to assess the impact upon the Reservoir users, net impacts from hydroelectric power generation, and steelhead fishing below the Reservoir, it is essential to know the logging plans for the whole North Fork watershed. The steelhead fishing below the Dvorshak Reservoir depends for several months in the spring upon clear water coming out of the Reservoir since the main fork is often muddy. Therefore, a general overview of the whole planned North Fork activities are required.

Furthermore, only the water yield increase proposed for logging new areas should be included not that which occurs above natural flows, (footnote 39). From the water yield increases shown for Alternative 1, which involves very little logging, it is apparent that increased flows from existing logging operations are included as a benefit for the plan. In addition, it is presumed and it should be so stated that the water yield increases calculated do not include flows from logging private land. Since logging will decrease transpiration into the air, it should be pointed out whether this will reduce rainfall somewhere else and cause economic losses there.

I would also be interested in a reconciliation of the Cedars Unit claim for water yield increases with that of the Sullivan-Salmo Unit in Pend Oreille County, Washington and Boundary County, Idaho where a substantial timber harvest is recommended. It states "Water yield from the planning unit is expected to be maintained near present levels under all alternative plans." (p. 36).

Primary and Secondary Employment

There is a substantial overestimate of the number of secondary jobs and secondary income as related to one basic job in Mineral County. On page 11, it states that "One basic job generates 2.4 additional service jobs in Mineral County," which translates into a total multiplier of 3.4. According to the

Montana Supplement to USDA, United States Forest Service Environmental Statement-RARE II (June 15, 1978), the total multiplier for the multi-county area of Western Montana including Missoula and Mineral County is only 1.9. Although no estimates for Mineral County are available, its major retail and wholesale trade center is in Missoula. Thus, the Mineral County multiplier is considerably lower and is probably around 1.5 according to Dr. Thomas Power, Department of Economics, University of Montana.

The relationship between primary and secondary employment is not too well defined and it is particularly vague in the case of lost logging employment (Alternative 1 only). If a logging job were lost, the short run effects on secondary employment would not be very noticeable because most purchases of Mineral County residents in Mineral County are low priced necessities. In the long run, it would depend upon the availability of alternatives. If some long run lower paying employment were available to the loggers, then there would be little effect on secondary employment in Mineral County since necessities would still be purchased here.

Furthermore, the income multiplier is even less than the employment multiplier because of the lower pay scales in the service industries. The income multiplier in Mineral County is probably only about 1.4, or about 80 percent of the employment multiplier. The secondary portion of this is only $.40 per $1.00 in primary expenditure or only 1/6 of that claimed on page 11. Furthermore, the loss of this secondary income (Alternative I only) is in the long run and assumes that the unemployed logger finds no alternative or has no other type of employment.

There are a number of inconsistencies in the report which need to be corrected.

The statement on page 11 about the secondary employment multiplier is not consistent with the calculations in Table 6. In another case on page 79, the report in reference to Alternative 2 states, "Selection of this alternative would result in little change in resource commitments from the existing situation.

Commodity production would be sustained at a relatively low level." Yet in reviewing Table 6, it is apparent that total timber harvest is increased 73 percent over the current level.

Table 6 should be redrafted. As it is now constructed, one has the impression that jobs and income will be lost when in most alternatives, there are gains. Therefore, the "existing situation" should be shown as 0.0 and the net changes calculated from this figure. It is the existing situation with which we want to analyze changes not some outmoded plan. A casual observer would be inclined to believe that Alternative 2 would result in a loss of 85 jobs but instead it represents a gain of 38 (although the latter figure would need to be corrected for the multiplier error.)

Road Maintenance Costs

According to Ed Butler of your staff, the following percentage of road maintenance costs are assessed for recreation and administration and timber.

TYPE OF ROAD	RECREATION AND ADMINISTRATION	TIMBER	TOTAL
Arterial	20	80	100%
Collector	44	56	100
Long-term local	61	39	100
Short term local	20	80	100

My first point is that since the preeminent reason for opening up the area is for timber harvesting, most of the costs should clearly be assessed to timber. Most type I and II and some Type III recreationists who understand the ecology of the area would not support much development.

The second point is that under the proposed Alternative 5a, 77 percent of the roads will be classified as collector or long-term local which happens to be the type of roads which have the lowest cost allocated to timber. By contrast, 42 percent of the existing roads are short-term local and 20 percent are arterial which have the highest cost allocated to timber (see Table 6 in your report). I could not find a good explanation for this in the report and it would be helpful if you would explain this shift which in effect lowers the cost to timber.

Costs of State Officials

It seems likely that officials of Idaho Department of Fish and Game will have to expand money to monitor the effects of logging operations and to attend meetings to deal with erosion problems, fish replacement activities, and sportsmen access. This is a real cost to the sportsmen of Idaho which should be recognized. This is likely to be significantly greater than any problems caused by not logging.

Value of Stolen Timber

There is likely to be some timber stolen. It should be noted in the environmental statement and some percentage subtracted.

Value of Recreational Expenditures in Mineral, Clearwater, and Idaho Counties

Your definition of primary income as being generated from persons living outside of Idaho and Montana is incorrect and understates the value to the compact area of Mineral, Clearwater, and Idaho Counties. The primary income should be that generated by persons living outside of the aforementioned counties which would considerably increase the value to the three impact counties.

It also should be pointed out that while the recreation dollars generated from residents within the tri-county area may be viewed as secondary expenditures, they are real expenditures creating real impacts. They should be identified.

Number of Recreational Days

On page 67, the same number of visitor days is projected in the year 2,000 for all alternatives in the Cedars unit. According to John Cleeves, the rationale for this is that the area is remote and changes are not likely to have much impact on total recreation. This is a unique area with special attractions. It doesn't seem likely that with the increased logging trucks, smoke and visual and physical impact of logging that recreation will be the same under all alternatives, particularly those involving the high volume timber cuts. It seems likely that

those alternatives which maintain the high amenity values are likely to attract the most people. After all, how many people want to drive such a long distance to a logged area with lower quality hunting and fishing when there are many such areas close by?

Futhermore, the assertion (p. 66) that each alternative will increase the number of hunting and fishing days (Type II) by 3-4½ times over the current road system in the year 2,000 is unsupportable since Alternative 1 involves a reduction in roads and Alternative 6 a vast extension which would seriously impact hunting and fishing.

Your total value of recreational days of hunting and fishing (Type 2) is considerably understated. Your 1978 estimate of Type 2 recreation is only 7,750 (page 15). According to Sam McNeill, Regional Game Manager for the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, the total number of days spent hunting in the Cedars unit during 1978 was 5,100. Wes Cannon who handles the fishery section felt the number of days spent fishing was considerably greater than that. Beyond that, your projections for a 1.1 percent annual decrease in visitor days for Type 2 recreation until the year 2,000 under a roadless state is not very realistic (p. 15). The use of linear regression to make projections must be used cautiously in any case but it should not be used at all in this case. Another factor that casts doubt on your Type 2 use in the year 2,000 is the 30-40 percent expected increase in population in Idaho and Montana.

Essentially, the Forest Service predictions show an unsupported and unrealistic decrease in the number of days of Type 2 recreation in the year 2000 with the loss picked up as an increase in Type 3 (auto driving, picnicking, primitive camping) recreation. Since Type 2 recreation is valued at $20.04 per day and Type 3 at $7.48, the net effect is to slant the value of recreation as being substantially higher with logging even while assuming total recreation days are the same.

The number for recreation demand looks like a forced fit to a meaningless and arbitrary total number of days rather than being based on a reasonable assessment.

You also should note in the report that one of the main causes for the decline in elk herds in the Cedars unit is that the Forest Service put out most of the forest fires preventing the regeneration of forage. It is rather perplexing that the Forest Service would contribute to the decline of a resource and then say it was therefore worth less. Then forecast this decline to continue for another 20 years unless roads are put in and that the roads would cause an enormous increase in use.

Roadless Areas and Timber Supply and Demand

A significant proportion if not most of the 36.4 million acres of roadless areas recommended for non-wilderness status by President Carter will be developed for mining and timber harvest. This means that there will be an increasing area devoted to timber and a decreasing area for high quality Type I and II recreation. Thus, the relative non-economic and net economic values of roadless areas will increase relative to timber. Since you are using current values for timber and recreation, this change in supply and demand is not reflected in your analysis and should be.

Recreational Quality

Although there is some mention of amenity values, there are some substantial losses in the quality of outdoor experiences. Because of sportsmen access, the trophy big game hunting, and quality fishing, and primitive experiences will decline substantially under Alternative 5a. Furthermore, crowding in the remaining roadless areas will become more prevalent. This has an economic transfer cost because most people in the Pacific Northwest are trading some income for the quality of life. When you reduce that quality of life, you in essence reduce their income.

Conclusions:

This environmental statement for the Cedars Unit overstates the benefits of logging and understates its costs. It also understates the value of recreational benefits. More information must be provided, and the study needs a greater degree of objectivity.

The CHAIRMAN.
Jerry DeVine. Mr. Jerry DeVine is not here.
Lee Sisco.

STATEMENT OF LEE SISCO, D-DOUBLE-S OUTFITTERS, INC.

Mr. SISCO. Senator McClure and members of the panel. I am Lee Sisco, this is Don Dressen and Wilbur Stepp. We are owners of D-Double-S Outfitters, Inc. We come before this subcommittee wearing two hats; one as businessmen and the second as concerned sportsmen and citizens of Idaho.

We don't have any recommendations for wilderness throughout Idaho, but do have some specific requests for the Clearwater River Drainage.

Our outfitting business is located on the Cayuse Creek Drainage, which is a tributary of Kelly Creek; part of the North Fork of the Clearwater River. Our request is that Kelly and Cayuse Creeks and their tributaries, also known as the Great Burn Area, be designated wilderness in your upcoming wilderness bill.

At the present time, roads are being proposed and surveyed through the heart of our outfitting area. If the roads and subsequent logging occurs, it will put us out of business. No way can we survive with roads running the length and breast of Cayuse Creek.

Multiple use of the area means one thing and one thing only—roads and logging. Forest Service personnel in the area have frankly admitted to us that the timber value will not even cover the cost of road construction. To make outfitting a viable business, large areas of unroaded wilderness must be preserved. So, as a small business, who's survival depends upon an unroaded wilderness, we urge you to preserve the Great Burn Wilderness Area.

The second hat we wear is that of the Idaho sportsman. Kelly and Cayuse Creeks are nationally ranked, blue ribbon Western Slope cutthroat trout fisheries. Kelly Creek and its tributaries are probably the finest completely natural Western Slope cutthroat trout areas in the United States. We can't imagine even considering roading or logging and the subsequent silting that will occur to a national treasure like this drainage.

Cayuse Creek has an abundance of other wildlife that should be protected by the wilderness designation. Cayuse Creek and tributaries support between 800 and 1,200 head of elk, both summer and winter. Moose are also abundant, and are on the upswing due to the remoteness of the area according to the Idaho Fish and Game. Also, whitetail and mule deer, plus black bear are plentiful. One of the last grizzly bear sightings in the Clearwater drainage was on Cayuse Creek. Our hunters last season saw two wolves which indicates the need to leave the area unspoiled. Obviously, if the area will attract a small wolf population, this is a good indicator of the wildlife supporting ability of the region.

Idaho has a chance to preserve a resource that could be lost forever; god is not making more wilderness. We can't believe that the preservation of the Great Burn Area will make a drastic change in the economy of Northern Idaho. Remember, in the 75 years since the big burn, harvestable timber still has not regenerated. After it's logged, what do we do for the next 120 years.

Idaho is called the gem State; mining and logging may be gems now in the State, but outdoor recreation is the brightest of the stones. Without preserving the most valuable gem, wilderness, Idaho will loose its brilliance.

So, again we urge you to preserve the Great Burn Area. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Mr. Dressen?

Mr. DRESSEN. He pretty well summed it up.

The CHAIRMAN. He said it for you?

Mr. DRESSEN. Yeah.

The CHAIRMAN. How about you, Mr. Stepp?

Mr. STEPP. Yeah, he said it for me, too.

The CHAIRMAN. Bob Riggleman. Mr. Riggleman? [Not present.] Brad Johnson. Dr. Johnson?

STATEMENT OF DR. BRAD JOHNSON, IDAHO STATE BOW HUNTERS

Dr. JOHNSON. My name is Brad Johnson. I am a family physician at Valley Medical Center in Lewiston, Idaho, where I have practiced for the last 4½ years. I am also an avid and active bow hunter by avocation and am currently the director for the Idaho State bow hunters in the northern part of Idaho. I am also the region II director for citizens against poaching program of the Fish and Game Department. I would like to testify both on behalf of myself as an interested sportsman and also on behalf of the Idaho State bow hunters.

As a bow hunter I have spent a great deal of exciting and enjoyable times in the Clearwater National Forest and I share this experience with many others in the sport of bow hunting. The Idaho State Bow Hunters is an organization of approximately 1,000 members throughout Idaho. We feel we represent the most concerned and active of the bow hunting fraternity and our organization is a nonprofit one, dedicated to the preservation and progress of ethical bow hunting in the State. The Idaho State Bow Hunters have a track record of energetic and positive conversation activity in the past. An example of this was our reward for reporting poaching activity, which preceded the citizens against poaching program by many years. Also, the Idaho State Bow Hunters were one of the leading organizations working to prevent changes in the highway 12 corridor, which would have been detrimental to the wildlife of the region. We feel that the current controversy on the designation of wilderness in Idaho's roadless areas is very important because of its potential impact on Idaho's wildlife. More and more, habitat is the key issue in wildlife survival and maintenance of healthy populations, with Idaho's roadless areas representing the best of the remaining habitat. We wish to make sure that wildlife is one of the foremost resources considered in any decisionmaking.

The Idaho State Bow Hunters have no forestry or biological experts per se as advisors. We do, however, trust and depend on organizations such as the Idaho Department of Fish and Game who do possess such expertise for guidance in what is best for our wildlife resource. We would urge that any decisions as to the designation of wilderness areas be made in consideration of the recommendations

by competent wildlife authorities so that critical habitats can be maintained; particularly in areas where there is uniqueness of the qualities of the environment or where there exists a foothold for an already threatened species such as the wolf.

Further, the Idaho State Bow Hunters would like to join others in calling for restraint and caution in the move to finalize any designation of land use in Idaho's forest and other public lands. Trying to be overly comprehensive may lead to premature decision on various areas which are difficult to change later. Certainly this would seem to be happening in the aftermath of the Alaska land use bill where now groups from both sides of the issues are having trouble living with the restricted designations. The Idaho State Bow Hunters are one of the groups which are reluctant to have once and for all type decisions made precipitously on Idaho's forests and we feel that any permanent decisions need to be approached slowly and cautiously because of the difficulty in modifying them in the future.

Bow hunters, like many other sportsmen, appreciate and use the access of the outdoors which is provided by logging activity, but this does not seem to be our threatened commodity. We currently are seeing as more precious the areas which give us satisfaction because of the challenge to reach them, the lack of human impact there, and because of the reservoir they provide for wildlife.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Many of you know the Kelly Creek area, the Cayuse, and the Toboggan areas far better than I do. I know from the testimony of others and from the map that there are some roads that go through that area now. Would you care to comment?

Mr. SISCO. Lee Sisco, D-Double-S Outfitters. There's one major road that goes from Kelly Creek over the top to Cayuse landing strip. From there it goes clear over the top to the Lolo Trail and down the other side. It butts into the highway. There's a couple of small spur roads that go along the old Lewis and Clark Trail for a ways. And they go to a couple of old, burnt out lookouts that are there. And that's about it.

At the present time, there is a 15-man or 20-man survey crew working the whole Cayuse drainage. They've surveyed and cut survey tracks all the way to the top of Lundy (phonetic) Ridge and are forking out going the length of Lundy Ridge and clear back to Toboggan Creek. So they're in there now. Helicopters with slings transporting all their equipment in.

Mr. PETRY. Senator McClure?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. PETRY. My name is Glen Petry. I talked to the Idaho Fish and Game yesterday. They told me there was approximately 100,000 acres in Cayuse Creek that was suitable and about another 100,000 acres of unrouted portions of Kelly Creek being about 200,000 acres there that would be suitable for wilderness area.

Mr. SISCO. So there are roads being surveyed right——

The CHAIRMAN. But there are roads there now.

Mr. SISCO. One road.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a road there now.

Mr. SISCO. A road.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it be your——

Mr. PETRY. We're talking about unroaded areas. Completely unroaded areas.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I understand that. There are different ways of figuring roaded areas. And some people figure that an unroaded area starts at the edge of the road. Even though there's a road through it, it's totally unroaded on both sides of the road.

Mr. SISCO. That's what Cayuse is.

The CHAIRMAN. That's what you're talking about here. Is that correct? You nodded your head but your face wasn't saying what your head was doing.

Mr. PETRY. Well, I guess I'd have to be looking at a map to know for sure.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it be your proposal that the road be closed?

Mr. SISCO. Road be closed at Kelly Creek.

The CHAIRMAN. At Kelly Creek coming from which direction?

Mr. SISCO. Well, it basically dead ends at what they call the Kelly Creek guard station. And there's a——

The CHAIRMAN. That's coming up from the Lochsa across——

Mr. SISCO. No, no, that's coming up——

The CHAIRMAN. Coming up from the Clearwater.

Mr. SISCO [continuing]. From the Clearwater.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. And you would close it the other direction down to the Lochsa.

Mr. SISCO. Sure, you bet. Fine with us.

Mr. PETRY. I might say this. I don't know how much you quote things like this. But I, like this gentleman, have had some conversations with Forest Service people up there. And they've told me that there's no reason—they can't understand the reason why that they would be coming into Toboggan, Riggins, and the Cayuse Creek area because it's mostly this lodgepole pine up there. And other than, perhaps, trying to stop it from becoming wilderness, I can't see why they would put it in there.

The CHAIRMAN. Do lodgepole—well, that's a rhetorical question. I assume that you've seen mature lodgepole forests that have died because of bug or disease infestation. Usually bugs. They leave an aged stand and it usually dies about the same time. Down in the Targhee National Forest, they didn't want to harvest any of the lodgepole down there and now it's all dead. And they're clearcutting the dead stuff instead of clearcutting the live stuff.

Mr. PETRY. Well—but it wouldn't be very expensive to put a road in there, too.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, Mr. Dressen.

Mr. DRESSEN. Yes. My name is Don Dressen. I'm with D-Double-S Outfitters. The lodgepole pine in the area is—I would say even after the burn, most of it's probably come back. It's still, I would say, immature and it has—is no comparison to what lodgepole is down in the Targhee, Diamond Park area. It's scrubby stuff. If you found one at 1 foot in diameter, you'd be finding a real nice one.

As far as the road goes, it's a single-track road. It's been there for quite some years. There is a landing field there at Cayuse Creek about—approximately 7 miles above the mouth of Cayuse Creek where it changes into Kelly Creek. Personally, even if there

was a road closure if this area was designated wilderness, I hear a lot of people complain about "Well, I can't use the wilderness because I can't get there." Well, this is, like I say, a one-track road. It doesn't have any, what you might call, side roads that cut off of it. It's—there's some pristine scenery on each side. And it—generally it would provide—if it was left intact—a certain amount of access to a wilderness area which is desirable. Another thing in this area, travel off the road is very difficult. I've been there for hunting and outfitting for 5 or 6 years. And there's places I've never been and I hope I never will be. But you just don't take off and travel cross country. So you can get a mile from the road and it can be quite a wilderness environment.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Now, with respect to the Salmon Breaks area, there are roads in that area already; are there not?

Mr. SMITH. I'm Emmet Smith of Dixie Outfitters. Yes, there is a road there. It goes plum through to Mackey Bar. And this is one other thing. This new road is going to parallel the existing road right now. And it ranges anywhere from a quarter of a mile away from it to 1½ miles away from it. And, now, the Forest Service tells me "Well, that's hard money. We don't need to show a return on it." But hard money or soft money or whatever they call it, it's still the taxpayers' money.

And in regards to this lodgepole pine, can we afford to spend—or lose $4½ million logging lodgepole pine just to get it out of there? Because nothing else will grow in that lodgepole pine around. We've got clearcuts up there that have been there 12, 13 years. And they've planted them three times. And they still haven't got any trees to grow out there. So are we better off letting that lodgepole pine die, fall over, and let nature bring something else back? Or should we go in there—you know, how many million dollars can we spend to get this stuff out of there? Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. I don't know. The Indians used to burn it out I'm told. I wasn't here when they did it.

Mr. SMITH. They weren't all bad.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Smith, thank you very much. I have no further questions.

Panel No. 11 can come forward and panel No. 12 take their place in the front seats, please. Panel No. 11, Mrs. John Fisher.

STATEMENT OF MAGGIE FUHRIMAN, LEWISTON, IDAHO

Ms. FUHRIMAN. I'm Maggie Fuhriman. My husband, John Fisher, is guiding a group down the Salmon River today and could not be here. This is his testimony. He is also a school teacher at the Lewiston High School. And he teaches environmental science, wildlife, and biology and being a licensed river guide on the Snake and Salmon River for 10 years. This testimony deals with the 18,000-acre proposed Moose Mountain Wilderness.

I have hunted and hiked the Moose Mountain area off and on for 15 years. Most of this area has very little merchantible timber. It was hit by wildfires in the early part of the century. The land is very steep, soil is thin and rocky, and at the end of one glacial lake is the steepest, highest head wall I have seen in Idaho.

This general area is known to support the rare and endangered grizzly and the timber wolf. Last fall, while scouting the area, we saw mountain goats. These animals are relatively few in number in the State and the Fish and Game Department has had to greatly reduce controlled hunt permits for them. This area has not been open for years, if ever, to goat hunting. With logging roads intrusion by man into their environment would threaten this isolated population.

In addition, we saw a large fisher, the second I have seen in the area in 5 years. This rare protected member of the weasel family was extirpated in the early part of the century by fur trappers. It was reintroduced by the Fish and Game Department a number of years ago.

Wilderness status would help to protect a number of rare and endangered animals.

Most of this proposed wilderness area is impossible to access by a horse, and extremely difficult to hunt even on foot. It thus provides excellent escape habitat for deer, elk, bear, and moose, which are heavily hunted around this island especially on the northeast unregenerated burns and clearcuts.

Wilderness status would also eliminate any danger of siltation from this area to the two premiere fishing streams, the North Fork and the Kelly Creek.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Are you speaking to that area which was recommended for wilderness in the RARE II process?

Mr. FUHRIMAN. I'm speaking for my husband. I have very little knowledge of what it means.

The CHAIRMAN. OK. James Reece. Bill Voxman. [Not present.] Tim Warner.

STATEMENT OF TIM WARNER, MOSCOW, IDAHO

Mr. WARNER. Yes. My name is Tim Warner. And my oral comment today I wish to just speak for myself because I have a wilderness area that I've very much concerned about. I'm an Idaho resident. I've been a resident of Idaho all my life. My grandparents used to run a hunting camp and run cattle on open range and Fish Creek roadless area that's part of this hearing process.

During the Lolo Land Use Plan, Fish Creek was set aside for a wildlife study area. And the Forest Service and Fish and Game spent considerable money in there. Put an elk trap in the upper meadows where there is a mineral lick where the elk eat the minerals out of the ground to get those nutrients that they need. And they also set cameras on Elk Butte to take pictures of the game there. And I feel it's a very important area for the fisheries. It's a good steelhead fishery as well as west slope cutthroat trout.

The other part—there's a Fish Creek side and then there's what they called a Hungery Creek. Now, when I was a boy, we called it Obia Creek. And the Forest Service changed the name of Obia Creek because they figured out that that's where Lewis and Clark just about started at going through there too early in the summer when there's still snow on that high country and on the Old Indian

Lolo Trail. That the longest stretch of the Lolo Trail is still primitive. It's an 18-mile stretch. And it borders Hungery Creek.

There's another section—roadless area—that hasn't been identified that I think should be included with the Fish Creek area. And that's the Hungery——

The CHAIRMAN. When you speak of Obia Creek, are you speaking of the creek just north of Fish Creek?

Mr. WARNER. Yes. It's now called Hungery Creek. It's all——

The CHAIRMAN. I've got an old map here.

Mr. WARNER. OK.

The CHAIRMAN. It's still Obia Creek on this.

Mr. WARNER. If you'll look on your old map, you'll see that under Boundary Peak there it says "Jackson's Cow Camp." That's my grandmother, Edna Jackson. They still have their cabin back there. The Forest Service doesn't say it's our cabin. They say it's theirs because we don't have a business back there anymore. They went in a few years ago and chopped the door off my grandma's cabin and hauled all her stuff out of there. And we just went and built a new door and moved back in because we built it—well, my family built it. And the Forest Service hasn't got a nickel in the place.

But Eldorado Creek, I think, should be included with the Fish Creek drainage because the only thing—with the Fish Creek roadless area because the only thing that divides the two is the Highline Road which is just the old Forest Lolo Motorway Road. It's a—you know, just a narrow, dirt road. And that's a RARE II Area 1-312. And like I said, the Lolo Trail runs through that area. And I think it's very important that there be preserved the lower part of Lolo Creek cuts off into Cedar Creek. And that's where the Clark tree stands. That's when the Lewis and Clark Expedition went through there, Clark, you know, carved his initials in this tree that still stands in there. And so I think that's very important that that area should be set aside and looked at as an addition to the National Scenic Trail system.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Warner. John Sterner. Dale Goble. Tom Townsend. [No shows.] Marilyn Woods.

STATEMENT OF MARILYN WOODS, ELK CITY, IDAHO

Ms. WOODS. My name is Marilyn Woods. I am a resident of Elk City, Idaho. Together with my husband, I operate a small business enterprise providing jobs for nine people in a small community located in a large forest; the Nez Perce National Forest. As a small business person, I was part of an endangered species—until Reaganomics took hold. Thank goodness our Government is finally beginning to show some signs of reasonableness and commonsense. We must now have the courage to apply these same traits to the management of our national resources.

The Nez Perce Forest has almost one-half million acres of designated roadless areas. These lands were thoroughly investigated and discussed in 1979, prior to passage of the River of No Return Wilderness bill. It was no mistake then that these lands were left out of the wilderness classification and it would be no mistake now to statutorily declare these as multiple use lands dedicated to man-

agement for the most beneficial uses of society. The Elk City economy is based on mining, timber harvest, fishing, hunting, and recreational pursuits of all forms. Proper management considers and optimizes all these factors. The wilderness designation is a "no management" designation and, as such, we have no further need for that category in our area.

I urge that you release our lands, once and for all, and let us get about the business of using and protecting our environment.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Lest Holmes. [Not present.] I have no questions of the members of this panel. Thank you very much.

Ms. WOODS. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Panel No. 12 come forward and panel No. 13 take seats in the front row, please. Darlene Carlson.

STATEMENT OF DARLENE CARLSON, PIERCE, IDAHO

Ms. CARLSON. I am appalled that a decision made in northern California could very possibly be the kiss of death to my family's future in Idaho. This decision which stated that the Forest Service failed to fully comply with various environmental laws during the RARE II process has put the future of my family in Idaho on such an uncertain basis that we don't even know if building a home is a sound financial investment. It took 12 years to reach the conclusion of RARE II. A RARE III would take many more years and another huge chunk of taxpayer money for the study. This decision made in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has jeopardized the future jobs of about 20,000 Idahoans. It is not fair that 25 percent of Idaho's total nonfarm income depends on a court located thousands of miles away.

My husband is a logger; 100 percent of our family income depends on the availability of harvestable timber. Without the roadless areas contained within the boundaries of the Clearwater National Forest, our future, needless to say, is grim in Idaho. I feel that it is necessary to add a qualifier at this point in my testimony; roadless areas are not wilderness. When I speak of roadless areas, I am referring to those areas within the Clearwater National Forest, where roads have not yet been developed. When I speak of wilderness areas, I'm referring to those areas set aside by an act of Congress to remain untouched by man forever. The roadless areas are now being managed as wilderness. This process will continue until the issue is resolved by an act of Congress. If we are going to have a future in Clearwater County, Congress will have to decide soon.

Last winter, my husband couldn't find work in our area and was forced to go to Alaska to support our family. We had never been separated before and I hope we never are again. We have two small boys and the responsibility to provide a good life and a future for them. It is not possible to provide this without a dependable family income, or the comfort and the stability of a father who is home with them every night. We will leave this area before we are forced to become a part-time family to survive.

Approximately 70 percent of the Clearwater National Forest is currently being managed as wilderness. The vast majority of the Clearwater National Forest is located within the boundaries of

Clearwater County. How can a county government function with only a small portion of total land area to draw taxes from? Our schools rely heavily on timber taxes to function. The District 171 School Board has been struggling to provide a quality education for the children of Clearwater County with an ever shrinking money supply. It will not be long before there are simply no more corners to cut. The severity of this problem is staggering. The problem would be lessened considerably if there is an assured supply of harvestable timber for our county industry to depend on.

The U.S. Forest Service is a group of dedicated professionals who are qualified to manage Idaho's forest land in a productive multiple use plan for the benefit of everyone. Let's allow the professionals to do the job that they trained for and the U.S. Government has hired them to do.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Lenore Semmler.

STATEMENT OF LENORE SEMMLER, PIERCE, IDAHO

Mrs. SEMMLER. Senator McClure, my family and I live in Idaho by choice. We have made our home here for the past 8 years. My husband is head partsman for PFI, Headquarters Idaho. He has served 6 years on the school board of Joint School District No. 171, and has had to struggle with decisions to cut back in all areas of the district because of the lack of forest funds available during the recent downturn in our economy. These forest funds are vital to the operation of the schools in our district. They are set aside, apart from the general fund, for use in the following areas:

REMODELING

Last year extensive remodeling was needed at the Weippe School, which has a very old building. Remodeling was also done at the Timberline High School, and new roofs were put on Orofino High School, Orofino Junior High, Weippe, and Timberline. All these projects were for energy conservation.

TRANSPORTATION

Forest funds are used to purchase badly needed buses to transport hundreds of kids who reside in the rural areas of the district. The minimum needed was $150,000 for the buses. With the loss of forest revenues, the district was unable to purchase the required number of new buses. These funds are also used to replace wornout furnaces and heating units and for purchases of land sites for new schools, shops, and equipment warehouses. The amount of Forest Fund money the district receives each year depends entirely on the sale of timber in the area.

Our family's livelihood has been seriously threatened the past few years during the economic downturn and uncertainty with resulting extensive layoffs in our area. This situation has caused our schools, businesses, churches, and individual families to feel the pinch. I am a member of Faith Lutheran Church Council at Pierce. We have set up budgets according to the past year's growth trends, only to see our income shrink drastically as our members have been laid off for many months at a time. Many of our members tithe 10 or more percent of their income, yet a tithe of an unem-

ployment check is a lot less than a tithe from a regular wage check. In order to be sure our pastor was paid his salary, we had to resort to applying for assistance to the North Pacific District of the American Lutheran Church. Yet, our church has a history of being a giving church. So the very fabric of our lives has been torn by the slump in forest industry income. And now, as the economy looks to be on the upswing, the timber industry is moving again, but there's still an ominous black cloud over the horizon. The decision in a California court that RARE II evaluation was not thorough enough. RARE studies have been going on for 19 years! This means that available timber to keep the industry moving and healthy is being locked up in further delay. Some think that the 3.9 million acres that have already been set aside for perpetual wilderness is not vast enough. I submit that it would take you and me a lifetime to explore just the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness alone.

According to Governor Evans, Idaho has only two main industries: Agriculture and timber. The mining has already been closed down, affecting thousands of jobs. These jobs represent people like you and me—with homes, families, and businesses. Those who insist we need more wilderness in Idaho want to see a mass exodus of taxpayers like me and my family from the State. They want ghost towns where there were once thriving communities. The Nation cannot afford for Idaho to become an uninhabited wilderness playground for the liberal elite from other States. Eighty-two percent of the Clearwater National Forest is commercial forest land that should be managed in a productive manner.

We need to let the U.S. Forest Service do their jobs. They are professionals who are mindful of their Stewardship responsibilities. If the access to merchantable timber is blocked by further time- and money-consuming studies, deciding nothing, the industry will be forced to leave Idaho, taking 22 percent of our basic industry wages with them. We must release the roadless areas that are not designated wilderness for multiple use management so that we can continue to work for a decent wage, pay our taxes, and live in beautiful Idaho, our home.

The CHAIRMAN. Trent Woods.

STATEMENT OF A. TRENT WOODS, BOARD OF TRUSTEES, IDAHO JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 241

Mr. WOODS. Thank you, Senator. I am Trent Woods. I live in Elk City. I'm a member of the board of trustees of the Grangeville Joint School District 241. That's why I understood that we have some company to the north here that's also interested in this because I wish to speak to you about our district. I know that you're familiar with our district from past correspondence. Our superintendent, Mr. Bill Eimers, gave a speech last fall to the Joint Appropriations Committee and the legislature—State legislature. And I've appended the text of his remarks here to give your committee some data about our district, also.

The CHAIRMAN. They will be made a part of the record.

Mr. WOODS. Thank you. It is no secret that the costs of education in Idaho and other States are increasing at a rate faster than the States abilities to fund those costs. This is just to keep it on a

status quo basis and gives nothing extra for the improvement of quality or excellence in education. This cost-funding squeeze is compounded in our district by the vast quantities of the nontaxable lands.

The liabilities that the roadless areas impose upon us are quite serious. Our operating budget for the 1983–84 school year projects about $4.19 million in our operating budget. This is not our capital budget. This is our operating budget. Out of that, $708,892 comes from forest-related funds. These are funds that we have accumulated in the past year as interest from those plus funds that will be generated during the coming year. This is about 17 percent of our total budget. And it's easy to see that anything that threatens that part of our funding could represent a major disaster to our system.

If you consider that our district encompasses practically 5 million acres within the Nez Perce, the Clearwater, the Payette, and the Bitterroot National Forest, you will notice that we have approximately 2.1 million acres in our district that have already been designated wilderness and withdrawn from direct productive use leaving us about 2.85 million acres of potential revenue acres. Now, out of this, the RARE II study identifies an additional 1 millon acres of roadless area. So about a third of the remaining revenue acres are threatened could be withdrawn and do threaten our funding.

It is important to us that we get the status of these lands solved now. And we must release them statutorily. We must also statutorily provide for the elimination of capricious lawsuits that are aimed at preventing development or use of multiple use lands.

I would like to point out that more than one-half, in fact, almost 60 percent, of the total wilderness in the State of Idaho is located in my school district. We think that's enough.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. WOODS. Thank you, Senator.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Woods follows:]

a. trent woods
Box 387. Elk City. Idaho 83525 (208) 842-2311

August 17, 1983

The Honorable James A. McClure
Chairman, Committee on Energy
and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Subject: Nez Perce and
Clearwater National
Forests, Roadless
Areas, Idaho.

Dear Senator McClure:

As a member of the Board of Trustees of Idaho Joint School District No. 241, I wish to address the designated land status of the subject national forests from the perspective of the impact on education in our district. I realize from previous correspondence with our district office that you are personally aware of our somewhat unique geographical situation and with this letter I wish to introduce some facts and figures into your committee records.

During the 1982 Fall session of the Idaho State Legislature our District Superintendent, Mr. Bill Eimers, was invited to address the Joint Finance-Appropriations Committee to acquaint them with the particular nature and problems of our district. The text of that speech is appended hereto as background material for my remarks.

It is no secret that the costs of education in Idaho and other states are increasing at a rate faster than the respective states' abilities to provide funds. This refers only to the costs of maintaining the status quo and provides nothing extra for the improvement of quality and excellance. The cost-funding squeeze is compounded in my district by the vast stretches of non-taxable lands as described by Mr. Eimers.

The liabilities imposed on District 241 by the indeterminate status of "roadless areas" are serious indeed. Our operating budget for the 1983-84 school year projects expenditures of $4,190,000.00. Of this total, forest

related funds from previous years plus projected receipts for the coming year provides $708,892.00, or 17% of the total budget. Thus, any threat to our receipt of funds from federal lands creates the potential for a major disaster to our educational system.

Now consider the fact that this district encompasses 4,946,578 acres within the Nez Perce, Clearwater, Payette, and Bitterroot National Forests. From this total acreage approximately 2,100,000 acres have already been designated "Wilderness" and withdrawn from any direct productive use, leaving some 2,846,578 potential revenue acres. The infamous RARE II study identified an additional 1,000,000 acres of roadless areas in District 241. This amounts to more than 1/3 of the remaining "revenue acres" and it thus becomes plain to see that an intolerable situation exists. The statutory release of RARE II lands in this school district must be accomplished NOW, and further, we must provide statutes preventing capricious filing of lawsuits and injunctions aimed at preventing proper management of multiple use lands.

In conclusion, I would point out that more than one-half of the total designated "Wilderness" area in Idaho is located in School District 241. We are, I think justifiably proud of the wild beauty of our mountains and streams, and yet at the same time we must say "enough". Enough has been set aside from our district, we can't afford anymore. Let us now stabilize our programs by proper release and management of all the remaining forest lands. Remove the threats to our educational resources so that we can plan for the future with confidence.

Sincerely yours,

Trent Woods

Trent Woods

1982-83
Idaho State Legislature
Boise, ID

CHAIRMAN GURNSEY - CHAIRMAN LITTLE

MEMBERS OF THE JOINT FINANCE-APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

GUESTS

MY NAME IS BILL EIMERS, SUPLERINTENDENT OF SCHOOL DISTRICT #241 WITH THE CENTRAL OFFICE IN GRANGEVILLE

I APPRECIATE THE INVITATION AND OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK TO YOU CONCERNING OUR SCHOOL DISTRICT. I WAS INFORMED THAT THE PURPOSE OF THE PRESENTATION WAS TO ACQUAINT YOU WITH THE DIFFERENCES IN SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND PARTICULARLY FINANCIALLY AS THIS, NATURALLY IS THE MAIN CONCERN OF THE COMMITTEE. THEREFORE I WILL TRY TO STAY TO THE OUTLINE SUGGESTED BY MR. FALCONER.

IF YOU ARE UNFAMILIAR WITH NORTHERN IDAHO, THE ROUGH MAP SHOWN HERE WILL EXHIBIT THE EXPANSE OF OUR DISTRICT. I HAVE DRAWN THIS DEPICTING THE COUNTIES RATHER THAN THE 116 SCHOOL DISTRICTS BECAUSE, IN OUR CASE, THE COUNTY, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF DISTRICT 242 AT COTTONWOOD, IS OUR SCHOOL DISTRICT. ALTHOUGH STUDENT POPULATION SPREAD OVER THE DISTRICT IS ABOUT 2200, IT REPRESENTS 3 HIGH SCHOOLS AND 6 GRADE SCHOOLS AND THIS REPRESENTS COSTS AND PROBLEMS THAT OTHER COMPACT DISTRICTS MAY NOT HAVE.

WE FEEL THAT TO UNDERSTAND DISTRICT #241 FINANCES, ONE NEEDS TO UNDERSTAND THE SIZE OF THE DISTRICT GEOGRAPHICALLY AND HOW WE TRY TO COPE WITH ITS DIVERSE PROBLEMS.

THE REGION IN WHICH JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT 241 IS LOCATED IS A UNIQUE ONE. ITS AREA IS IMMENSE. IDAHO COUNTY COVERS 8185 SQUARE MILES OF LAND. IT IS NOT ONLY THE LARGEST COUNTY IN THE STATE, BUT ONE OF THE LARGEST COUNTIES IN THE UNITED STATES, BEING ABOUT THE SAME SIZE AS THE STATE OF MASSACHUSSETTS. JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT 241 COVERS MOST OF THIS COUNTY AND CERTAIN TERRITORIES IN ADJOINING ADAMS COUNTY. THIS GIVES THE DISTRICT APPROXIMATELY 8000 SQUARE MILES. ITS EASTERN BORDER IS THE MONTANA STATE LINE AND ITS WESTERN BORDER STRETCHES TO THE OREGON STATE LINE.

THIS VAST EXTENT OF TERRITORY IS GIVEN OVER LARGELY TO FOREST GROWTH. NATIONAL FORESTS ALONE COVER ABOUT FOUR AND ONE-HALF MILLION ACRES AND ANOTHER QUARTER OF A MILLION ACRES ARE IN STATE AND PRIVATELY OWNED FORESTS.

MOST OF THIS GREAT FOREST AREA HAS LITTLE AND IN MANY REGIONS NO POPULATION AND CONSEQUENTLY, NO SCHOOLS. THE PRESENCE OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS HOWEVER, HAVE AN IMPORTANT EFFECT ON THE PROBLEM OF FINANCING EDUCATION IN THIS DISTRICT BECAUSE [redacted] THIS HUGE ACREAGE IS EXEMPT FROM TAXATION. AS WILL BE POINTED OUT THE COUNTY AND THE SCHOOL DISTRICT GET A SHARE IN THE GROSS RECEIPTS THAT RESULT FROM THE SALE OF FOREST PRODUCTS AND OTHER FOREST REVENUES. THIS WAS NOT ALWAYS THE CASE.

LYING IN THE NORTH CENTRAL PORTION OF THE COUNTY IS A LARGE AND FERTILE FARMING REGION KNOWN AS CAMAS PRAIRIE. THERE, PROBABLY MOST OF THE POPULATION IS CENTERED. ALSO IN THIS AREA AND [redacted] CLOSE BY ARE THE LARGEST TOWNS AND VILLAGES INCLUDING THE COUNTY SEAT AT GRANGEVILLE. THE PRODUCTIVE FARMS OF THE PRAIRIE CONSTITUTE THE GREATEST PORTION OF THE TAXABLE WEALTH IN THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AS FAR AS PROPERTY TAX IS CONCERNED.

THROUGH THE COUNTY RUN THE CLEARWATER AND SALMON RIVERS WHICH ARE [redacted] THE MAIN TRIBUTARIES OF THE SNAKE RIVER. THE MAIN BRANCHES OF THESE RIVERS COURSE THROUGH DEEP CANYONS WHICH HAVE STEEP AND NARROW ROADS. ALONG THE STREAMS THAT EMPTY INTO THE RIVERS, ADDITIONAL POPULATION IS TO BE FOUND AND IT IS THE SERVICING OF THIS DISPERSED AND SPARSE POPULATION THAT CONSTITUTES ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS OF THE DISTRICT. TRANSPORTATION BECOMES A MAJOR PROBLEM IN COST OF EQUIPMENT AND FUEL TO GET THESE STUDENTS TO SCHOOL TWENTY TO THIRTY AND FORTY MILES AWAY.

BRIEFLY, WE HAVE 28 BUS ROUTES THAT COVER ABOUT 1293 MILES PER DAY OR 6465 MILES PER WEEK. OVER THE SCHOOL YEAR THIS IS APPROXIMATELY 232,740 MILES. PROJECTING THIS FOR JUST GAS AND DIESEL THIS REPRESENTS OVER $60,000.00 FOR FUEL AT THE PRESENT PRICES. THIS IS FOR A FLEET OF 38 BUSES.

AS HAS BEEN SUGGESTED EARLIER, ONE OF THE UNUSUAL SITUATIONS IN THE AREA IS THE GREAT AMOUNT OF NON-TAXABLE LAND. IN ALL, THIS TAX EXEMPT PROPERTY AMOUNTS TO 5,087,290 ACRES DIVIDED THUS: 33,452 ACRES OF INDIAN LAND; 89,260 ACRES OF STATE OWNED LAND, AND 4,946,578 ACRES OF FEDERAL LAND. THERE ARE ALSO 203,956 ACRES OF WASTE LAND WHICH CONTRIBUTES NOTHING IN TAX SUPPORT. THIS LEAVES ONLY 575,672 ACRES OF TAXABLE LAND. THE TWO LARGEST CLASSES OF TAXABLE LAND ARE AGRICULTURAL OF 163,368 ACRES AND 387,447 ACRES OF GRAZING LAND. THE AGRICULTURAL ACRES OF COURSE CARRY THE BRUNT OF THE TAX LOAD

THIS BACKGROUND INFORMATION IS GIVEN TO SHOW THAT ABOUT 86% OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT IS EXEMPT TO TAXATION AND THAT 14% OF THE LAND IS EXPECTED TO CARRY FAR TOO HEAVY A LOAD ON ITS SCHOOL PATRONS TO SUPPORT THE SCHOOLS WITH THE PROPERTY TAX.

THEREFORE, THE FOREST FUNDS WHICH FLUCTUATE FROM YEAR TO YEAR, DEPENDING ON THE TIMBER HARVESTED AND BROUGHT TO MARKET, MAKE UP THE MONIES THAT THE DISTRICT HAS DEDICATED TO CAPITAL OUTLAY ITEMS - OR NON-RECURRING EXPENSES. AS YOU CAN SEE THESE FUNDS COULD BE CUT OFF IN A DEPRESSED LUMBER SITUATION SUCH AS WE ARE EXPERIENCING AT PRESENT.

WHEN WE GET THESE FUNDS THE DISTRICT HAS BEEN ABLE TO PROVIDE CHILDREN IN THIS WIDESPREAD DISTRICT, EQUAL AND MODERN FACILITIES. THIS WAS NOT POSSIBLE IN THE PAST BECAUSE MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION FUNDS WERE USED UP IN SALARIES, SUPPLIES AND MAINTENANCE. FROM RIGGINS, ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY MILES TO THE END OF THE DISTRICT AT OUR POWELL SCHOOL, EACH CHILD HAS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY TO AN EDUCATION BECAUSE OF THE FACILITIES PROVIDED BY THE AID OF FOREST FUNDS.

Near Missoula Mont.

I SPEAK OF AND TO FOREST FUNDS BEACUSE MANY TIMES WE ARE TARGETED AS QUOTE "ONE OF THOSE DISTRICTS WITH ALL THAT FOREST MONEY" BUT AS I HAVE POINTED OUT, WE DO NOT HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY, NOR IS IT FAIR TO THE LAND OWNER WHEN SO MUCH OF OUR DISTRICT IS FEDERALLY OWNED. THE OTHER FACT IS THAT WE CANNOT

TELL EACH YEAR HOW MUCH THIS FUND WILL BE. THEREFORE DUE TO THE INCONSISTENT RETURN, WE HAVE USED THIS MONEY IN CAPITAL OUTLAY BUILDING BECAUSE CONSTRUCTION CAN BE POSTPONED OR HALTED, OR CUT BACK WHEN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS ARE POOR AND THE LUMBER MARKET IS DEPRESSED AS IT IS AT THE PRESENT TIME. SEVERAL MILLS IN OUR AREA ARE CLOSED AND CONSEQUENTLY NO TIMBER IS BEING HARVESTED. FOREST PAYMENTS COME ONLY ON TIMBER THAT IS HARVESTED AND DELIVERED TO THE MILL.

WHEN FOREST FUNDS ARE LOCKED INTO A RECURRING EXPENSE, SUCH AS SALARIES, THAT WOULD SOON BE DEPLETED AND THE DISTRICT WOULD BE A BIGGER BURDEN ON THE STATE AND LOCAL TAX PAYER. THE LOCAL PATRONS OF OUR DISTRICT ARE PROUD OF THEIR SCHOOLS AND HAVE APPRECIATED THAT WE HAVE USED THIS MONEY TO KEEP OUR SCHOOLS UP IN GOOD CONDITION AND EXPANDED , WHEN NECESSARY, TO SERVE THE EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF THEIR CHILDREN.

II. WITH THAT BACKGROUND, THIS CHART TURNS TO REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES. I'M SURE MOST DISTRICTS BASIC PERCENTAGES WOULD APPEAR ABOUT THE SAME WITH THE BIG FACTOR BEING THE STATE APPORTIONMENT. WITH 73% COMING FROM THE STATE AND 20% THE LOCAL DISTRICT TAX, ABOUT 7% OF THE TOTAL INCOME THEN COMES FROM SUCH SOURCES AS FEDERAL PARTICIPATION , INTEREST, PENALTIES, TUITION AND OTHER SMALL AMOUNTS. AS STATED, FOREST MONIES ARE SUPPLEMENTAL INCOME.

THE LOWER PORTION OF THE CHART SHOWS, LIKE OTHER DISTRICTS, OUR MAJOR EXPENDITURE, OVER 70% OF OUR BUDGET IS FOR INSTRUCTIONAL WHICH MAINLY ARE SALARIES.

THE STATE APPORTIONMENT IS VITAL TO OUR OPERATION. AS YOU SEE IT IS THE MAJOR SOURCE OF OUR OR ANY SCHOOL DISTRICT OPERATION. IT BECOMES MORE IMPORTANT THIS YEAR AS REDUCTION OF FEDERAL ASSISTANCE IS IMMINENT. PLUS THE FACT THAT OUR DISTRICT IS NOT DIFFERENT FROM MANY IN THAT WE ARE HAVING TO LOOK AT REDUCING PROGRAMS, AIDES, AND STAFF -- HOPEFULLY BY ATTRITION INSTEAD OF REDUCTION IN FORCE ACTION.

THEREFORE THE RESULT OF THE STATE APPORTION TO DISTRICTS OVER THE STATE WOULD BE HIGHLY BENEFICIAL IF WE COULD FOLLOW A YEARLY, CONSISTENT, REASONABLE

APPROPRIATION SO WE COULD PLAN WITH CONSISTENCY. I REALIZE THE QUESTION IS: WHAT IS REASONABLE? RELYING ON STATISTICS, 5% ~~APPEARS~~ 10 LOW AND 15% APPEARS HIGH. IF YEARLY STABILIZATION FROM THE STATE WERE ACHIEVED AND THE LOCAL ALLOWANCE OF 5% BE RAISED TO 9 or 10%, WE COULD PROBABLY NEUTRALIZE THE YEARLY TURMOIL OVER TEACHER SALARIES THAT WE FACE EACH SPRING. OUR DISTRICT IS NOT OVER STAFFED WITH EITHER TEACHERS OR ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL AND WE FEEL THAT TEACHERS MUST HAVE AN EQUITABLE WAGE SO WE CAN COMPETE FOR THE BEST INSTRUCTION FOR OUR CHILDREN. I KNOW THAT YOU HAVE BEEN BOMBARDED WITH FACTS AND FIGURES FROM SURROUNDING STATES CONCERNING THEIR SALARIES AND COSTS EXPENDED PER PUPIL. BUT WHEN PEOPLE, NO MATTER WHAT THEIR OCCUPATION OR LOT, FALL BEHIND EACH YEAR IN THE COST OF LIVING INDEX, OR EVEN JUST TO KEEP UP WITH INFLATION, THEY CHANGE THEIR PLACE OF WORK OR OCCUPATION. IDAHO IS BLESSED WITH A GREAT MANY GOOD AND DEDICATED TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATORS. THEY WANT TO STAY IN THIS STATE AND CONTINUE TO DO A GOOD JOB. WE SHOULD MAKE A GOOD EFFORT TO KEEP THEM.

Some where near the annual in flation rate.

MY LAST POINT WOULD BE TO COMMENT ON THE STATE EDUCATIONAL PLANNING AND REPORTING SYSTEM OR SEPARS AS WE KNOW IT. OUR DISTRICT HAS UTILIZED THE PAYROLL PART OF ~~THE~~ this SERVICE AND IT HAS BEEN A GREAT HELP AND VERY EFFICIENTLY AND ADEQUATELY DONE. I KNOW THAT WE ARE A CONSERVATIVE DISTRICT AS FAR AS TAKING ON NEW SERVICES AND WE DO NOT UTILIZE THE FISCAL OR THE SCHOOL SERVICES AT THIS TIME. THAT IS NOT TO SAY WE WOULDN'T IN THE FUTURE BUT I ALSO WOULD HAVE TO INJECT THAT SINCE THE WORLD OF COMPUTERS HAS BEEN PUT IN THE REACH OF THE STUDENT AND SMALL SCHOOL BUDGET, WE WOULD HAVE TO ~~LOOK~~ Study TO SEE IF IMPROVEMENT OR A TEACHING SKILL FOR A STUDENT COULD BE WITHIN OUR BUDGET.

I THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO BRING OUR DISTRICT TO THE "CAPITOL FOR A DAY" AND HOPE I HAVE GIVEN YOU A LITTLE BETTER PICTURE OF SCHOOL DISTRICT #241.

32-427 O—84——42

The CHAIRMAN. Thank You. Kally Thurman. Jeff Goebel. Antone Holmquist. Art Rourke. George Cassell. Marvin Lambrecht. [None were present.] Kind of a bobtail panel. Thank you very much for your testimony. I appreciate it.

Mr. WOODS. Thank you.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. I have no questions. Panel No. 13 come forward and those on panel No. 14 please take your seats in the front row.

C. W. Gilley.

STATEMENT OF C. W. GILLEY, MOSCOW, IDAHO

Mr. GILLEY. Senator McClure, ladies and gentlemen, in the interest of time, I wish to summarize my stand concerning roadless areas on national forests of Idaho. I go on record supporting the forthcoming sportsmen and conservationists proposal in regard to new wilderness designations in Idaho National Forest lands.

Included in this acreage should be the 10 key wilderness core areas which have high wilderness values and valuable wildlife including several endangered species.

In regard to the Clearwater National Forest, the Mallard-Larkins, and the Great Burn Area provide critical habitat for wildlife and unsurpassed fisheries. Attributes certainly worth preserving.

I also favor the so-called soft language in the release language as this would allow Forest Service some degree of flexibility in later management decisions.

Mr. Chairman, with this summary, I wish to submit a more detailed written statement. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Gilley follows:]

STATEMENT OF C.W. GILLEY, JR., MOSCOW, IDAHO

Senator McClure and committee members: In my oral testimony I stated my support for the forth-coming sportsmen and conservationists proposal. I would hope that you look at it very carefully- indeed look at each individual area in regard to its uniqueness, resources, and wilderness potential.

Some areas have only marginal timber resources, but yet are rich in wildlife. Such is the case in the GREAT BURN-CAYUSE CREEK area. The existence of a "blue-ribbon" trout stream, Kelly Creek, indicates the importance of this area. Other areas are the home of endangered species. The LONG CANYON-SELKIRK CREST and the SALMO PRIEST areas have populations of grizzly bear and caribou. The MALLARD LARKINS and GREAT BURN also support grizzly bear and gray wolves. These endangered species represent a special problem in that their management (by law) precludes many forest activities, and this at the very least limits the timber harvest potential. Indeed, in the case of the caribou(woodland and mountain) very little reliable research has been conducted to date. We really do not know the best management practices for these animals.

All of this seems to contradict the notion that we must decide once and for all which lands are to be wilderness. This fails to leave room for any future decisions on behalf of the Forest Service as to management. Closing future options is indeed bad management.

I have failed to elaborate on many areas in central and southern Idaho which deserve special attention in regard to wilderness designation. Suffice it to say, that in total, a variety of areas will be presented- from alpine areas, to sagebrush flats, to rain forest as in the SALMO-PRIEST area.

In summary, I am of the opinion that my suggestions are in the best interest of Idaho and the nation. The sportsmen and conservationists proposal encompasses a variety of wilderness- quality areas, and each should be evaluated on its own merits. Thank you.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. It will be made a part of the record as received. As I indicated earlier, the record will remain open until September 2.

Carl Johanson here? Terry Hershey? Pat Sheridan? What is your name, sir? [Johanson and Sheridan were not present.]

Mr. HERSHEY. Terry Hershey.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead. Pull the microphone over if you will.

Mr. HERSHEY. I haven't been listening. Just how long do we have to present this.

The CHAIRMAN. Three minutes.

Mr. HERSHEY. Three minutes?

The CHAIRMAN. Pull the microphone up rather close otherwise it's difficult to hear.

STATEMENT OF TERRY HERSHEY, KAMIAH, IDAHO

Mr. HERSHEY. OK. My name is Terry Hershey. And first of all, I'd like to thank you for this opportunity to present my views regarding the future management of Forest Service roadless areas in Idaho. I'd like to specifically address the Mallard-Larkins RARE II roadless area, which is P1300. I feel that I'm qualified to discuss this area because I am a professional wildlife biologist and have worked in this area over the past 4 years. I also have frequently taken advantage of the recreational opportunities this area offers.

The Mallard-Larkins is a roadless subalpine area in north Idaho, on the high divide between the Northfork of the Clearwater River and the upper St. Joe drainages. And I support a wilderness designation of 175,000 to 200,000 acres in this area; including the boundaries stated in the original RARE II wilderness recommendation, as well as additional acres.

The land is characterized by exceptional steep slopes with numerous rock outcrops, shallow and unstable soils, sensitive watersheds, and marginal timber producing sites. The economics of developing most of the Mallard-Larkins for timber harvest would be highly unfavorable. Timber producting sites and values are marginal in this area relative to the more productive and accessible land at lower elevations. Merchantable timber stands of saw log value are few and widely scattered. And old growth mountain hemlock stands dominate the higher elevations. Hemlock is not a valuable saw log material. Its primary use is for fiber or pulpwood products. Also, once harvested, hemlock sites are extemely slow and expensive to regenerate. To date, Forest Service silviculturists have been unsuccessful in all previous efforts to regenerate hemlock habitat types after timber harvest. Numerous acres of high elevation, unregenerated hemlock stands up to 20 years old on commercial forest land adjacent to this area bare mute testimony to our futile efforts to grow trees where an old growth forest of hemlock once stood. As many as five unsuccessful planting attempts have been repeated on some of the hemlock sites at a high cost to the taxpayer without any foreseeable return on their investments within the next 150 years. A seral brushfield still persists on thousands of other acres that were burned by catastrophic wildfires in this area in 1910 and 1934. Shallow, infertile soils, harsh growing conditions, and competition with brush will prolong the regeneration and growth of trees

on these sites. Roads to access the Mallard-Larkins will require substantial amounts of appropriated money for harvesting small, scattered tracks of relatively low value timber resources. Why use tax money to build roads when not enough timber is available in the area for sales to turn a profit and justify the cost of the roads? Roads located on the exceptionally steep and unstable land types characteristic of the area are extremely expensive to construct and inevitably detrimental to the water quality and stability of streams affected by construction activity. The increased erosion and sediment delivery to steams are subsequently damaging to the fishery resource and their habitat. That's it.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hershey follows:]

August 15, 1983

Energy and Natural Resources Committee
ATTN: James McClure
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Management of Forest Service Roadless Areas in the Clearwater National Forest, Idaho

Dear Jim and Members of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to present my views regarding the future management of Forest Service roadless areas on the Clearwater National Forest, Idaho. I would like to specifically address the Mallard-Larkins Rare II roadless area (F1300). I am qualified to discuss this area because I am a professional wildlife biologist and have worked in the area over the last four years. I also have frequently taken advantage of the recreational opportunities this area offers.

The Mallard-Larkins is a roadless subalpine area in north Idaho, on the high divide between the North Fork of the Clearwater River and upper St. Joe River drainages. I support a wilderness designation of 175,000 to 200,000 acres in this area; including the boundaries stated in the original Rare II wilderness recommendation, as well as additional acres. Classification as a "wilderness" area would recognize the Mallard-Larkins' unique natural beauty and recreational values, and give special consideration to fisheries and wildlife this area supports.

The land is characterized by exceptional steep slopes with numerous rock outcrops, shallow and unstable soils, sensitive watersheds, and marginal timber producing sites. The economics of developing most of the Mallard-Larkins for timber harvest would be highly unfavorable. Timber producing sites and values are marginal in this area relative to the more productive and accessable land at lower elevations. Merchantable timber stands of sawlog value are few and widely scattered. Old growth mountain hemlock stands dominate the higher elevations. Hemlock is not valuable sawlog material. Its primary use is for fiber or pulp wood. Also, once harvested, hemlock sites are extremely slow and expensive to regenerate back to trees.

To date, Forest Service silviculture specialists have been unsuccessful in all presvious efforts to regenerate hemlock habitat types after timber harvest. Numerous acres of high elevation, unregenerated hemlock stands up to twenty years old on commercial forest land adjacent to this area bare mute testimony to our futile efforts to grow trees where an old growth forest of hemlock once stood. As many as five unsuccessful planting attempts have been repeated on some of these hemlock sites at a high cost to the taxpayer, without any forseeable return on their investments within the next 150 years. A short growing season, cold temperatures, deep snow and frost heaving will make regeneration of these high elevation hemlock sites costly and prolonged.

Seral brushfields still persist on thousands of other acres that were burned by the catastrophic wildfires of 1910 and 1934. Shallow, infertile soils, harsh growing conditions and competition with brush will prolong the regeneration and growth of trees on these sites. Stands of young, pole size timber presently grow on the more productive sites that were burned by wildfire.

Roads to access the Mallard-Larkins will require substantial amounts of appropriated money for harvesting small, scattered tracts of relatively low value timber resources. Why use tax money to build roads when not enough timber is available in the area for sales to turn a profit and justify the costs of the roads?

Roads located on the exceptionally steep and unstable land types characteristic of the area are extremely expensive to construct, and inevitably detrimental to the water quality and stability of streams affected by construction activity. The increased erosion and sediment delivery to streams are subsequently damaging to the fishery resource and their habitat.

The Mallard-Larkins area presently provides excellent roadless recreational opportunities for family hiking, camping, fishing, hunting, scenic viewing, photography and nature study. Wilderness designation would guarentee the maintenance of the existing high quality recreational opportunities available here for future generations to enjoy.

In addition, wilderness classification would protect the high quality habitat that exists for the valuable fish and wildlife resources common to the Mallard-Larkins. The area provides key summer and winter range for a large elk herd. The steep, rocky and inaccessable terrain characteristic of much of the area provides summer and winter habitat for the largest herd of Rocky Mountain goats in the Idaho Fish and Game Department's Management Regions 1 and 2. Mule deer and black bear are common to the area. Several unconfirmed

sightings in recent years indicate the potential presence of both the endangered gray wolf and the threatened grizzly bear in the Mallard-Larkins. The high country is dotted with twenty-eight lakes in quiet glacial cirques that provide a unique sporting fishing experience for cutthroat and rainbow trout. Several streams in the area's high quality watersheds support native westslope cutthroat trout fisheries that rival some of the best trout waters in Idaho and Montana.

Land areas without roads and heavy human intrusion are essential to the maintenance of high quality and secure habitats for Idaho's fish and wildlife resources. Inevitably, without wilderness protection, logging roads through the Mallard-Larkins will be the primary cause of the degradation of fish and wildlife habitat here. The greatest threat to the preservation of our dwindling fish and wildlife resources is the construction of roads into wild country.

Two additional areas I recommend be added to the original Rare II wilderness recommendation for the Mallard-Larkins include the Minnesaka and upper Quartz Creek drainages. Both drainages are roadless and contiguous to the original wilderness proposal. High quality and secure elk summer habitat that supports large numbers of elk displaced from adjacent commercial timber lands under intense management activity is common to both these drainages. Each drainage also provides summer and winter habitat for Rocky Mountain goats. Recent sightings of the threatened grizzly bear and/or endangered gray wolf are reported for each drainage.

Also, I oppose recent recommendations by the Forest Service to adjust the southern boundary of the Mallard-Larkins Area F1300 to a more manageable location. The proposed boundary changes encroach upon the original wilderness proposal, and would eliminate from wilderness protection some of the highest quality summer and winter habitat for Rocky Mountain goats in the Idaho Fish and Game Department's management regions 1 and 2. Three lakes and miles of high country trail leading into the Mallard-Larkins also would be denied wilderness protection.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to present my views on the future management of roadless areas on the Clearwater National Forest. Because Idaho is one of the few states that still has roadless wild country on National Forest lands, it is our responsibility to manage to protect additional acres of this dwindling wildland reserve for present and future generations.

Sincerely,

Terry Hershey

Terry Hershey
Professional Wildlife Biologist

TH/vh

The CHAIRMAN. Steve Calhoun. [Not present.] Gerry Snyder.

STATEMENT OF GERRY SNYDER, MOSCOW, IDAHO

Mr. SNYDER. My opening position is to support the proposed Endangerd Wilderness Core of 10 areas that are cosponsored by the Idaho Conservation League. I further support a soft-sufficiency language as a fair approach in the future planning and management of Idaho's roadless lands.

I have developed a great love and respect for the lands of Idaho. Our State is particularly special with its vast amount of forest land. I cannot emphasize the importance of careful planning and evaluation of these lands. There is a need for further research and continued comprehensive planning of all forest lands. There is not a need to rush into a permanent land management plan that has had no additional studies since the discredited RARE II evaluation of 1978. A forest is a complex community that should have all aspects evaluated before putting an economic tag on it.

In the past, little public opinion has dictated the goals and management philosophies of the National Forest Service. Changes in recent times have provided more public input in management decisions that affect public lands. These current public sentiments lie in a more balanced resource approach as designed by the Multiple-Use/Sustained-Yield Act of 1960. The recent National Forest Management Act of 1976 acknowledges the Multiple-Use/Sustained-Yield Act by further providing listed guidelines for land management planning decisions. They are:

To insure that timber will be harvested from National Forest Service lands only where:

(1) Soil, slope, or other watershed conditions will not be irreversibly damaged;

(2) There is assurance that such lands can be adequately restocked within 5 years after harvest;

(3) Protection is provided for streams, streambanks, shorelines, lakes, wetlands, and other bodies of water from detrimental changes in water temperatures, blockages of water courses, and deposits of sediment, where harvests are likely to seriously and adversely affect water conditions or fish habitat; and

(4) The harvesting system to be used is not selected primarily because it will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output of timber.

I insist that all Idaho national forests should adhere to this policy in the event of developing current roadless lands.

I also have included in this report areas of interest that I personally visited to and experienced. Mallard-Larkins, Grandmother Mountain, Upper Priest Lake, the Selkirk, and other areas of interest that have potential Wilderness recognition would be Scotchman Peak, Kelly Creek, which would be in the Hoodoo Mountain-Great Burn Area, Elk Summit and Walton Lakes, both of the concerned Lochsa Face Area.

Wilderness is significant because it applies to all realms of the muliple use/sustained-yield concept. And its recreation, range, watershed, wildlife, and fish with the exception of timber. This is an enduring resource that—wilderness is an enduring resource that allows natural selection and succession to follow its own course.

The demand and use of wilderness is ever increasing. And I believe Idaho should lead the way as a wilderness enriched State. Present and future generations would greatly benefit by its social and economic welfare. Thank you.

[The proposed statement of Mr. Synder follows:]

Gerry Snyder
627 homestead pl
Moscow, Idaho 83843

Please include the following written testimony into the official record for the public hearing on roadless lands in Idaho.

My opening position is to support the proposed Endangered Wilderness Core of 10 ~~roadless~~ areas that are co-sponsered by the Idaho Conservation League. I further support a "soft-sufficiency" language as a fair approach in the future planning and management of Idaho's roadless lands.

I have developed a great love and respect for the lands of Idaho. Our state is particularly special with its vast amount of forest land. I can not emphasize the importance of careful planning and evaluation of these lands. There is a need for further research and continued comprehensive planning of all forest lands. There is not a need to rush into a permenent land management plan that has had no additional studies since the discredited RARE II evaluation of 1978. A forest is a complex community that should have all aspects evaluated before putting an economic tag on it.

In the past, little public opinion has dictated the goals and management philosophies of the National Forest Service. Changes in recent times have provided more public imput in management decisions that affect public lands. These current public sentiments lie in a more balanced resource approach as designed by the Multiple-Use/ Sustained -Yield Act of 1960. The recent National Forest Management Act of 1976 acknowledges the Multiple-Use/Sustained-Yield Act ~~of 1960~~ by further providing listed guidelines for land management planning decisions. They are;

"to insure that timber will be harvested from National Forest System lands only where-

1) soil, slope, or other watershed conditions will not be irreversibly damaged;
2) there is assurance that such lands can be adequately restocked within five years after harvest;
3) protection is provided for streams, streambanks, shorelines, lakes, wetlands, and other bodies of water from detrimental changes in water temperatures, blockages of water courses, and deposits of sediment, where harvests are likely to seriously and adversely affect water conditions or fish habitat; and
4) the harvesting system to be used is not selected primarily because it will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output of timber"

I insist that all Idaho National Forests should adhere to this policy in the event of developing current roadless lands.

Areas of Interest

Mallard-Larkin:

This area has great appeal to the weekend and day hiker. There is easy access to this rugged terrain from almost all sides of this area. Primarily of granite geology, this area with its steep slopes is highly erodible when disturbed. Boundries to this beautiful area should extend north to include Canyon Peak, Needle Peak to Gospel Hill. The east boundry should include the Five Lakes Butte area from Gospel Hill to Skull Creek. The southern boundry of Skull Creek and the Clearwater River with the western boundry composing along Dog Creek (Goat Ridge) to the spectacular Minnesaka drainage and following the Little North Fork of the Clearwater River to the Canyon Creek drainage.

I urge the protection of this area from roads which would both destroy the character of the lands and raise havoc among the fish breeding streams. My personal experiences in this area have been extremely enjoyable, primarily resulting from their roadless character.

Grandmother Mountain:

As an oasis is to a desert, this roadless area is that oasis to a lumbered forest. Composed of two small valleys surrounded by magestic bare granite peaks, this area provides a multitude of resources. (recreation, solitude, watershed, wildlife, and fish)

I visit this area frequently because of its close proximity to Moscow. It is easy to get to and very popular among other Moscow residents. Hiking trails follow along both valleys and the upper ridges. Its roadlessness accents its beauty and sensitivity to the environment.

Upper Priest Lake:

This is truely my favorite "large" lake in the Pacific Northwest. It provided a most pleasant retreat when working on lower Priest lake during the summer of 1978. I frequently return to Upper Priest Lake for solitude, swimming, fishing, canoeing and fun. The only access to this lake is either by boat or hiking trails. (no roads). This is a very unique feature which I hope can be maintained indefinately. The surrounding land provides uninterrupted drainage to Idaho's "clearest" and "cleanest" lake.

I do not know if wilderness classification is possible with the frequent motor boat usage of Upper Priest Lake but I would like to see the lake with significant surrounding lands remain as a roadless area. (i.e. the Upper Priest Lake Scenic Area including the Thoroughfare)

Selkirk Crest:

This is the best rock climbing area in Northern Idaho. The ruggedness of these granite peaks provide challenging climbing and spectacular scenery. I have hiked the length of the Selkirk Crest Scenic Area and can attest to the beauty and fragility of the environment. There are many mountain lakes and an abundance of hiking trails that make the accessibility relatively easy along the length of the crest. I am concerned that an adequate buffer zone be added to the area when given wilderness classification. I would also like to recommend including Trapper Peak and Hidden Lake as an extension to this scenic wonderland. Trapper Peak and Phoebe Tip are part of a bare granite ridge system that reach north of the Selkirk Crest Scenic Area. Any attempt of roads and logging in this area would cause great adverse effects to the surrouncing resources.

Here are other areas I have visited and need special mention for wilderness recognition; Scotchman Peak, Kelly Creek (Hoodoo Mtn.-Great Burn area), Elk Summit and Walton Lakes (both of the Lochsa Face area).

Wilderness is significant because it applies to all realms of the Multiple-Use/Sustained-Yield concept(recreation, range, watershed, wildlife and fish) with the exception of timber. It is an enduring resource that allows natural selection and succession to follow its own course. The demand and use of wilderness is ever increasing. I believe Idaho should lead the way as a wilderness enriched state. Present and future generations would greatly benefit by its social and economic welfare.

1. National Forest Management Act of 1976; sec. 6 (E)

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Vince Murray. R. C. "Bob" Pound. [None were present.] Mr. Keith Carlson.

Mr. CARLSON. I'm Keith Carlson, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. You just missed the guillotine.

STATEMENT OF KEITH CARLSON, IDAHO WILDLIFE FEDERATION, DISTRICT 2, AND THE LEWIS-CLARK WILDLIFE CLUB, INC., LEWISTON, IDAHO

Mr. CARLSON. Senator, I'm Keith Carlson. I live here in Lewiston. I represent the Idaho Wildlife Federation, district 2, and the Lewis & Clark Wildlife Club of Lewiston, Idaho.

I'll be brief because I know you have a busy hearing schedule. Basically, we support very strongly the recommendation of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game for the designation of the Millard-Larkin Area, a total of 156,068 acres, and for the entire Kelly Creek range as defined by the department of fish and game, which totals 226,000 acres—226,873 acres, as wilderness areas. In my written testimony, I've included a map designating these areas.

We would also strongly recommend that your final Idaho wilderness bill not include what's been termed "hard release" language that would further preclude consideration by any future generations of wilderness areas. And we recommend that the normal Forest Service regulations and planning procedures be followed for future consideration of multiple-lands to include wilderness areas.

Our recommendations are primarily based on wildlife consideration since that's our organization's goal. Other groups will no doubt propose additional areas worthy of consideration. And we reserve the right to lend our support to those additional areas as the hearings reveal them. We recognize that the Indian tribes and religious and historical considerations as well as some of the other groups with geological and scenic considerations.

There is more detail in my written submissions, Senator. But I think that basically sums up our position.

[The proposed statement of Mr. Carlson follows:]

STATEMENT OF KEITH CARLSON, 2018 14th STREET, LEWISTON, IDAHO 83501

Representing Idaho Wildlife Federation, District 2
and the Lewis-Clark Wildlife Club, Inc.
Lewiston, Idaho

Before Hearings Conducted by Senator James McClure, Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Waters, Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Lewiston, Idaho on 17 August 1983

Recommendations:

1. The Idaho Wildlife Federation, District 2 and Lewis-Clark Wildlife Club strongly support the recommendations of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game for the designation of the Mallard-Larkin (156,068 acres) and the Kelly Creek drainage (226,873 acres, as wilderness areas. A map designating these areas is attached.

2. The final Idaho Wilderness bill should not include "hard release" language that would preclude further consideration for wilderness designation by future generations.

Discussion:

Our recommendations for additional wilderness areas are primarily based upon wildlife considerations. Other groups will no doubt propose additional areas worthy of consideration for inclusion. Unique scenic qualities, Indian Tribal considerations and unique geological qualities may indicate added areas as appropriate of wilderness designation. We reserve the right to lend our support to additional areas as a result of information generated by these hearings.

The Mallard Larkin area contains some of the best elk habitat in Northern Idaho. The ridges and peaks of the alpine areas contain

some the the healthiest mountain goat herds in the state. This is the headwaters area of the St. Joe and Little North Fork rivers, two of the finest streams for wild trout. Intensive roading would endanger these streams by eroding the drainage and causing sedimentation.

Kelly Creek and its major tributary, Cayuse Creek, have been nationally acclaimed as "Blue Ribbon" trout streams. A recent article from the September 1983 issue of FLY FISHERMAN magazine is attached. Idaho Department of Fish and Game has intensively managed this stream complex since 1970 and has successfully restored an excellent fishery for Westslope Cutthroat trout. The Westslope Cutthroat is relatively fragile and has been eliminated or reduced in many of it's native waters. The excellent spawning grounds in Kelly, Cayuse, and Toboggen Creeks provide fish for the North Fork of the Clearwater. Intensive roading of this drainage would pose a real danger to these waters.

In addition to the excellent fishing, this area provides approximately one third of the elk harvest in Unit 10. One third of the Unit 10 harvest is more than 3,000 elk and provides approximately 11,000 hunter days. Additional hunting opportunities are provided by deer, black bear and moose. Department of Fish and Game studies indicate an average of $60/per hunter day is spent by elk hunters in the local economy. Signifigant economic impact is made by the several outfitters and guides operating in these roadless areas.

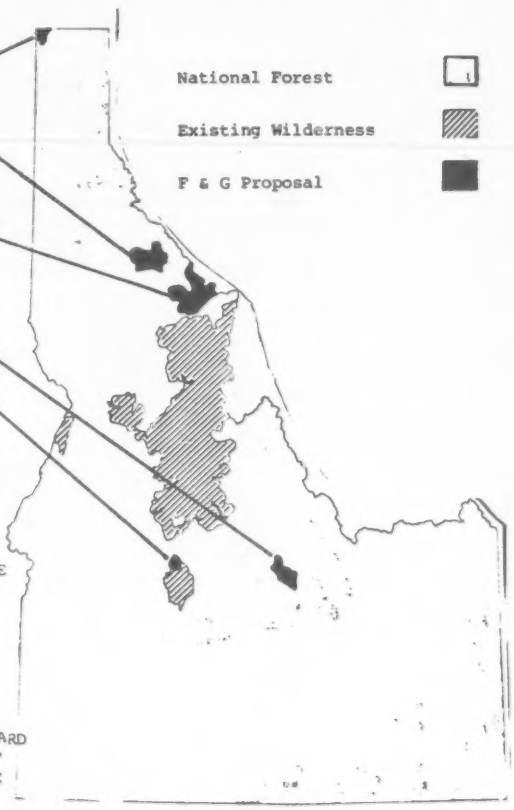
There have been confirmed sightings of the grey wolf, an endangered species, and the grizzly bear, a threatened species, in the Kelly Creek area.

It must be recognized that hunting, fishing, hiking and the preservation of wildlife and wildlife habitat are also legitimate "multiple uses" of our lands. The Idaho Wilderness Bill must reach a reasonable compromise among sometimes conflicting views. It must preserve those areas that are best used as wilderness so that future generations can continue to enjoy the Idaho that we have enjoyed so much.

32-427 O—84——43

Idaho Department of Fish and Game Wilderness Proposal

ROADLESS AREA	ACRES
1. Salmo-Priest	14,678
2. Mallard-Larkin 4 areas; A1.300, B1.300, C1.300, & P1.300	156,068
6. Hoodoo	100,100
7. Cayuse Cr. Drainage (a portion of Bighorn -Weitas)	79,000
8. Kelly	29,400
9. Moose Mountain	18,373
10. Borah Peak	119,864
11. Ten Mile East	40,999
	558,782



THESE RECOMMENDATIONS REFLECT THE COMMISSIONS POSITION THAT ROADLESS AREAS HAVING HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT FISH AND WILDLIFE VALUES SHOULD BE WILDERNESS IF SUCH CLASSIFICATION IS THE BEST MEANS OF PROTECTING THOSE VALUES

THIS PROPOSAL IS SIMILAR TO THOSE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN 1979, EXCEPT THAT ROADLESS AREAS WHICH WERE INCORPORATED IN TO THE RIVER OF NO RETURN WILDERNESS ARE OMITTED AS IS THE CANYON CREEK PORTION OF THE MALLARD - LARKIN COMPLEX WHERE THE DEPARTMENT HAS UNDER CONSIDERATION A LAND TRADE WITH BURLINGTON-NORTHERN INC.

WE ALSO RECOGNIZE THAT THERE ARE OTHER ROADLESS AREAS RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS BY THE FOREST SERVICE FOR REASONS OTHER THAN FISH AND WILDLIFE. THOSE IN THE FOREST SERVICE RARE II RECOMMENDATIONS OF 1979 WOULD CAUSE NO MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS TO THE DEPARTMENT AS WILDERNESS, AND WE HAVE NO OBJECTION TO SUCH RECOMMENDATIONS.

VOLUME 14 • NUMBER SIX

FLY FISHERMAN

On our cover:
MacDonald's Pond in Centennial Valley, Montana: the perfect setting for float-tube fishing under the Big Sky. The photograph was made by Terry Ring of Sun Valley, Idaho.

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Idaho . . .

provide opportunities for the trout fisherman seeking wild fish in a remote setting. The best bet for visiting anglers is the St. Joe River which flows in a generally westerly direction between the settlements of Red Ives and St. Maries, a distance of about 90 miles. Again, an improved gravel road follows the river closely, and campsites are available every few miles. Access to the road is either from St. Maries to the west, or by driving 30 miles south off Interstate 90 at Wallace, Idaho.

Fly fishermen will find the best fishing on the upper reaches of the St. Joe between the village of Avery, 47 miles upstream from St. Maries, and the road's end at Red Ives, 39 miles above Avery. Except for fuel and some groceries at Avery, there are no services after leaving either St. Maries or Wallace.

Above its confluence with Prospector Creek, 13 miles upstream from Avery, the St. Joe is designated as "Wild Trout Water," and fishing is restricted to barbless flies and single-hook artificial lures only. Three trout longer than 13 inches may be kept. Although similar in character to the Lochsa, the upper St. Joe is even more pristine due to the absence of a major highway along its banks.

As in most of Idaho's remote waters, fly patterns usually are not critical and any high-riding dry fly or fast-sinking nymph will produce well. The most popular dry fly in Idaho is the Renegade--a simple fore-and-aft style pattern, that, because of its effectiveness, has practically become the "state fly." It is tied with a stiff brown hackle at the rear of the hook shank, a peacock herl body, and a white hackle at the front of the hook. In sizes #10 to #16 it's dynamite on cutthroat.

AUTHOR'S PHOTO

Kelly Creek

OF ALL THE REMOTE TROUT STREAMS in Idaho, my favorites are Kelly Creek and its tributary, Cayuse Creek, deep in the heart of the Clearwater National Forest. Unequaled for mountain scenery, this area provides a wilderness fishing experience at its very best.

There is no "easy" way to the Kelly Creek area. The gravel roads are long, rough and dusty, and it's far from even the smallest village, but therein lies much of its charm. Mountains rise steeply from the river's edge, and air sparkles with unpolluted clarity, and the water rushes cold and clear. Surely the country has changed little from the days before the white man. When your tent is pitched and your fire crackles in the dying light of day, you are no longer in the 20th Century.

Kelly Creek is accessible by either of two routes. From the north, turn south off Interstate 90 at Superior, Montana, and follow the "improved" gravel road for about 40 miles to the Kelly Creek Ranger Station. From the south, follow State Highway 11 from its intersection with U.S. Highway 12 near Orofino, Idaho, to the village of Pierce, and then continue for about 50 miles on the gravel road to the Kelly Creek Ranger Station. If your car is equipped with a CB radio, it is a good idea to turn it to the channel indicated on the roadside signs to help keep track of the logging trucks that frequent the road. No services of any kind are available after leaving either Pierce or Superior, so plan to fill with gasoline at those locations.

The Kelly Creek Ranger Station is located at the confluence of Kelly Creek with the North Fork of the Clearwater River, and there is a large campground at the junction of the rivers. From the campground, a rough gravel road runs upstream along Kelly Creek for approximately 11 miles, and fishing is fine by the road. An alternative is to follow the road upstream until it crosses the river, park at the bridge, and fish upstream from there.

From the bridge, a hiking and horsepack trail follows the river, at times swinging high above the water and occasionally dipping down to stream level. Backpacking anglers can follow the trail, make camp along the river, and enjoy superb angling. If you don't wish to backpack, set up camp down a little dirt road that turns right just past the bridge. Bring your own water or boil river water for drinking. Drinking water is available at the Kelly Creek Ranger Station Campground.

In addition to Kelly Creek, its tributary, Cayuse Creek, can provide excellent fly fishing for those who seek a little variety in the scenery and fishing. To reach Cayuse Creek,

follow the gravel road across the Kelly Creek bridge, and continue driving about seven to 10 miles up the pass until you come to the Cayuse Creek bridge. The fishing can be very good in either direction from the bridge.

The elevation and normally heavy snowpack, often make access to the area impossible until late June, and the fishing is not generally good until well into July. Even better are the months of August and September—grasshopper time, when your favorite 'hopper pattern is sure to bring results.

If the 'hoppers aren't on, the Elk Hair Caddis, Stimulator, Royal Wulff, or the good old Renegade are usually effective on top, or the Sparkle Caddis Pupa, G.R. Hare's Ear, or Casual Dress Nymph fished wet. Since the streams are not deep, even the wets can be fished on a dry line with a nine- to 10-foot leader.

During the 1960's, the population of West Slope cutthroat trout had almost disappeared from the Kelly Creek drainage. In an attempt to preserve the species, a research program was begun, and in 1970 the fishing regulations were changed to permit only catch-and-release fishing with barbless flies and single-hook lures only. Since the special regulations went into effect, these native fish have made a tremendous comeback, and the project now stands as another outstanding model of the effectiveness of catch-and-release management. Fish in the 12- to 16-inch range are common, and some will run considerably larger.

The Lochsa, Selway, St. Joe, Kelly and Cayuse are but a small sample of Idaho's fishing. Wherever you happen to be in this magnificent and wild state, good fishing is not far away. Those who believe that the angling map of the United States ends at the western border of Montana don't know what they're missing. If it's solitude, scenery and adventure you're after, grab a map, pack your camping gear and go exploring. Exceptional fishing is waiting up almost any backroad in Idaho.

—Kelly Creek Controversy—

UNFORTUNATELY, MAGNIFICENT Kelly Creek watershed is now embroiled in controversy, and is threatened with destruction as a result of the U.S. Forest Service plans to build roads and log the area. These plans, while not final, are strongly opposed by the Idaho Fish and Game Department.

The Forest Service contends that the area can be roaded and logged with little effect on the fish and wildlife of the area, but the contentions are vigorously disputed by conservationists who fear that such actions will lead to increased siltation in the cutthroat's spawning waters, and will greatly reduce the fish population. They also fear that the habitat destruction and increased intrusion by man—due to the roads—will have an adverse effect on the elk, grizzly (a threatened species), and Rocky Mountain wolf (an endangered species) that now inhabit the area.

Considering the potential effect upon fish and wildlife, anglers and other sportsmen question the Forest Service's plans especially in view of the limited value of the region's timber resources. The predominent tree in the area is the lodgepole pine which has relatively little commercial value, and it has been estimated that the cost of the road building —$80-150,000 per mile—will exceed the value of the timber harvested. Therefore, the roads will be built, not by logging profits, but by "hard money" —tax dollars appropriated by Congress.

The Forest Service contends that it is more interested in reforesting the area with more desirable trees for harvesting in the future. However, as a result of the widespread forest fires during the early 1900's, the soil has a very high ash content, and studies have shown that, in similar areas of Idaho, reforestation is ineffective.

Conservationists also note that the logging industry throughout the West is severely depressed due to the country's poor economy. Mills throughout the state have closed because of the low demand for forest products. Thus, the need to log the Kelly Creek drainage seems open to question.

The situation is in limbo until the Forest Service completes its plan and unveils it to the public. Then, the Idaho Fish and Game Department is expected to appeal the plan in court if it feels that adequate consideration has not been given to the preservation of the area's fish and wildlife. To comment on the matter, direct your letters to: John Hosack, Supervisor, The Clearwater National Forest, U.S. Forest Service, Route 4, Orofino, ID 83544. It would also help to contact the congressman from your area regarding the expenditure of your tax dollars for road building in the Kelly Creek area. The project is officially known as the "Toboggan Creek Project."

As recently as 1981 Kelly Creek was the focus of another controversy when an individual sought permission to install a dredge mining operation on the river in search of gold. Three fly fishermen opposed the operation and tesified at the public hearing on the matter. As a result of their pleas on behalf of the river, the miner decided to abandon his proposal.

In a letter to the Idaho Water Resources Department, the prospective miner wrote, "Their testimony made me realize that although maybe, just maybe, constitutionally, I have as much right to the use of Federal lands, there appears to be times when a man's moral obligation should shut his mouth, put his constitution in his hip pocket and make him take a walk. I hope to spend more time on Kelly Creek this summer, however—fishing with my family." A few fly fishermen can make a difference!

DAVE ENGERBRETSON

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Is Mr. Hershey still here?

Mr. HERSHEY. Yeah.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you come forward. Mr. Hershey, I had one question I wanted to ask of you. You're more familiar with the Mallard-Larkin than I. And I raise a question that was raised at the hearings yesterday with respect to some of the timber species. Are you familiar with Foehl's Creek——

Mr. HERSHEY. Somewhat.

The CHAIRMAN [continuing]. Which is on the edge of that area. The headwaters into the Mallard-Larkin area. It's been suggested by a number of people. On page 2 when you say—you make reference to the mountain hemlock variety and the difficulty of reestablishing those stands. Well, one of the witnesses in Coeur d'Alene said that there was nothing on Foehl's Creek except hemlock. And yet the forest supervisor for that area—same area at the hearing said the upper regions of Foelh's Creek is one of the better white pine stands in the area. Could you comment?

Mr. HERSHEY. I don't know the extensiveness of the white pine stands in that area. But I know that in the headwaters and most drainages in the Mallard-Larkins that are generally—I'd say 4,900 feet and above have scattered stands of white pine. But the dominant tree species is generally old growth mountain hemlock.

The trees—the white pine stands that are there, like you said, are scattered. And the trees are generally very small compared to white pine at lower elevations producing less cubit-foot volume than the larger trees.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I have no further questions of the panel. But before you go, let me recognize that Senator Steve Symms has joined us. and I've asked Senator Symms if he has any questions of this panel——

Senator SYMMS. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN [continuing]. Or any statements you'd like to make.

Senator SYMMS. Well, Mr. Chairman, all I'd like to say is I apologize to you that I'm late getting here today. But I had some other prior commitment. And I think that all of us no matter what our point of view is on this important issue to the State appreciate your patience for holding these hearings. This is the third one of four.

The CHAIRMAN. Fourth one.

Senator SYMMS. Is this the fourth one? Oh, this is the fourth one. This is the third one I've been to. More patience than I even give him credit for. But I do. I think it's been marvelous that all of the citizens of the State have had a chance to voice their opinion on it. It is critically important to the State. I think we need to know if any and how much more wilderness we should have in the State. If we should have sufficiency language in a bill and if we should have the final completion of the RARE II studies and release language. And those are the things that I'm certainly interested in. And I appreciate the fact I haven't been able to attend all the hearings. But I want to work with you in resolving this. And I personally, for one—it's been 12 years that I've been in the Congress. And we've been working on it for 12 years. And as far as I'm concerned, it's

been studied enough. We ought to sit down and settle some of these things.

And I think I might say, particularly for the benefit of these witnesses that just testified here about soft release language, that no matter what the Congress does now, the next Congress can change it anyway. And I think that it will always be subject to be revisited by Congress or revisited by the Federal land managers that are responsible for it. So I think that that concern that many people have that no matter what kind of language is put in, we will, in fact, have so-called soft release language even if I might think it was hard release language. It's still soft release language no matter what it says because it's—the Congress can always change what they want to.

And having said that, I look forward to hearing the rest of the witnesses. And I'll look over the records that you've compiled here today and yesterday that I missed.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Senator. I have no further questions of this panel. Thank you very much for your testimony. Panel No. 14 please come forward. And those on panel No. 15 take your seats in the first row if you will, please.

Don Jacklin. Mr. Hank Boomer. [None present.] Tom Robinson.

STATEMENT OF TOM ROBINSON, WILDERNESS SOCIETY

Mr. ROBINSON. Thank you, Senator McClure. Once again, I'm Tom Robinson representing the Wilderness Society. You won't have to see me for at least 2 months now. I understand without——

The CHAIRMAN. Want to bet?

Mr. ROBINSON. I understand at the Coeur d'Alene hearing that someone suggested that the Wilderness Society purchase all the roadless areas in Idaho. So I brought with me a blank check today which I'll present to you.

The CHAIRMAN. How much are you offering?

Mr. ROBINSON. I would like to discuss some of the results of the study our economic policy department did on the Clearwater National Forest. And, in particular, the Bighorn/Weitas. And if you don't already have a copy of this, I'd be glad to present this.

We hear that these areas have been studied to death; but our study shows otherwise. Although some existing stands of timber may be profitable to harvest in the Clearwater, not enough information exists on timber stands in the Bighorn Weitas or the Mallard-Larkins to know whether there is much timber currently there.

This study shows that reforesting and managing a treeless area for future timber production is generally not economic. The Forest Service will only recover costs if it is assured that existing stands can bare the cost of present and future harvests.

Because of the uncertainty regarding existing timber volumes on the Clearwater, the Forest Service may wish to delay harvest in many of these areas until more is known about those volumes.

The contrast of results between existing stands and regenerated stands raises a major policy decision for the Forest Service. That is, whether a continuous sustained yield of timber is simply a biologi-

cal concept or whether it is also—encompasses financial factors. Once existing stands of timber are harvested, regenerated stands may be biologically renewable. But their negative present net values indicate that they are not economically renewable.

This study shows that delay in harvest on most of this area will increase deterrents particularly when anything higher than a 4-percent rate is used. It also suggests that only the most productive areas should be logged. And these areas should be logged more intensively.

If there is a reasonable likelihood that nontimber values in at least some of the roadless areas outweigh the timber values there, at least in the next few decades, then it is economically inefficient for the Forest Service to rely on timber harvests from these areas for those years.

The sustained yield concept applies to all renewable forest resources. Not just timber. Application to timber alone without taking into account the sustainability of other forest resources may not provide the optimal mix of goods and services on the forest.

We hear that the industry needs certainty with respect to future timber supplies. Well, we also would like some certainty with respect to continual existence of elk and fish populations in the Clearwater National Forest.

I just want to end with one quick point here. I've heard that the road credit provision, which was formerly part of the timber bailout bill, may still be alive particularly in the Senate. And I just want to once again say that we oppose that particularly since—with respect to road credits, the industry would be receiving credits. Even if it's more than the cost of the timber, those credits would be applied to other forested regions. And I think that the majority of testimony during the last 4 days should tell you about how people in Idaho feel about it—this issue. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Gail Eckwright.

STATEMENT OF GAIL ECKWRIGHT, MOSCOW, IDAHO

Ms. ECKWRIGHT. Thank you. I want to talk about the Kelly Creek area of the proposed wilderness. And I would like to say, first of all, that I was there just a week ago today. And some of the things that I saw, were, first of all, the roads that we traveled on. And the roads—one of the main roads we were on was a CCC road that we estimate was built maybe 50 years ago. And probably one of the first things we noticed was that it is unstable even now in many spots. That is to say, that we saw a slump—a major slump area that is still emptying itself into Kelly Creek. And we noticed, also, that it's been surveyed for widening which indicated to us that it was going to be causing more slumps and more damage to the Kelly Creek watershed.

The soil of the area was fragile, fine soils of the Idaho Batholith. Especially the area that was unstable, we noticed, was the fine micaceous soil which was almost like sand. And it was obvious to us that it was not going to hold up during the sort of use or any further roadbuilding. And we felt that any further roadbuilding in that area would directly contribute to the degradation of Kelly Creek and to its tributaries.

We also saw and fished in the Cayuse and Kelly Creeks. And we noticed that the water quality was excellent at this time. It was beautiful. You could see all the way to the bottom every place. It was totally unsilted. And one of the other things that you might be interested in knowing about was that there were people from all over the State fishing there. We saw license plates from everywhere. So it's not something that's just used locally. But it's something that's used by many people in the State. And in comparing it to some other areas that have been logged right near Kelly Creek we noticed that the Orogrande Creek, which has apparently been logged recently—it was a smaller creek. And it was dirtier. It was full of silt and mud. There were—whoever had logged it had logged all the way down to the creek. And the cull logs were still lying in the creek. And it was obvious that this would cause problems in the future. The fish—fish—there wouldn't be a variance of fish that would cause the water temperature to change and that sort of thing.

So if that was an example of logging practices in the area, I can guarantee you that you would ruin Kelly Creek and Cayuse Creek and Toboggan Creek. You would ruin all the fish in those areas if this is the type of logging that's been proposed.

And, also, we noticed that there was no erosion control whatsoever in the area that had been logged, again, on the Orogrande Creek.

The timber itself—we went all the way up Toboggan Ridge Road. And we noticed that the timber was something like 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Mostly lodgepole pine. And as we went up higher in the elevation, the trees were smaller. And there were, of course, fewer of them. Also, we saw many more meadows as we went higher up. So the timber itself—the timber resources are not that great.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Appreciate your testimony. Ruth Bull. [Not present.] D. J. Grim.

STATEMENT OF D. J. GRIM, MEMBER, SALMON RIVER BREAKS ASSOCIATION

Mr. GRIM. Thank you, Senator. I'm also a member of the Salmon River Breaks Association who are outfitters, hunters, and fishermen.

The area I'd like to focus on is, again, the Dixie Country. The areas in question is the southern part of the Red River District, part of the national forest from the Gospel Hump Wildneress on the west to Bargamin Creek on the east. And the Salmon River is a very controversial issue at this time.

All along this road—proposed Jersey Jack Road—they have primary and secondary roads that cut off from it. The timber in that area will not even begin to pay for the construction of this road. On page II, you will see many roads in the whole area. These go into real important watersheds for all types of game. And many people that have talked about this issue today have failed to mention the moose. There's a lot of moose in this country. And we're talking about elevations from 5,500 to 6,800 feet.

Lodgepole is your dominant species followed by spruce and scattered fir.

This area, particularly right around Dixie, has six timber sales which are going to be in process very shortly until this lawsuit came about. Thousands of acres were going to be clearcut. This area cannot afford to have that many acres stripped because of the watershed. We do need it for control of the Salmon River.

From Dixie to the Salmon River, which is approximately 9 miles, we're talking about an elevation drop of 6,200 feet to 2,200 feet to give you an idea of the type of runoff that can possibly happen.

Many people use this country for recreation. And it's very important that we maintain that. And the organization that I belong to, the Salmon River Breaks, would like to see this set aside as a national recreation area.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Grim follows:]

Date: August 17, 1983
To: Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
From: D. J. Grim, 3516 8th E, Lewiston, Idaho
Subject: Salmon River Breaks National Recreation Area

The Salmon River Breaks Association is an organization of land owners, outfitters, hunters and fisherman from the Salmon River Breaks country in Central Idaho. Back country ranchers represented by the Association include the Shepp Ranch, Cook Ranch, Bemis Ranch, Allison Ranch, White Water Ranch, Romine Ranch, Indian Creek Ranch, and property owners at Dixie and Mackay Bar.

The area of the Nez Perce National Forest from the Gospel Hump Wilderness on the west, to Bargamin Creek on the east, and south to the Salmon River is a very controversial area at this time. This area was originally included in the wilderness area and the United States Forest Service had managed the area as though it would continue to be included. Since passage of the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980, the Forest Service has been engaged in planning, surveying, and preparation for intensive logging of the Jersey Jack and Big Mallard roadless areas on the Nez Perce National Forest. Nez Perce National Forest officials have indicated to us that they plan to raise the annual timber harvest on the forest from the historical level of one hundred million board feet per year to one hundred sixty million board feet per year on a sustained basis. Almost all of this increase in annual timber harvest would come out of the Jersey Jack and Big Mallard roadless areas, hereinafter referred to as the Salmon River Breaks. Current Forest Service policies often call for timber harvest roads to be built at taxpayer expense, and the timber itself is then sold at a net loss to the government. This is particularly true in the Nez Perce National Forest where all timber sales in 1981 had an appraised deficit. It has been said by a Forest engineer that 600 million board feet of timber is standing in this whole area and it's net worth about 100 million dollars, or 6.00 per thousand, which would be a deficit. The road building, logging and environmental degradation resulting therefrom would put many of the members of our association out of business.

The Forest Service failed to fulfill its duties under the endangered species act when it proposed development of the Dixie roadless area. The Forest Service violated its duty to request a list of endangered species in this area. Many residents of the Dixie area have seen or heard wolves in the Jersey Jack roadless area. The most recent sighting occurred one year ago. The Northern Rocky Mountain Wolf Recovery Team stated in May 5, 1980 letter that: "wolf activity has been detected on the

Boise and Clearwater National Forests over the past several years. Though, these forests are disjunct, a large tract of public land which includes the Jersey Jack Roadless Area connects them."

If the Forest Service persists in building roads in the Dixie area (which they haven't yet) values will be lost that money can never buy. We all know the Forest Service's achievements on logging.

The Jersey Jack Road which was to be built in the middle of big game country violates the National Forests Management Act and the Forests Roads and Trails Act. The plain language of the NFMA and FRATA requires that the Forest Service only build timber access roads where the value of the timber to be accessed exceeds the cost of building access roads. The value of the timber to be harvested from the Jersey Jack Roadless Area is less than the costs of building roads into that timber. The Forest Service ignored the character of the land and waters of the Dixie area. The Forest Service must manage lands adjacent to the Salmon River in a manner which protects the river in accordance with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

This Dixie country has immense natural beauty. The area supports abundant wildlife and is one of the prime elk hunting spots in the United States. It is immediately adjacent to the Salmon River, which Congress has given special protection. The area is bounded on two sides by Wilderness areas -- remote country where recreational values exist that simply cannot be duplicated, therefore I suggest the Dixie area be left roadless and unlogged and that it is stated as a National Recreation Area.

Respectfully yours,

D. J. Drim

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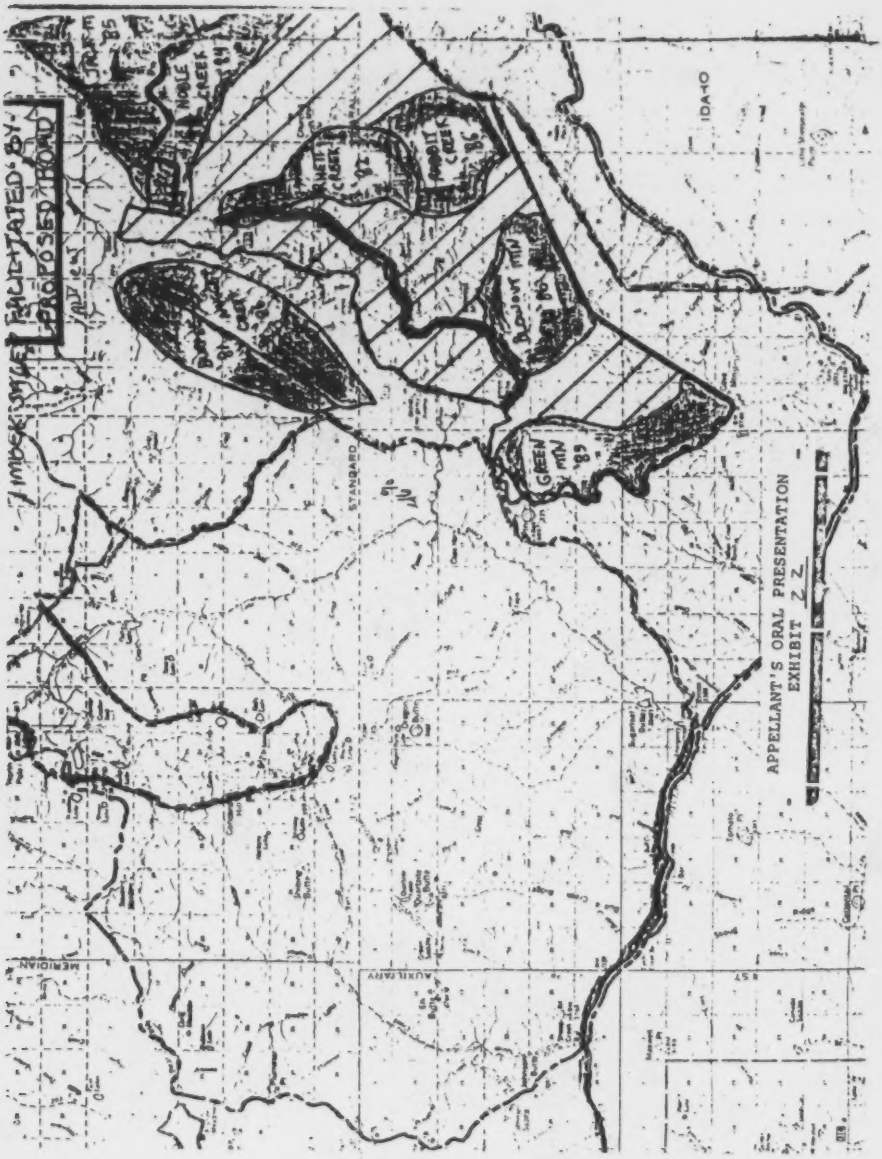
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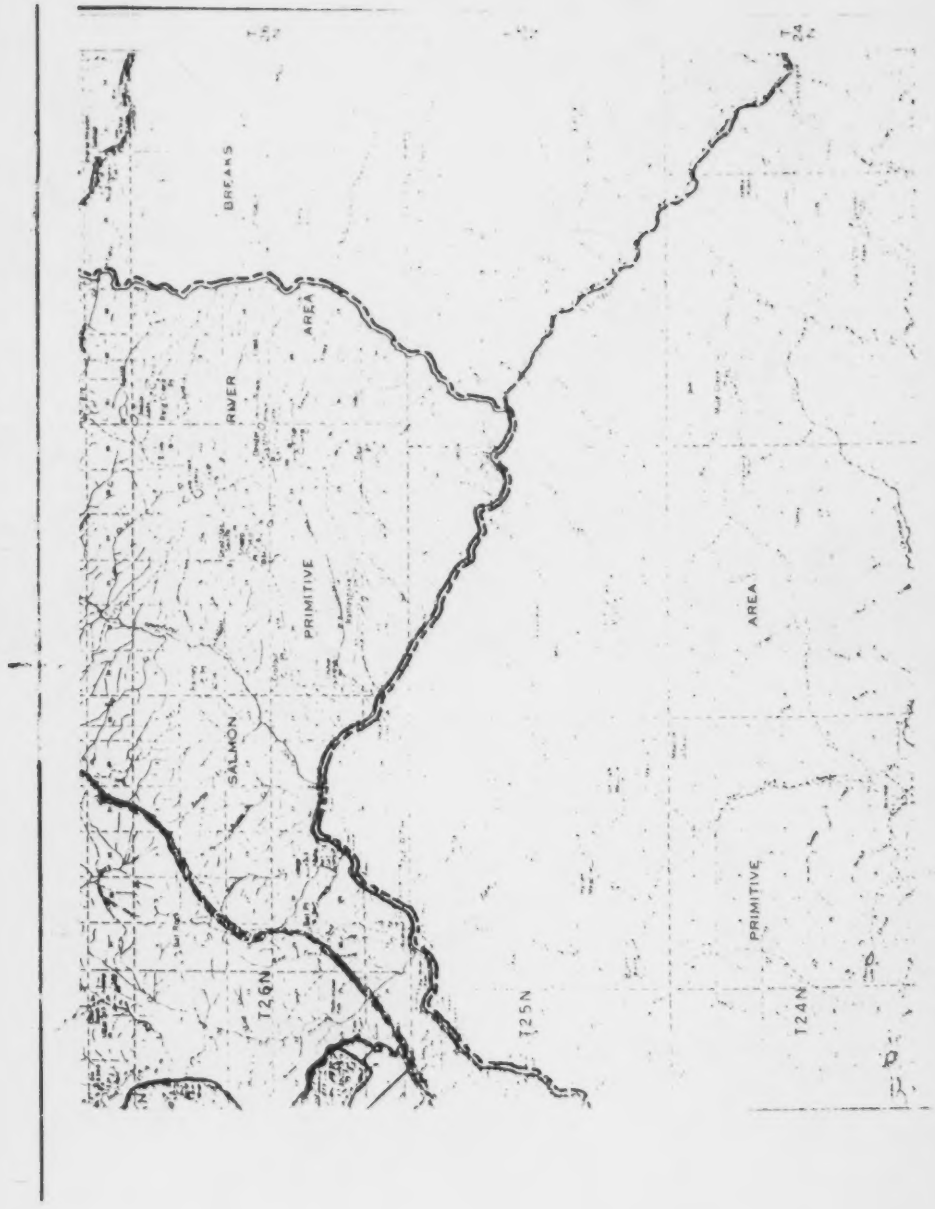
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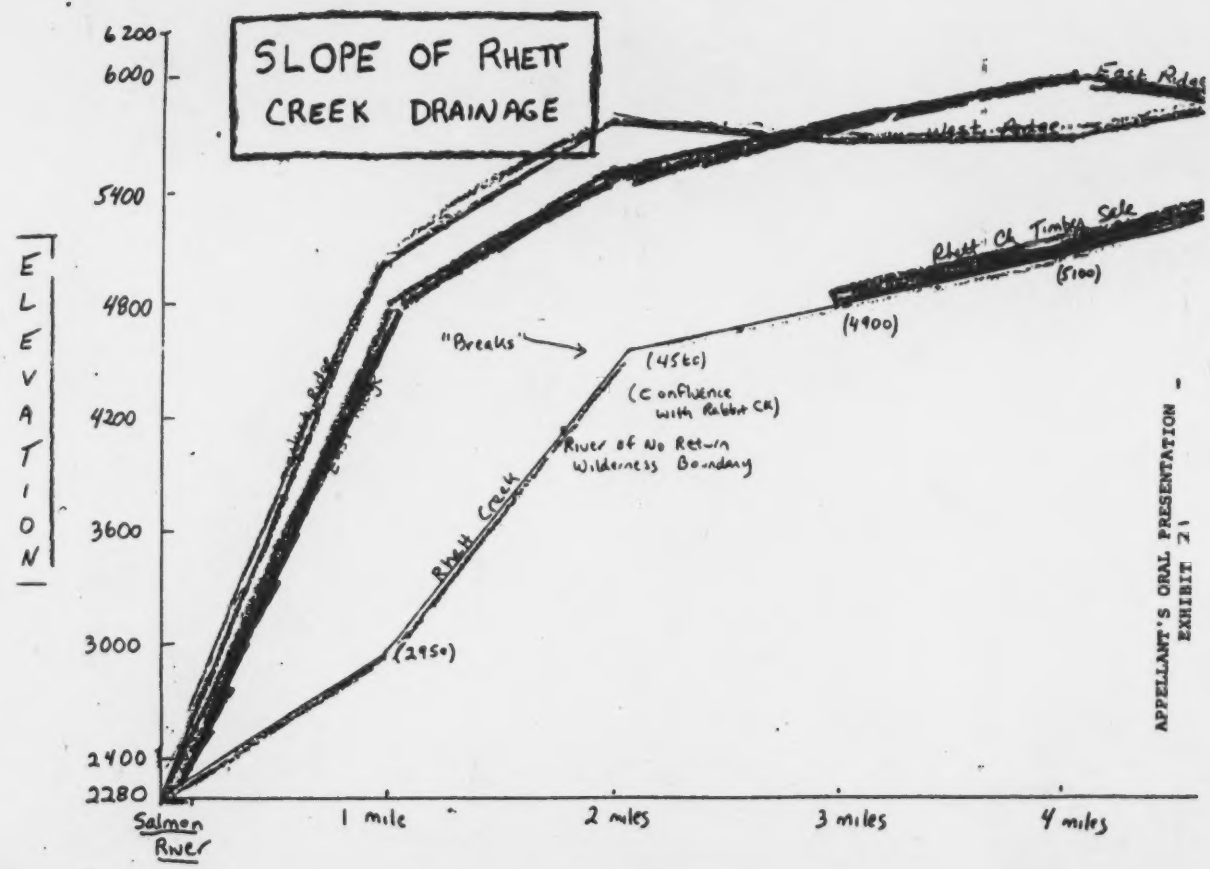
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"Breaks"
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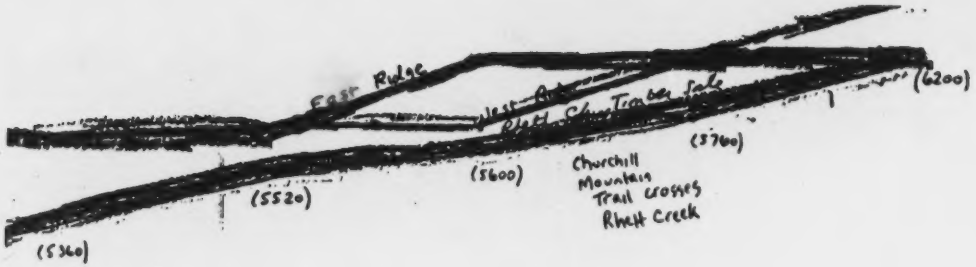
(Confluence with Rabbit CR)
River of No Return Wilderness Boundary
Rhett Creek
(2950)
APPELLANT'S ORAL PRESENTATION
EXHIBIT 21



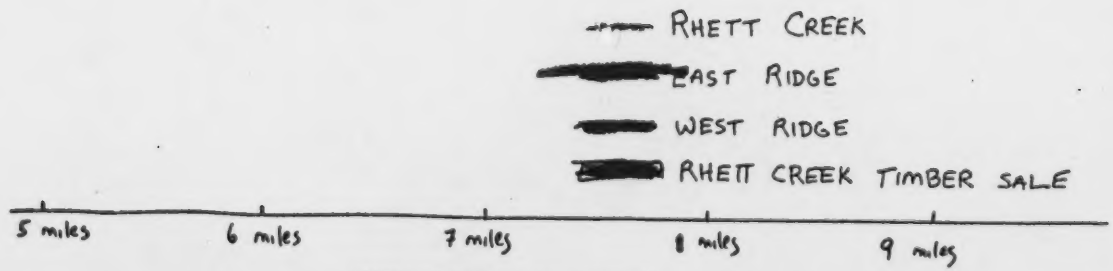


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EXHIBIT

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RECEIVED SEP 25 1981

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
ECOLOGICAL SERVICES
4620 Overland Road, Room 209
Boise, Idaho 83705

September 10, 1981

Mr. Don Biddison
Forest Supervisor
Nezperce National Forest
319 Main Street
Grangeville, ID 83530

Dear Mr. Biddison:

The proposed Jersey Jack/Rhett Creek Road to by-pass Dixie will involve road construction in the Main Salmon River Drainage and in the South Fork of the Clearwater River Drainage. Both of these drainages contain spawning and rearing habitat for anadromous steelhead trout or chinook salmon. Long term aspects of adverse aquatic habitat impacts from this proposed activity and other proposed activities in these drainages should be considered in an analysis of cumulative impacts of sediment on fishery resources.

Similarly, cumulative impacts of this and other proposed activities on wolf, wolf habitat, and wolf prey base should be considered. While we have no specific wolf sightings in the project area, the Nezperce N.F. connects the Clearwater N.F. in the north with the Boise and Payette N.F. in the south, all of which have recognized the presence of wolves. The Wolf Recovery Team has identified a central Idaho corridor, including the Nezperce N.F., as an area having the best potential for wolf recovery.

A research proposal is being submitted to the FWS by the Wolf Ecology Project, University of Montana, to conduct wolf surveys on the Nezperce N.F., in order to bridge a gap of information concerning wolf occurrence in this central Idaho corridor. In the meantime, maintenance of the big game prey base and careful planning and management of road systems, with effective road closures, are the most important mechanisms for sustaining any existing wolf population or for preserving the conditions necessary to wolf recovery.

With respect to bald eagles, no nests are known within the Nezperce N.F. boundary, however, this does not preclude the possibility. Wintering birds are found along the four main rivers of the Forest which include the Selway, Clearwater, Snake, and Salmon.

APPELLANT'S ORAL PRESENTATION
EXHIBIT 1

Peregrine falcons have been known to nest on the Snake River and possibly the Salmon River. No surveys have been conducted on the Salmon River and none within the past ten years on the Snake River. We recommend surveys be initiated by the F.S., and we will provide technical assistance for a complete inventory.

Sincerely yours,

James A. Lee

Dennis G. Buechler
Field Supervisor

cc: EPA, Boise
IDFG, Boise
IDFG, Lewiston
IDHW, Boise
Forest Service, R-1, Missoula

September 23, 1981

Chief
Forest Service
USDA
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C.

Re: Appeal of Proposed Jersey-Jack Road,
Nezperce National Forest

Dear Sir:

D.J. Grim has asked me to write you about game conditions in the vicinity of the proposed Jersey-Jack Road and how wildlife would be affected by increased roading and logging.

I have hiked and hunted the area around Dixie, Idaho, extensively during the past twenty years. During the past ten years, I have spent four to six weeks a year hiking and hunting in this area. The area includes the Rhett, Noble and Mallard Creek watersheds.

The area around Dixie is rich in wildlife, especially between the existing Dixie Road and the Salmon River. There are many elk. In fact, I have seen and heard several elk close to the proposed Jersey-Jack Road (within a half mile). I am concerned about the effect of the proposed road on elk habitat and populations. Generally, elk do not get within a half mile of the existing road through Dixie, forming a mile corridor which elk avoid. By putting in a new road about a mile to the south of the current road, the elk will be further discouraged from coming toward Dixie. If spur logging roads are added, it will have a serious effect on elk as they avoid roads and people when possible. I have seen the flags placed by the Forest Service surveyors for Jersey-Jack Road and the secondary roads; the roads, as located, would seriously discourage elk from frequenting the area.

This is significant because of how it will effect hunting, as well as the effect on the animals themselves. Many people come to the Dixie area to hunt. An outfitter operates out of Dixie to take people hunting. If the roads are put in, the game will leave the area and what game stay will be easily hunted from the roads. Other outfitters operate outside of Dixie in the same area. I am familiar with these outfitting operations and expect that financially they would be severely hurt if the proposed roads are constructed.

Other wildlife in the area include deer, moose, marten, coyote, cougar, grizzly bear and grey wolves. I have seen all of these animals in the area. Bear, wolves and marten are rarely seen. In

APPELLANT'S ORAL PRESENTATION
EXHIBIT 4

September, 1981, I heard wolves howling from in the Rhett Creek drainage. About ten years ago, I saw a wolf near the Bumpee area a short way to the north. I have heard dogs, coyotes and wolves howl and am certain that the animals I heard were wolves.

Moose would be seriously affected by the proposed roading, but for a different reason than with elk. Moose are not as shy as elk and will roam along roadsides. There are Indians in the area who have the legal right to take game, including moose, year round. (Only three licenses to hunt moose are issued to non-Indians in this area and they are for a short season.) In recent years, a moose was frequently seen near Dixie roads, and was later taken by an Indian. Increasing the number of roads would probably increase the number of moose being killed both by Indians and non-Indians.

I have fished for steelhead in the Salmon River just below the Rhett, Noble and Mallard Creeks. I have seen bald eagles fishing along the river. I have seen an occasional bald eagle flying over the Rhett Creek drainage. Also, Rhett, Noble and Little and Big Mallard Creeks all support good native trout populations.

I should mention that I have seen the survey markers, especially in Rhett Creek. In addition to the flags and stakes marking Jersey-Jack Road, I have also seen and walked around the units marked for timber cutting in Rhett Creek. Also, I have seen and talked with surveyors setting flags for some of the spur or secondary roads off of Jersey-Jack Road. Markers are already up for several of these spur roads.

Viewing this area from the air or looking at aerial photographs can be misleading, for two reasons. First, the tree tops tend to hide the steepness of the slopes. In other words, the area looks less hilly than it actually is, if seen from the air. Second, the trees look more dense than they really are. It takes looking at a site on the ground to really understand and see how many trees there are or what size they are. Most of the timber is ledgepole pine and is of small size. There are small patches of good timber, such as spruce.

The weather in Dixie is severe and the growing season quite short. It can snow anytime of the year. Snow stays on the ground into May and sometimes June. It starts snowing again in September or October. Six to eight feet of snow is on the ground in the middle of winter. In September, even when temperatures are in the seventies or eighties during the day, temperatures can fall into the twenties or thirties at night.

There is a large elevation difference between Dixie and the Salmon River. Dixie's high elevation accounts for the cooler weather. It also means that sand or sediment that erodes will be likely to end up in the Salmon River. The soils in the area are highly erosive.

I know these facts from my own personal observation and experience.

Sincerely,

Orville Groves
Dixie, Idaho

cc: Tom Coston
Douglas DuPriest

TRUS JOIST CORPORATION

HAROLD E. THOMAS
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

June 1, 1981

Mr. Tom Coston, Regional Forester
U.S. Forest Service
Federal Building
Missoula, Montana

Dear Mr. Coston:

This letter is to express my concern over the proposed logging roads in the Red River Ranger District in Idaho.

My background is forestry with a graduate degree in forestry from the University of Idaho. I believe timber to be a renewable resource and should be harvested when mature. I also urge a much increased forest management program to insure a perpetual supply on our timber lands.

However, I strongly object to doing anything that is not sound economically. There is no reason to harvest timber at a loss to the government. Just let the timber grow until the economy allows an economical harvest with a good return!

The timber in the entire area of the Salmon River breaks is mostly small Lodgepole Pine and, as I understand, of negative value at the present time. Secondly, this is a very fragile soils area and subject to much erosion. Therefore, this whole area should be helicopter logged. I know this is added cost but again, let the economics dictate the time schedule and not "make work" considerations!

It is my opinion that added roads not only cause severe erosion but when these roads are left open to four-wheel drive vehicles, they are further eroded, cluttered with beer cans and the wild game herds are decimated. I have seen this happen and strongly urge you to not allow this to happen in the Mallard Creek - Dixie area.

The Dixie by-pass road is of particular concern. Why do you want a road parallel to an existing road to harvest timber at a great

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APPELLANT'S ORAL PRESENTATION
EXHIBIT 9

loss to the government? On top of this bad economic return is the loss of big game habitat and the downstream erosion which would occur for years to come. Your answer to this question would be most appreciated.

In conclusion, I urge the U.S. Forest Service to not destroy this area by roads and logging unless there is a strong economic benefit for the government as well as the local residents. The wildli values and clear stream flow is far more important than a few local jobs.

Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

Harold E. Thomas

Harold E. Thomas
Chairman

HET:bb

cc: Senator James McClure
Senator Steve Symms
Ed Robertson, Nampa

September 11, 1981

Mr. Don Biddison, Forest Supervisor
Nezperce National Forest
319 East Main
Grangeville, Idaho 83530

Dear Mr. Biddison:

Our personnel in Region 2 have reviewed the opportunity that presently remains on the Nezperce National Forest (NPNF) for providing high quality, predominantly roadless, elk hunting and westslope cutthroat fishing. It is apparent that such opportunity has drastically decreased in the last 20 years while the demand for such areas has continued to increase.

A hunter opinion survey conducted by the University of Idaho in 1971 and reported in A Survey of Behavior Preferences and Opinions of Idaho Hunters showed that 75 percent of residents thought no more roads were needed for big game hunting and 48 percent thought there were already too many roads. Many studies show an unmistakable correlation between roads and aversion by elk. The Idaho Fish and Game Commission thereafter established a policy which appears in the Department's A Plan for the Future Management of Idaho's Fish and Wildlife Resources, Volume 1, Goals, Objectives and Policies, 1975-1990 (Policy Plan). The policy recognizes that additional access into big game areas is no longer desirable and will be opposed and/or legal closures advocated.

We are concerned with the present direction of the U.S. Forest Service that "roadless" areas must be managed like wilderness areas. It is our view that an appropriate multiple use program is in order in "roadless" areas except for road building. Throughout the RARE II process, we have been assured by the USFS that some areas would be managed as "roadless" and we continue to accept that assurance.

We feel that roadless areas on the NPNF are key in providing a level of quality hunting that is acceptable to many elk hunters. In many cases, these areas also provide an excellent westslope cutthroat fishery and critical anadromous fishery habitat.

~~Wild stocks of anadromous fish in Idaho declined during the 1970s because~~ of degradation of the stream environment and the completion of lower river impoundments. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game's "Policy Plan" identifies

APPELLANT'S ORAL PRESENTATION
EXHIBIT 2

the importance of wild salmon and steelhead populations by giving them priority in all fishery management decisions. Presently roadless areas in the NPNF provide the essential water quality, spawning and nursery habitat necessary to sustain wild populations of salmon and steelhead. Continued success of these populations even at maintenance levels will be critical for preserving wild gene pools that could be necessary for supplementing hatchery stocks in the future.

The Department's Clearwater Region (R2) elk management plan for 1981-85 sets a population increase of 19 percent as a five-year objective. Our long range objective has been for a 50 percent increase between 1975 and 1990.

Region 2 personnel have identified areas on the NPNF, utilizing the 1977 RARE II data base, that provide quality elk hunting and excellent habitat and/or fishing opportunities in a roadless setting.

Conservatively, 55,612 elk hunter days were expended in management units within the NPNF in 1980. Using our value estimate of an elk hunting day ($80), these units generate well over 4.4 million dollars to the economy each year. This estimate does not include expenditures by hunters for mule deer, whitetailed deer, moose, mountain goat, black bear, cougar, or upland game birds, nor does it cover fishing or other recreational visitor days.

The economics generated annually by the outfitting and guiding operations in these areas is also important to the State and local area. Presently, 46 outfitters utilize the Nezperce National Forest for recreational activities including big game hunting, predator hunting, trailrides, backpacking and fishing. Roading these areas would result in a major reduction in their services.

We formally request that the following areas be retained in the Integrated Forest Plan as "roadless" and/or be managed with fisheries, wildlife and recreation as the dominant resources allocation.

RARE II Identification Number (1977)	Area Name
01845	Meadow Creek (east of Meadow Creek)
01847	Mallard
01849	Silver Creek-Pilot Knob
01853	Big Canyon
01854	Klapton Creek-Corral Creek
01921	Gospel Hump (2 parcels lying between Gospel Hump and Salmon River Breaks Wilderness areas)
01922	Rapid River

Mr. Don Biddison
Page 3
September 11, 1981

The above named areas are critical to the achievement of elk and cutthroat management objectives spelled out by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game since 1975. These areas presently carry high density elk numbers and under roadless management will increase even more.

The table below indicates which areas should receive special consideration for positive road closures following timber or other management activities.

RARE II Identification Number (1977)	Area Name
01841	Radcliff-Gedney
01842	Middle Fork Face
01843	Goddard Creek
01844	Clear Creek
01845	Meadow Creek (west of Meadow Creek)
01846	Middle Bargamin
01848	Dixie Summit-Nut Hill
01850	North Fork Slate Creek
01851	Little Slate Creek
01852	John Day
01855	Salmon Face
01857	Kelly Mountain
01921	Gospel Hump (3 parcels lying west and north of Gospel Hump Wilderness)

We are requesting that these areas not have road densities greater than 2.0 miles of road per square mile of area after entry is complete. The key here is effective road closures.

We cannot overemphasize the importance of roadless management and road closures as recommended. Both are necessary for the Department to meet its goals of increasing elk populations, providing the current level of quality hunting, cutthroat fishing and recreational opportunity.

If you have any questions, contact Regional Supervisor Walt Browne at our Region 2 office in Lewiston.

Sincerely,

Jerry H. Conley
Director

JMC:Region 2:ns
cc: Tom Coston
Region 2

The fee increases, which would take effect January 1, 1982, amount to about $445,000 in the last half of fiscal year 1982 and $1.4 million in additional revenue for a 12-month period, according to department estimates.

"We have asked the legislature for about $13.5 million in spending [illegible] the increase which the legislature failed to approve last year.

The hearing on the fee increase proposal (H. 58) will be before the House Resources and Conservation Committee in the statehouse, room 412, starting at 1:30 p.m.

Ed Mitchell

Outdoor Editor

To be identified with the environmentalist movement does not bring great honor on oneself among Idahoans in general.

Some ignorance and unfounded suspicion is surely involved but, on the whole, the blame for a poor image lies with the, environmentalists themselves. We have seen all too many cases when some of them would screa about an issue without the slightest idea of the facts. Some of th more extreme show all the tolenance of Hitler Youth for other ws and a good many have clearly shown they are not so concer d with wildflowers and grizzly bears as they are with remolding capitalist American into some form of socialist Utopia. In many cases, the fundamental issue is political rather than environmental.

This is a shame that may become a full-fledged tragedy if rational people of good will are overshadowed and crowded out when serious issues involving the environment are at hand.

Caveats aside, there is a battle brewing on the north side of the Salmon River in which I will take the environmentalist side and hope others here will too.

Nez Perce National Forest officials are proposing to sell timber in a couple of areas where, using Forest Service figures, the danger of erosion is so high it seems incredible they would be contemplating such sales. The area is the Little Slate Creek drainage which empties into the Salmon River.

Where logging and roadbuilding have gone on before, the rate of sedimentation is [illegible] percent over base (normal) rate. Up to 678 tons of fine sediment per 24 hours have been measured at the mouth of the creek. Remember these are Forest Service figures.

And the agency is proposing to greatly increase roadbuilding to accomodate timbering.

The opponents say the timber that is the object of this exercise is mostly mature lodgepole, not a particularly valuable product. I can't say because I haven't seen the particular area.

Even if you don't care one whit what sediment does to salmon and steelhead spawning (the effects can be disasterous), it ought to make you made as a taxpayer.

The Forest Services own cost-benefit ratio figure for time project is less than 80 cents on the dollar spent. In other words, it will require more roading and support activity to get the timber out than the stuff is worth.

So we wind up paying to have a productive fish and wildlife area fouled up. In the end, we will in all probability pay to have the Forest Service fight a court battle with environmental interests and in the end will pay the costs of mitigation for fish lost through ruined streams. (Consider the $3.2 million we're paying for one hatchery at Hagerman.) This has been the history of projects like this.

It amounts to being forced to pay for the rope you're to be hanged wi[illegible]. That makes no sense no matter what political or philosophical persuasion one may have.

Page 6B Burley, Idaho, Sunday, March 8, 1981 SOUTH IDAHO PRESS

Ed Mitchell

SIP Outdoor Editor

people attended.

It was fascinating, high quality show.

While our new leaders in Washington are cutting the federal budget, they might save some of our quality streams in the process.

The Forest Service budget for roads in 1981 is about half a billion bucks, several million of which is intended for Idaho. This expenditure warrants a hard look.

There must be someone in Idaho who thinks we need more roads in our forests but, other than Forest Service engineers, I've never met such a person. (Maintenance is another question altogether; we do need money spent on some of the roads we have now.)

The road problem that faces us in the Nez Perce Forest at the moment is a long way from this immediate area but is in a part of the state that attracts salmon and steelhead fishermen. The fanatics who pursue ocean-run salmonids don't care how far they have to go.

After the hullaballoo over erosion and stream damage on the south fork of the Salmon River some years ago, you would have thought everyone in the business would have learned about roads in the Idaho Batholith. To be fair, most foresters in the state do seem to have profited by the experience.

But, judging by the documentation I've seen recently on the Nez Perce Forest road plans, the message was lost on at least on forest supervisor.

The Nez Perce Forest already has serious problems with erosion and stream sedimentation. In the Little Slate Creek drainage, sedimentation has been documented to be more than 500 percent of normal. In the same general area, there is a proposal to build roads in conjunction with a timber sale that wuld result in a density of up to six road miles per section.

One factor that seems to be holding the sale back is industry reluctance to buy. The Northwest timber industry, of course, is depressed by lack of demand for wood products. No one is building anything here and now, according to an article recently in the Wall Street Journal, the export market in Japan has gone dead too.

Improperly built roads can be damaging anywhere but there area we're talking about has some peculiar problems. It's steep with slopes up to 70 percent. The soil is typical of central Idaho--a thin but nutrient-rich loess cap over granite. This type of soil erodes easily and when the top is gone only sterile rock remains.

Sufficient quantities of fine soil in streams wipe out trout ans salmon reproduction. Eggs are covered and fry die with stopped gills.

Beyond the obvious concern to fishermen and environmentalists, the citizen ends up getting zapped in the hip pocket several times over. ~~We not only pay to have the damage done, we pay again to~~ restore fish runs. And hatchery fish make extremely expensive table fare.

Sedimentation, largely the result of roads associated with logging and other resource uses, has been proven to be the biggest factor in the decimation of the salmon and steelhead runs in the northern coastal counties of California. Now those people are in the process of restoration, a job that is absorbing millions of dollars every year.

I have nothing against Forest Srvice engineers but it seems to make more economic sense to just pay them to go fishing rather than do what they are paid to do now. It would be cheaper in the long run and a lot less trouble.

32-437 3442

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Peter Gray.

STATEMENT OF PETER GRAY, MOSCOW, IDAHO

Mr. GRAY. Yes. Senator McClure, I'm Peter Gray. And I'm from Moscow, Idaho. And as and Idahoan, I am very proud of our wilderness heritage. Even though Idaho has the most designated wilderness land of any State except Alaska, it is still small compared to the forested lands used for other purposes.

Americans need wilderness to preserve species whose habitats have been greatly reduced by the inroads of man and to provide a sample to ourselves and to future generations of what our continent was like prior to settling.

I support the inclusion of the 10 core areas as endorsed by Idaho conservation groups. I oppose the hard release language for the Idaho Wilderness Bill. Future generations should be free to designate additional wilderness lands if they choose to do so. I am opposed to subsidized logging roads and deficit timber sales. Why should the taxpayers have to pay for roadbuilding which exceeds the value of timber in the area? Roadbuilding in many areas results in silting of streams and destruction of fisheries. The Idaho batholith soil is particularly subject to erosion when disturbed by roadbuilding operations. This is of particular importance when one considers that Idaho has some of the best sport fishing streams in the world.

One area I'd like to focus on right now is the Mallard-Larkins area. And the Mallard-Larkins is a truly spectacular area replete with numerous high mountain cirque-basin lakes and ridges connected by several trails. This area should be expanded to include the canyon of Minnesahka Creek, the Little North Fork of the Clearwater, Five Lakes Butte, Collins Creek, the Pete Ott-Elizabeth Lakes complex and the Heritage Cedar Grove, which is a small stand of virgin western red cedar that escaped the 1910 fire. And I oppose any attempts to divide this area in half with logging roads and timber sales.

I urge you, Senator, please do not make any hasty decisions that provide a quick, short-term profit that will prove ruinous in the long run. Many other areas are now being managed to insure a continuous, cost-effective timber supply. It is much easier for the next generation to remove a land from wilderness out of stump ranches and rivers of mud.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Gray follows:]

#82

Testimony of Peter M. Gray
510 N. Eisenhower
Moscow, ID 83843

Idaho Wilderness Act Hearing
August 17, 1983
Lewiston, Idaho

As an Idahonian, I am very proud of our wilderness heritage. Even though Idaho has the most designated wilderness land of any state except Alaska, it is still small compared to the forested lands used for other purposes.

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The following are some personal recommendations I would like to make:

Fish and Hungry Creeks: have some of the best Steelhead habitat in the Clearwater National Forest.

Elk Summit: is needed to complete the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. White Sand Creek provides habitat for Chinook Salmon and Steelhead. The damage to this fishery caused by roadbuilding and logging would far exceed the value of timber in the area.

Mallard-Larkins: The Mallard-Larkins is a truly spectacular area replete with numerous high mountain cirque-basin lakes and ridges connected by several trails. This area should be expanded to include the canyon of Minnesahka Creek, the Little North Fork of the Clearwater, Five Lakes Butte, Collins Creek, The Pete Ott-Elizabeth Lakes complex and the Heritage Cedar Grove, which is a small stand of virgin Western Red Cedar that escaped the 1910 fire. I oppose any and all attempts to divide this area in half with logging roads and timber sales.

Great Burn/Cayuse Creek: This area is located along the Bitterroot Divide and runs west to Cayuse Creek and the headwaters of Kelly Creek. Dozens of lakes and the watershed that make Kelly Creek a World-class sport fishing stream are located here. Weitas Creek at the west end provides the only known Wolf habitat in Idaho. Several thousand elk winter here. This area is needed to complete a wilderness area that is strongly supported on the Montana side. Timber harvesting has been decided to be not cost-effective.

Upper North Fork of the Clearwater: Chamberlain Mountain, Vanderbilt Hill and Meadow Point comprise the headquarters of the Upper North Fork of the Clearwater River and a major part of its Dolly Varden trout habitat. USFS studies again indicate low timber values and high taxpayer subsidies were the area to be developed.

Salmon River National Recreation Area: The cost of building a logging road onto the breaks of the Salmon River would exceed many times the value of the timber in the area and mar its beauty.

Please do not make any hasty decisions that provide a quick, short-term profit that will prove ruinous in the long run. Many other areas are now being managed to ensure a continuous, cost-effective timber supply. It is much easier for the next generation to remove a land from wilderness designation than it is to create a wilderness out of stump ranches and rivers of mud.

Yours sincerely,

Peter M. Gray

Peter M. Gray

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. John Thurber. Steve Keegan. William Chetwood. [None were present.]

I have just a couple of questions. Gail Eckwright, you made mention of going up Kelly Creek and Cayuse Creek and the fact that there were a lot of license plates from all over the State there. I assume they were attached to cars and the cars had fishermen in them.

Ms. ECKWRIGHT. That's right.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you advocate closing that road?

Ms. ECKWRIGHT. No. That was not what I was advocating. What I was advocating was not improving the road any further. Not making it wider. We saw many survey stakes for making the road wider. We didn't want to see any more opportunity for sand, gravel, the road to fall down into Kelly Creek and destroy the fishing. We liked seeing the fishermen there.

The CHAIRMAN. Yeah, if it's a roaded area, it's not eligible as a wilderness area, however.

Ms. ECKWRIGHT. Well, the area that I'm talking about—I believe it is under consideration in the vicinity for wilderness. Now, I'm talking about Toboggan Ridge Road, which is supposedly involved in this also.

The CHAIRMAN. The upper Kelly Creek range is closed as are the Moose Creek Buttes area.

Ms. ECKWRIGHT. Right. And the tributaries—if there are roads built there for logging, then the—then you're going to have problems with Kelly Creek because there are tributaries to Kelly Creek divided by Cayuse Creek.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I have no further questions of this panel. Thank you very much for your testimony. Panel No. 15 come forward and panel No. 16 take your place in the front row, please.

Mardell Edwards.

STATEMENT OF MARDELL EDWARDS, GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO

Ms. EDWARDS. Yes. Senator McClure and Senator Symms, glad you could make it here, I want to thank you for this time to express my views on the roadless areas. My name is Mardell Edwards, and I reside at Rt. 2, Grangeville, Idaho. I have lived in Idaho County all my life except for 2 years when my husband was in the service.

I would like to paint a picture of Idaho for you, even more specifically, Idaho County. I have some maps and fact sheets to illustrate my concerns. I have been involved in this wilderness issue in Idaho from the beginning.

As you all know Idaho has approximately 53 million acres, of which 33¾ million acres is federally owned. If you'll look at the map, the yellow and the pinkish down there is BLM land, which is federally owned. He tacked a map up there. And only parts of the white portions of that map is privately owned property. So that gives us a little better picture of our State than just the forest lands. And 2⅔ million acres is State lands, leaving only 16⅓ million acres of privately owned land with a population of 943,935.

Idaho County is the largest county in Idaho with 5,464,960 acres of which 96,000 acres are BLM land, and 4,432,982 acres of U.S. Forest lands, with all of the Nez Perce and parts of four other national forests within its boundaries, of which approximately 1.7 million acres is classified as Wilderness. This only leaves 935,978 acres of privately owned land in our county to support a population of 14,769. Yes, you heard right, we have more wilderness acres than private owned acres.

The PILT money, or the payment in lieu of taxes, we receive is formulated according to acres, or not to exceed a set amount according to the population; which we received $434,000 in 1980. The forest funds or 25 percent of timber sales was decreased from $4,143,308.12 in 1979, to $1,061,224.98 in 1983 for our county. This drastically affects our revenues for county roads and schools. The timber industry has been very badly depressed and this affects all other economy in our area.

Is it no wonder that Idaho has high unemployment, poor economy, and problems of funding the schools and local and state governments. When you look at this map, practically all areas of the State are affected by public land issues.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Edwards follows:]

32-427 O—84——45

Grangeville, Idaho
August 17, 1983

Senator James McClure
Senator Steve Symms

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Is it no wonder that Idaho has high unemployment, poor economy, and problems of funding the schools and local and state governments. When you look at this map, practically all areas of the state are affected by public land issues.

When the Gospel-hump Wilderness bill was drafted it was supposed to be the last for Idaho, but here we are back at the drawing board, with Jersey Jack area in question again, as there was no definite release language for roadless areas.

I have watched Land Use Planning used as the tool to destroy the use and the productivity of our Public Lands and our resources. The Rare II studies by the USFS was thorough enough except for the area of minerals which were not surveyed or inventoried completely.

Mardell Edwards testimony on Roadless Areas.

Our Public Lands and expecially the roadless area and unaccessable remote areas are becoming a problem, as they are being used to grow marijuana, by not being accessable to law enforcement officials.

The question is not how much more wilderness do we need, we have enough if not too much already.
The important question is how soon are you going to draft a release bill that will release the remaing acres of roadless areas? We need to resolve this issue once and for all, as we can not afford any more studies for at least 25 years, and we must get on with making a living and a future for our families in Idaho, and this depends on usage of the Public Lands within our State.

Thank you again you again for your time and consideration on this issue.

Mardell J. Edwards

Mardell J. Edwards
Rt. 2 Box 631
Grangeville, Idaho
83530

Fact sheets ~~and map~~ attached.

IDAHO COUNTY

FOREST FUNDS received
1983 $1,061,224.98
1982 2,560,470.23
1981 2,301,463.80
1980 3,666,816.30
1979 4,143,308.12
1978 3,433,511.06

IDAHO LANDS

LAND OWNERSHIP

	Acres
County and Municipal Land	118,721.0
Federal Land	
Forest Service	20,423,091.0
Bureau of Land Management	11,945,939.7
Energy Research and Development Administration	572,312.6
Bureau of Reclamation	446,254.6
Air Force	112,294.0
National Park Service	86,458.6
Corps of Engineers	62,550.7
Fish and Wildlife	44,218.3
Bureau of Indian Affairs	32,816.5
Agriculture Research Administration	32,462.8
Federal Aviation Administration	732.8
General Services Administration	253.9
Bonneville Power Administration	94.3
Veterans Administration	67.3
Other	25.5
Total	33,759,572.6
State Land	
State Endowment and Foreclosed	2,484,824.5
Fish and Game	90,579.3
Parks and Recreation	41,669.6
Total[1]	2,617,073.4
Private Lands	
Private	15,536,040.0
Indian Reservations[2]	805,463.0
Total	16,341,503.0
Private and State Lands Unaccounted for	96,250.0
TOTAL OF ALL LANDS	52,933,120.4

1. Does not include land owned by other state departments.
2. Tribal and Allotted lands, but not Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) lands.
Source: County Profiles, Division of Economic and Community Affairs.
Public Land Statistics, Department of the Interior.

TOTAL NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM IN IDAHO COUNTY:

Bitterroot NF	464,165
Clearwater NF	879,219
Nezperce NF	2,218,333
Payette NF	800,893
Salmon NF	70,372
	4,432,982 acres

EXISTING WILDERNESS WITHIN IDAHO COUNTY:

Gospel-Hump Wilderness:	
Nezperce NF	205,900 acres
Hells Canyon Wilderness:	
Nezperce NF	59,900
Payette NF	23,900
	83,800
Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness:	
Nezperce NF	557,384
Bitterroot NF	164,946*
Clearwater NF	265,580
	987,910
River of No Return Wilderness:	
Bitterroot NF	191,000*
Nezperce NF	110,000
Payette NF	781,974*
Salmon NF	394,944*
	1,477,918

* No breakdown available as to how much of this acreage is in Idaho County.

Estimated approximately 1.7 million acres of Wilderness existing in Idaho County.

The CHAIRMAN. Jack Waldemarson.

STATEMENT OF JACK WALDEMARSON, LOGGING MANAGER, SHEARER LUMBER CO.

Mr. WALDEMARSON. Yes, Senator. I'm Jack Waldemarson, Senator. I'm the logging manager for Shearer Lumber Products in Elk City. Our mill is completely dependent upon Federal timber which we purchase from the Nez Perce National Forest. Shearer Lumber is directly or indirectly providing most of the jobs in the city of Elk City. Without that mill, the town would literally cease to exist. In 1979 and 1980, company executives, employees of Shearer Lumber, and most of the townspeople of Elk City worked very hard to convince Congress to keep the stands of merchantable timber north of the Salmon River, outside the boundaries of the River of No Return Wilderness. As you know, we were very successful in our efforts.

We hope the Central Idaho bill would modify the land base of the Nez Perce Forest and make enough timber available to support our mill and save Elk City. Unfortunately, our hopes have been short-lived. Officials of the Nez Perce Forest recently told us the decision of the ninth circuit court of appeals in a California lawsuit will force them to reexamine the wilderness characteristics of much of the roadless land on the Nez Perce. These officials have given us the map, which I have handed to your assistants. And I wish that that map be added to the record.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be made part of the committee file.

Mr. WALDEMARSON. Thank you. The Forest Service has told us that they must reexamine these roadless areas for their nonwilderness status which were not included in the Central Wilderness Act of 1980, and many of the RARE I lands that have been committed to development since the early 1970's.

Since these studies, it may take several years, many of the timber sales planned on the Nez Perce Forest are in jeopardy. On the Elk City and Red River districts, 148.9 million board feet of timber is scheduled to be sold between the fiscal years 1984 and 1987. On page 2 of the long version of this preparation, you'll see that broken down by the individual planning units.

Mr. Chairman, we hope that the Idaho Forest Management Act, which you are developing, will succeed where previous legislation has failed. We hope this bill will bring an end to the endless studies of wilderness potential for the roadless areas of central Idaho.

In order to provide the final solution that we need, your legislation must: (1) Confirm the roadless area decision; and nullify the effects of the California lawsuit and eliminate these and further study of this land when the forest plan comes out.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Waldemarson follows:]

Statement of

Jack Waldemarson
Shearer Lumber Products

Mr. Chairman, I am Jack Waldemarson, logging manager for Shearer Lumber Products. Shearer Lumber operates a sawmill in Elk City, Idaho which produces 17-19 million board feet of dimension lumber annually. We are completely dependent upon federal timber purchased from the Nezperce National Forest.

Our sawmill employs 75 people and supports approximately 30 truckers and loggers. Shearer Lumber directly or indirectly provides most of the jobs in Elk City; without the mill, the town would literally cease to exist.

Shearer Lumber is a division of Bennett Lumber Products of Princeton, Idaho. Bennett Lumber purchased the sawmill in Elk City in 1978. Since then, the company has undertaken a major effort to modernize our manufacturing facilities.

Bennett Lumber purchased and updated the Elk City sawmill because company officials felt they could operate the mill for a long enough period of time to recover their investment. However, they were concerned from the outset about the roadless area situation on the Nezperce National Forest.

Company officials were particuarly worried that a large volume of the timber on the Nezperce might be indefinitely unavailable because it was located within the roadless areas adjacent to the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area. Their worries were based on the fact that the Parker decision prevented the Forest Service from opening up the adjacent roadless areas until Congress had approved legislation reclassifying the primitive areas as wilderness.

In 1979 and 1980, company executives, employees of Shearer Lumber, and most of the townspeople of Elk City actively participated in the development of legislation to reclassify the primitive areas as wilderness. During that two-year period, we worked very hard to convince Congress to keep the stands of merchantable timber north of the Salmon River outside the wilderness boundaries.

We spent our time and our money in support of the Central Idaho Wilderness Act because we were told that legislation would make final decisions about which roadless areas on the Nezperce would be set aside as wilderness. We hoped that ending the wilderness fight would solidify the resource base of the Nezperce National Forest, thereby making enough timber available to support the sawmill and "save Elk City." Unfortunately, our hopes have been short-lived. Because of the California RARE II lawsuit, we must, once again, come to Congress for help.

Wilderness Studies Again Required

Officials of the Nezperce National Forest recently told us that the decision of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in the California v. Block lawsuit will force them to reexamine the wilderness characteristics of much of the roadless land on the Nezperce. These officials have

given us a map showing the areas that must again be subjected to wilderness study during preparation of the Nezperce forest plan. Mr. Chairman, I ask permission that the map be made a part of the record of this hearing.

This map indicates that the Nezperce Forest staff must reexamine: (1) the roadless areas which had their non-wilderness status confirmed by the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980, and (2) many of the RARE I lands that have been committed to development since the early 1970s.

The roadless lands on the Nezperce National Forest which were returned to multiple-use management in 1980 contain substantial volumes of timber. The following table, makes it clear that these areas constitute a major portion of the productive forestland base of the Nezperce Forest:

Area	No.	Size	Pot. Yield
West Meadow Creek	1-842C	95,300 acres	11.4 MMBF/yr
East Meadow Creek	1-845D	97,720 acres	19.3 MMBF/yr
Mallard Creek	1-847	23,060 acres	3.5 MMBF/yr
Silver Creek-Pilot Knob	1-849	35,920 acres	6.4 MMBF/yr
Gospel-Hump (Jersey Jack)	1-921	56,700 acres	10.5 MMBF/yr
Totals		**308,700 acres**	**51.10 MMBF/yr**

Local Forest Service officials are caught in an unenviable bind: they do not want to reexamine the wilderness suitability of roadless lands which have already been addressed by Congress, but the legal experts within the Department of Agriculture tell them they must restudy these roadless areas as the Nezperce Forest Plan is prepared. Unfortunately, the California decision has turned back the clock and reopened all of the old battles that have kept the Nezperce Forest in constant turmoil for the past fifteen years.

Final Decisions have been made

Mr. Chairman, the roadless areas of the Nezperce National Forest have been thoroughly studied both by the Forest Service and by Congress, and the areas that should be part of the National Wilderness Preservation System have already been set aside as wilderness.

Additional wilderness studies are unnecessary. Final wilderness decisions have been made in central Idaho. Sec.2(b) of the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980 is evidence of that fact:

> (b) The purposes of this Act are to -
> (1) provide a comprehensive, statutory framework

> for the protection, administration, and management of the wildlands of the central Idaho region and a portion of the Salmon River * * *
> (2) end the controversy over which lands within the central Idaho region will be designated wilderness-- thereby assuring that certain adjacent lands better suited for multiple uses other than wilderness will be managed by the Forest Service under existing laws and applicable land management plans; and
> (3) make a comprehensive land allocation decision for the national forest roadless areas of the central Idaho region. [emphasis added]

The Statement of Managers of the Committee of Conference on the Central Idaho bill explained that this second "purpose" was included to make it clear that one of the principal reasons for the legislation was:

> "to end the 'wilderness vs. multiple-use' controversy in central Idaho by making final decisions on the precise location of the wilderness boundary lines, thereby permitting multiple uses other than wilderness on certain national forest lands which are currently administered as de facto wilderness pending approval of this legislation." [emphasis added]

Given this clear statement of Congressional intent, Shearer Lumber Products believes there is no logical reason why the Forest Service must be forced to spend time and tax dollars reexamining the wilderness characteristics of areas that will never be added to the Wilderness System. The resources available to the Forest Service are too precious to waste on pointless studies that will produce nothing but continued public confusion.

Furthermore, many of the timber sales planned on the Nezperce Forest during the next four fiscal years are in jeopardy. On the Elk City and Red River Ranger Districts, 148.9 MMBF of timber is scheduled to be sold in the F.Y. 1984-87 period. Of this volume, 65.4 MMBF -- or 44 percent -- is within RARE II lands. The timber sales planned within areas that must now be restudied will simply be shelved, unless Congress approves legislation to nullify the California decision.

Legislation is Again Necessary

Mr. Chairman, we hope that the "Idaho Forest Management Act" which you are developing will succeed where previous legislation has failed; we hope this bill will bring an end to the continuous reassessment of the wilderness potential of the roadless areas in central Idaho.

In order to provide the "final solution" that we need, your legislation must: (1) confirm the national forest land allocation decisions that were made in the Central Idaho Wilderness Act and the Gospel-Hump legislation; (2) nullify the effects of the California decision so that the Forest Service is not forced to conduct additional wilderness studies when it prepares the Nezperce forest plan; and (3) eliminate the need for further wilderness study when the Nezperce plan is revised in future years.

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to present this statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Dianne Waldemarson.

STATEMENT OF DIANNE WALDEMARSON, ELK CITY, IDAHO

Mrs. WALDEMARSON. Mr. Chairman, I am Dianne Waldemarason, wife and working mother.

Today you heard from many special interest groups. I also have a special interest, my children. I want my children to be healthy, to be well educated, and to be able to explore and respect their environment. I want my children and grandchildren to have a quality life.

A qaulity life depends upon a steady, reliable income. My job is indirectly paid by revenue from the timber industry. My husband's income is directly dependent upon logging in the Nez Perce National Forest. Logging in the Nez Perce is dependent upon continued availability of harvestable timber.

I believe everyone must evaluate their life and set priorities. For some, the wilderness experience is important. For others, job security is more important.

One priority I have for my children is an excellent education. Currently, Idaho is ranked among the States with the lowest spending for education per student. How can public school educate Idaho's future leaders without adequate funds? The key to the future is in properly educating our children today. Money or education comes from working men and women.

I also want my children to have the opportunity to enjoy the national forest which is our backyard. My children can learn to respect the forest and get closer to nature if vehicular access is provided. They can learn to appreciate God's handiwork without the need for special use permits and extended backpacking trips.

Idaho has contributed 3.8 million acres to the National Wilderness System. I believe it is time to stabilize the forest employment base in Idaho. Loggers, millworkers, truck drivers, teachers, mechanics, car salesmen, and many others are directly or indirectly dependent upon paychecks derived from the timber industry.

Mr. Chairman, I support final resolution of the wilderness issue. I want to see the wilderness question finalized on the Nez Perce Forest. I believe that all of the RARE I and RARE II lands which were not specifically set aside as wilderness should be released for multiple-use management. There should be no compromise of the present boundaries, and further wilderness studies are unnecessary. The specific areas I would like to see released are Jersey Jack, Mallard Creek, Bargamin Creek, Running Creek, and east and west Meadow Creek.

Nineteen years of study, restudy, legal action, and legislative hearings have cost taxpayers a lot of money and yielded no final answer. Recreation is an important industry nationwide. However, Idaho and the Nation, both need a viable timber industry, not locked up forests and unemployment. I urge you to support the timber industry and draft a bill that will assure jobs for my family and thousands of other families. My children, and all children, deserve a quality life.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Gary Reidenauder. Bill Horn. Paul Kimmel. [None were present.]

Mr. Waldermarson, there was a witness earlier today who was concerned about the conditions on the Jersey Jack. Concerned about the road that was being built. But he made comments about the character of the timber in that area. Could you tell me what the timber resource is in the Jersey Jack?

Mr. WALDEMARSON. We'll find that on a lot of the ridge tops out there, you will find small stands of lodgepole pine. These are, in all sense of the word, probably in a marginal condition. As you move downhill into the draws or drainages, you find increasing caliber-sized trees and increasing volume per acre. And as he says, you start picking up your spruce, your fir, and your Doug fir. Your pondersosa pine are further down and onto the Salmon River breaks.

We feel that there is enough volume out there and the economics are such that with that road in place, we could operate feasibly out there.

The CHAIRMAN. That's farther down over the side.

Mr. WALDEMARSON. In that whole area, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What's the age and the quality of the lodgepole?

Mr. WALDEMARSON. It is quite variable. It's running, if I recall the figures from the Forest Service anywhere from 60 to 120 years.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you've indicated in your testimony that there's about 10½ million board-feet per year potential yield?

Mr. WALDEMARSON. Correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that on a sustained-yield basis or is that simply a once-time through?

Mr. WALDEMARSON. That would be over the next fiscal 4-year planning period in 1982—1984, excuse me, through 1987.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what the sustained yield for that areas would be?

Mr. WALDEMARSON. Not off the top, Senator. I've tossed too many figures around.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I understand Mr. Kimmel has arrived.

STATEMENT OF PAUL J. KIMMELL, PRESIDENT, NORTHERN ROCKIES RESOURCE GROUP

Mr. KIMMEL. Yes. Sorry for the little mix up here. I'll be brief.

Only in the United States are we fortunate enough to have the opportunity to decide the fate of the last remaining roadless areas in the west. It is indeed an honor and privilege to be here today.

I come not only as a concerned citizen, but as someone who works on the public lands on a daily basis. I am a private consulting mineral landman based out of Moscow. Most of my work centers on mining operations on Federal lands. I am also a board of director of the Idaho Conservation League.

Why wilderness? Aldo Leopold offers us some of his insights * * *. Wilderness was significant to Leopold as the essential source, the departure point for man and his civilization. Shallow-minded modern man * * * who prates of empires, political and economic lacked the humility to perceive this truth. And I quote: "It is only the scholar," Leopold explained, "who appreciates that all history

consists of successive excursions from a single starting point, to which man returns again and again to organize yet another search for a durable scale of values." The problem, as Leopold writes, was to convince Americans that the development of their vast wilderness would entail more sacrifice that gain.

Commenting in the 1920's on the tendency of Americans to take wilderness for granted, Leopold pointed out that only when the end of the supply is in sight do we discover that the thing is valuable.

Leopold felt that what was at stake in keeping some wild land was the quality of American life—the welfare of the Nation beyond its material needs.

Few of you here today question the principle of wilderness preservation. Yet many of you have testified against additional wilderness in Idaho. It is possible to conclude from such testimony that a person is for wilderness as long as it doesn't affect him economically. I believe the proper solution lay in balance. True multiple use will accommodate both civilization and wilderness. Roderick Nash writes: "The problem with this mutual affirmation of civilization and wilderness is that it works only so long as roads and dams can be built in other than wild places." Now a decision has to be made between preservation and development. It involves the sacrifice of one good to another.

We must find a way of resolving the ambivalence between wilderness and civilization by regarding both as essential to man.

I believe we can have both. We already do have both. The benefits of additional wilderness in Idaho are directly related to our growing tourism industry. We do generate revenue off wilderness, an increasing amount annually.

I urge you to include as a minimum, the ICL-sponsored endangered Idaho wilderness core, for wilderness designation. I also would like to see more soft release language, as opposed to your hard release language in your bill.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. I overlooked something in your statement. Thank you. I haven't a bill. So I don't have either hard or soft release language yet. I have no questions of the members of this panel. Thank you.

Ms. EDWARDS. Senator McClure?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, ma'am.

Ms. EDWARDS. The Idaho County Commissioners could not be here today. And they sent testimony and copies. Could I submit that?

The CHAIRMAN. Surely. That will be made part of the record. Thank you.

Mr. WALDEMARSON. Senator, I'll seek the answer to that question that you asked me and get it from the Forest Service.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Members of panel 16 come forward and take your seats at the same time the members of panel 17 come forward and take seats in the front row, please.

Mr. Klemm.

STATEMENT OF GERALD KLEMM, PRESIDENT, UNITED PAPERMAKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION

Mr. KLEMM. I am currently president of the Paper Workers International Union, Local 712, who has approximately 500 members working at Potlatch. These people are all dependent on timber and related products as a source of income. If the present trend of adding more wilderness continues, the jobs that these people now have will be in jeopardy.

On a personal note, I enjoy the quiet and solitude that the back country offers. I enjoy hunting, fishing, and just getting away from it all. The problem is my family does not backpack. We can't afford the expense of keeping horses for hunting or fishing or hiring the services of a guide. So we rely on vehicle transportation.

To sum it all up, I urge you and your constituents to support a bill that would eliminate the constant trend of taking more lands that are now available for both jobs and recreation and declare an end to this and get on with other business at hand. I personally support no more wilderness. But in a spirit of compromise and to put an end to this matter forever, we would support a bill that would have—we would support a bill for additional wilderness that would have a minimal affect on existing lands now already declared wilderness. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Bob Denevan.

STATEMENT OF BOB DENEVAN, LEWISTON, IDAHO

Mr. DENEVAN. Thank you, Senator. I've lived in this State since 1922. I first went to work in the wood products industry in 1939. And with the exception of 5 years out for World War II, I'm still in the industry.

I've worked both in the woods and in the mills. At present, I am employed as a machinist in the papermill here at Lewiston. During these many years that I've worked in the industry, I've made a good living for myself and for my family. I've paid a substantial amount of Federal, State, and local taxes during these years.

I'm also a member of the Idaho State AFL-CIO Executive Board. At our recent convention held this year in June in Pocatello, a resolution came before the body that asked that this wilderness issue be addressed and be settled. And of the approximately 140 voting delegates at that convention, the resolution passed without a dissenting vote. So the workers in this State are interested in getting this issue settled.

I believe that the wilderness area that we presently have set aside in the State of Idaho and the approximately 600,000 acres that is proposed by the forest products industry should be sufficient. If a person decided to explore this vast amount of land and he set a goal of 100 square miles a year, it would take him almost 69 years to see it. So this should be enough. Timber is a crop. It should be harvested. Jobs are important, and they can be provided with this renewable natural resource that we have here in this State.

Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Virgil Kromer.

STATEMENT OF VIRGIL KROMER, LEWISTON, IDAHO

Mr. KROMER. Thank you, Senator. I'm Virgil Kromer. And I've lived in Idaho all of my life. And I've spent the last hour out here reading everybody else's statements that they've read and have said and, well, sent in and everything else. And my only conclusion from all these statements is that everybody is equally divided on this issue. So I'm just going to put in my 2 cents worth and say that I am strictly opposed to anymore wilderness because I've been up into the Gospel Hump Wilderness Area. And I'll tell you what, now, you go up there—you could spend 2 weeks walking up in there and you would never see the same place twice. And as far as I'm concerned, that's enough.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Mr. KROMER. Yeah, thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Gene Mullikin.

STATEMENT OF GENE MULLIKIN, INTERNATIONAL WOODWORKERS OF AMERICA

Mr. MULLIKIN. Senator, my name is Gene Mullikin. I'm with the International Woodworkers of America, here in Lewiston. For years I've listened to both sides of the wilderness issue in Idaho with keen interest, both as an outdoorsman who loves the wilderness, and as a person who has spent 25 years in the lumber industry, and the son of a lumberjack of 50-years plus. I understand both sides of the issue.

I think we can live in harmony; but only if the issue is resolved once and for all.

I am of the opinion that we now have all the wilderness we can stand. And that anymore land being set aside would only serve to weaken the lifeline of these who depend on the continuing availability of timber in order to survive.

Preservation of our existing designated wilderness areas, and responsible multipe use of the remaining land is the only logical answer. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Ed Johnson?

STATEMENT OF EDWARD L. JOHNSON, DIRECTOR, JOINT ADMINISTRATION NO. 1, INTERNATIONAL WOODWORKERS OF AMERICA

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you, Senator. My name is Edward L. Johnson. My job is director of joint administration No. 1 for the International Woodworkers of America. Our union represents approximately 3,000 woodworkers in north Idaho.

The members we represent are all employed either in the woods, sawmills, or plywood plants.

I believe there's two issues to be resolved. One, the roadless area issue in Idaho has been studied and debated for nearly 20 years. We feel Congress should settle the issue now and determine which lands should be designated as wilderness and which should be established for multiple use. The second issue is the amount of land to be designated as wilderness. We believe the 3.8 million acres of congressionally designated wilderness in Idaho is a sufficient amount of our natural resources to be set aside for recreation.

Idaho needs wilderness areas, but we also need jobs. We need jobs to provide the resources and leisure time for our members to be able to enjoy the already designated wilderness areas. The economic recession for the past 3 years has caused plant closures and layoffs for our members. Every member we represent was affected by either a layoff or short workweek.

The sawmill at Potlatch, Idaho, has recently been permanently closed, and at the present time is being dismantled, affecting 200 employees. Future supply of timber was a major reason given by the company for their decision to permanently close that operation. Shortages of timber can cause the same unemployment and economic hardship for workers and their families that market conditions recently caused.

Idaho has a work force of only 400,000 people, with 20,000 employed in an industry which generates 25 percent of the nonfarm economic base. The economic conditions of the timber industry affects everyone, whether it is through taxes paid by the industry or through the purchasing power of the employees.

We urge Congress to: (1) Settle the roadless issue and (2) designate no additional acres to the already 3.8 million acres of wilderness in Idaho. Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Forrest Kreisher.

STATEMENT OF FORREST KREISHER, LEWISTON, IDAHO

Mr. KREISHER. Yes, is this on? Senator McClure. My name is Forrest Kreisher and I live in Elk River, Idaho. And I am speaking on behalf of somewhere around 200 loggers that live in Elk River, Bovill, Deary, Clarkia, and St. Maries, Idaho, who work for Potlatch Corp., and who couldn't be here today.

I am speaking in opposition to setting aside anymore wilderness area within the Nez Perce, Clearwater, and St. Joe National Forests. I believe that the RARE II program that was finalized and supposedly satisfied the environmentalists and also the lumber industries had plenty of wilderness set aside within these areas. Logging is our livelihood. There is enough unemployment right now. With more timber set aside for wilderness, that means less jobs for the loggers. As far as roadless areas, all they represent is a forest fire hazard and can only be enjoyed by the very few. Speaking in regards to the Idaho Fish and Game Department, merchantable timber areas provides no food at all for the large game animals. By harvesting the timber and replanting, it makes a more productive life for the game animals.

I hope that these thoughts are well taken. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I have no questions for the members of this panel. Thank you very much for appearing and testifying. Panel No. 17 will come forward and take their seats, please. I understand there are a few people present who were on panels that testified earlier but were not here at the time the panel testified. I think there are one or two persons who indicated that they wished to testify although they had not previously registered the testimony. If there are those people present who have not been called that desire to testify, will you please identify yourselves

to members of the staff. We'll see that you're given the opportunity to testify.

Mr. Ed. Barrette [Not present.] Mr. Allen Pinkham.

STATEMENT OF ALLEN PINKHAM, CHAIRMAN, COLUMBIA RIVER INTER-TRIBAL FISH COMMISSION

Mr. PINKHAM. Yes, sir. Thank you Senator McClure. Thank you for this opportuntity to speak on a matter of critical importance to the Northwest's natural resources. My name is Allen Pinkham. I am chairman of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee, and also the chairman of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission. I am testifying here today on behalf of the fish commisison. The commisison is formed of the Nez Perce Tribe, the Umatilla Indian Tribe, the Warm Spring Tribe, and the Yakima Indian Nation.

Senator, for thousands of years Indian peoples in the Columbia River Basin have built their livelihoods and cultures, both spiritually and physically, around recurring cycles of the region's natural resources. From the land we borrowed materials to shelter us and food to sustain us. We relied upon the roots and berries of the meadows and mountains, the deer and elk of the forests, and, especially, the salmon that annually returned to the rivers. All of these elements are still vital to our people, but today I will focus upon salmon, because he, more than any other creature in the Pacific Northwest, touches us all—Indian and non-Indian alike.

Our request is simple. We ask that you consider the needs of the salmon as you deliberate the question of wilderness in Idaho.

To understand the relationship between salmon and wilderness, we need only to consider why salmon so successfully occupied the many Idaho rivers that access the sea. What were, and in many cases still are, the conditions that existed there? Abundant clear, cold water; shade and food from the forests; and freedom from human development. These conditions allowed the fish to flourish and to extend themselves throughout the thousands of miles of rivers and streams. These conditions produced the hundreds of thousands of salmon and steelhead that annually migrated to and from the Snake and Upper Columbia River systems.

Now the runs are pitifully small. Some have entirely disappeared. Those that remain need our help.

Congress recognized the plight of the salmon when it passed major legislation, the Northeast Power Planning Act and Salmon and Steelhead Enhancement Act in 1980. Both acts affirm the necessity of maintaining naturally reproducing populations of salmon and steelhead, and contain directives toward that purpose. Senator, those directives cannot be followed or that purpose accomplished unless suitable habitat is available for the fish. And suitable habitat for naturally reproducing anadromous fish is prevalent only in rivers and streams of the wilderness. Help for those fish and wilderness protection are inseparable.

Our review of Idaho roadless areas, listed under the RARE II process, and we have attached lists to the testimony here, identifies many that directly or indirectly support salmon and steelhead production. In an ideal situation, we would probably ask that all these

areas be declared wilderness. But in the hard light of day, we know that this will not occur.

There has not been sufficient time to thoroughly examine each and every Idaho roadless area to establish its particular contribution to salmon and steelhead production. Some, of course, are known to have inordinate value in this regard. Among them the Selway, Lochsa, and Rapid River areas and those of the Mainstem, South Fork, and Middle Fork of the salmon. To properly evaluate the numerous small roadless areas supporting fish populations will require additional study, which is already underway.

Meanwhile, until study is completed, undue haste in opening these lands could spell the demise of irreplaceable components of a resource that is being pushed to the edge of existence. The enormity of the responsibility before us demands that we act with caution and judgment born of knowledge. In decisions on wilderness designation in Idaho, nothing less than the future of the State's salmon and steelhead—a considerable portion of the Columbia Basin's total production—is at stake.

The Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission asks that all Idaho roadless areas of known value to salmon and steelhead be given wilderness designation, and that all others be protected from development until such time as their fishery value is established.

I'd also—just one last statement, Mr. McClure, is that the Inter-Tribal Fish Commission is very supportive of the testimony that the Nez Perce Tribal Executive made this morning.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you

Mr. PINKHAM. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Bayard Milne.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM M. HOGE, JR., ACTING PRESIDENT, CLEARWATER FLY CASTERS

Mr. HOGE. Sir, I'm replacing Bayard Milne. My name is Bill Hoge, and I represent the Clearwater Fly Casters. This is, frankly, a fishing organization. And our club recommends that the proposal of the Idaho Fish and Game Department to include Cayuse Creek and Kelly Creek in the Big Burn Wilderness Area to be favorably considered. Most of the reasons for this have already been brought out here by other witnesses in great detail. And I've also submitted a memorandum for the record.

The amount of timber that's in the Cayuse Creek drainage is rather small. And most of it is lodgepole pine. And I would doubt very much that it would be profitable for anybody to go in there and log that. It does contain a great deal of browse and underbrush that's very valuable for wildlife.

Another point that I think should be emhpasized—some people feel the same to the effect that the wilderness area is not being managed. As a matter of fact, Cayuse Creek right now is being managed very efficiently by the Idaho Fish and Game Department. They're doing a superb job. And we would hope that they'd be permitted to continue to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Hoge.

Mr. HOGE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Helen Wooten. [Not present.] Robert Wallace.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT WALLACE, PULLMAN, WASH.

Mr. WALLACE. My name is Robert Wallace. We've heard economics batted around here quite a lot today. I happen to be an economist. I mention that because it indicates I have some familiarity with the general principles, anyway.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought you were going to tell us confession is good for the sole.

Mr. WALLACE. Well, there are a lot of good economics, Jim; but you're not going to give me time for that in the 3 minutes.

In the past 48 years, to indicate my credentials—for the past 48 years, I've been on the staff of 12 universities in this country in cluding two—three Big Ten and two Pac Ten. Most recently, UCLA last winter. So I am familiar with the general problem.

Mr. Kromer indicated that we all were either on one side or the other here. And I don't think that that necessarily must be true particularly as I look at the question of the Kelly-Cayuse-Toboggan Creek problem where we hear repeatedly that it's not economically viable. That it requires a subsidy. Assuming as we all at least pay lip service to it that we believe in the American system, the free enterprise system. What does that say about how such—how any resource should be used? We say, "Well, our resources are scarce. We want to use them, allocate them according to what the public wants." So what it means is that if you don't run your business in such a way as to produce what the public wants, you go broke unless the Government steps in and distorts that allocation by giving you some money to carry out an activity that you cannot carry out without support. Because what it means very simply—if you can't cover your cost without subsidy, all it means is that the public would rather have those resources used somewhere else in some other activity and presumably is enabling the other activity to outbid you for the resources.

So what I'm saying is that I can't address myself to the facts in Kelly-Toboggan-Cayuse Creek area. But if it true, we're all agreed that's its pretty superb wildlife-recreational area. If it's true that the proposal to build all these roads is not economically viable based on the timber that's there, then I think that the American system, the free enterprise system, suggests that we probably ought to leave it as it is.

Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Barry Barnes. [Not present.] Herb McDowell. [Not present.] Dr. Ed Krumpe.

STATEMENT OF DR. ED KRUMPE, MOSCOW, IDAHO

Dr. KRUMPE. My name is Ed Krumpe. And I do appreciate the time and effort that you and your staff have taken to collect public testimony prior to formulating legislation for additional wilderness in this great State.

Let me say that I endorse as a minimum the Idaho Conservation League recommendation for endangered wilderness core areas. But I support this recommendation because I believe wilderness is a truly valuable, if little understood, natural resource.

Of course, a resource is defined as something that has value and is useful to mankind. And I believe that wilderness does, indeed, fit that description. We see evidence of this almost daily.

Perhaps more so than in any other state I've lived in are the residents of this State proud to be from Idaho. And what's the basis of this pride? It seems like time after time people talk about and mention the rich blessing of natural resources. The scenic beauty, clear flowing streams and rivers, our porous and rugged mountains, all of which serve as a backdrop to our rich farmland and rangeland and prosperous communities. But not only do the citizens of Idaho recognize this high quality of our natural resources, I believe that people from all over America are attracted by its beauty. It's tourism continues to grow and increase in America and in Idaho and becomes a leading industry, our resource base will become even more valuable.

But it's also this resource base that helps give Idaho the reputation of a great place to live. This fact becomes increasingly important to our State economy as industry seeks places to locate and to grow. So we must keep in mind that one of the keys to this attractiveness is the quality and naturalness of our forests and mountains and streams. This quality of the natural resources, protected and perpetuated, is perhaps no better than in designated wilderness areas.

Now, it's true that Idaho has a large core of wilderness second only to Alaska. And these areas have served well in providing pure waters for wild salmon and trout and extinct habitat for big game as well as a place for people to recreate. But we need to have such high quality natural resource areas spread throughout the State from the Salmo Priest and Selkirk Crest area in the north to the Mallard-Larkins and Great Burn, French Creek and Lake Creek areas further down to the White Cloud, Boulder Peak, and Palisades in the south. I think that protection should be granted to show that there is a wide distribution of wilderness allowed to remain in its natural state.

In conclusion, I recognize that we must provide for the intensive management and utilization of our natural resources if we are to supply the needs of industry in a healthy economy. This is as it should be. With proper care and management, our forest and rangelands should be productive for years to come. But interspersed throughout these harvest-oriented lands should be a system of areas where the quality of the resources is protected by its very natural—protected by wilderness designation. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Thank you very much. I only have a couple of questions.

Mr. Pinkham, an earlier witness made note of the fact that as a logger, he had purchased timber sales from the Nez Perce Tribe. And I note in your testimony you've suggested that no resource development should take place until its impact upon anadromous fisheries has been evaluated. Would I be correct in assuming that the Nez Perce Tribe has made that evaluation before making any sales of timber resources?

Mr. PINKHAM. Yes, we have. We have a bilogical staff that's headered by Mr. Jim Johnson. And he has—and we have been doing a

survey within reservation boundaries as it exists now. And he is evaluating, you know, that situation.

You know, the policy of the Nez Perce Tribe is to develop our resources in a controlled manner so that the impact upon our natural resources is not—you know, duly does not affect it adversely as much as possible.

The CHAIRMAN. But it's not a nondevelopment policy.

Mr. PINKHAM. No. But we do have resources that we do develop. But some of this area that we're talking about here today is outside of our—of our boundary now that exists. But then the areas that have been spoken to today is within the 55 seed area and some of our aboriginal areas. And we are very concerned about some of those areas that contribute to anadromous fisheries.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Mr. Hoge and Mr. Wallace both made reference to the Kelly Creek and Cayuse Creek. Various people have suggested that that be included in a wilderness area. I would gather from your testimony, although you did not say that, that was your intention, also.

Mr. HOGE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that correct?

Mr. HOGE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you advocate closing the road?

Mr. HOGE. No, I advocate leaving them just like they are.

The CHAIRMAN. A wilderness area is a roadless area.

Mr. HOGE. Oh. Well, I guess, then, they'd have to be closed.

The CHAIRMAN. You would rather close it and have it wilderness than leave the roads.

Mr. HOGE. Yeah. Yes, that's it.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Thank you, gentlemen. I have no further questions. Thank you very much for your testimony.

The following people have identified themselves as having been on panels and were not here at the time their names were called. If they will come forward, please, to testify. Jim Reece of panel 11 and Bill Voxman from panel 11. Mr. Marvin Lambrecht and George W. Cassell, Jeff Goebel, Antone Holmquist from panel 12. Kally Thurman, panel 13. Hank boomer and Ruth Bull from panel No. 14.

Jim Reece.

STATEMENT OF JAMES R. REECE, MOSCOW, IDAHO

Mr. REECE. Thank you, Senator. I've come to testify today because I'm concerned, I guess, that in the current economic—I'm concerned that in the current economic climate and given the recent hard times in timber and mining that decisions regarding Idaho's roadless areas will be unduly influenced by these economic factors and that the long term and less easily measured benefits of a large and diverse Idaho wilderness system will be lost in the discussion of the number of jobs to be won by opening these lands to multiple use management.

I realize at the same time that some lands currently protected by RARE II need to be opened to development and that this development is important and even crucial to Idaho's future economic health. But I feel strongly that the solutions to Idaho's wilderness

question now being proposed by both the Idaho Forest Industry Council and the Forest Service itself are too restrictive and ultimately shortsighted in their approach. I am also concerned that a hurried solution to the wilderness question now—before many of these areas have been adequately studied—will lead to the irreversible loss of wild lands, a loss that is neither necessary nor economically justified.

I would like to comment more specifically upon the proposed Mallard-Larkins wilderness for it is this area that I am most familiar with and one that I especially prize as a valuable recreational resource for Idaho.

I support the establishment of a Mallard-Larkins Wilderness of approximately 200,000 acres; that is, an area one third again larger than 156,000 acres proposed by the Forest Service and nearly four times larger than the area foreseen in the Industry Council proposal. I am convinced that the larger area is needed in order to preserve the natural integrity of the area and to provide for its effective management as wilderness.

It is particularly important that the Minnesaka Creek drainage and the Little North Fork Canyon to the west and the Canyon Creek drainage to the north be included in the wilderness system. These areas are best managed if they are left in their present primitive state. It is hard for me to imagine, for instance, how the steep slopes of the Minnesaka Creek drainage could possibly be logged without seriously compromising the quality of the watershed and effectively destroying an important fall habitat for elk.

Certainly the logging practices use nearby Smith Ridge—immediately to the west of the present pioneer area—do not inspire confidence that the area can be logged without major and irreversible damage to the delicate ecological system. To the north, the Canyon Creek drainage has been rated by the Idaho Fish and Game Department as one of the best roadless areas for elk in the northern part of the State while the canyon of the Little North Fork represents one of the most beautiful wild river canyons in Idaho.

In my view, the long-term benefits to water quality, fish and wildlife populations, and to recreation far outweigh the short-lived economic benefit to be gained by harvesting timber in these specific regions. I strongly urge the committee, therfore, to consider the inclusion of these important areas in the proposed Mallard-Larkins Wilderness. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Mr. Bill Voxman.

STATEMENT OF BILL VOXMAN, MOSCOW, IDAHO

Mr. VOXMAN. Bill Voxman from Moscow, Idaho, representing only myself. And I hope that the views will be shared by others as well.

In these deliberations I believe it essential that the wilderness question be viewed from the proper perspective. It seems to me that the basic question to be resolved is not how much wilderness is to be gained, but rather how much wilderness we can afford to lose. As you know, most of the roadless areas currently being studied for wilderness classification are presently, in fact, wilderness areas, though they lack formal classification as such. Any plan re-

sulting from these hearings can only diminish the amount of wilderness we now enjoy in Idaho. The real question then is, to what extent should these areas be decreased. I suspect that even many of those who feel that no more wilderness is desirable base this view on their satisfaction with the status quo and do not fully realize that many of the areas which they now perceive as wilderness will no longer be so.

I am certainly not in favor of locking up even a major portion of our forests from development. Indeed, as a State employee, my job and salary are largely dependent on the economy of the State, which in turn is obviously influenced by the health of the timber industry. Clearly, an appropriate balance between the needs of the timber industry and the advantages to be derived from wilderness areas must be achieved.

In trying to determine this balance it is essential that we do not lose sight of Idaho's unique situation. Our lakes, streams, and forests are among the most magnificent to be found in the United States. But these resources are finite, a concept with which most Americans have difficulty. And the number of people who wish to take advantage of them is steadily increasing. It is easy enough to create people, but it is impossible to create a new Mud Lake, a new Kelly Creek, new giant cedar groves, and new untouched game habitat. Thus, the best we can do for ourselves and succeeding generations is to protect this State's unique heritage, even if this means, and I doubt that it does, a more modest living standard for some of us. What may seem to be adequate now may not appear to be so in the future.

I make no pretext of being an economist, but I would not be surprised that any short-term loss of revenue to the timber industry resulting from the classification of additional areas as wilderness would be more than offset over the long run by increased economic gains in sectors tied to tourism and recreation. Consequently, if we are far-sighted and careful, we can, in some sense, be in the enviable position of having our cake—our natural heritage—and eating it, too—economic gains derived from this heritage.

I certainly am not familiar with all of the regions that are being considered for wilderness classification. The two with which I am most familiar are the Mallard-Larkins and the Kelly Creek regions. Regions that have already been clearly discussed. I would second what the previous speaker has just said as far as the Minnesaka and Canyon Creek drainaged of the Mallard-Larkins area as well as the Little North Fork. In regard to Kelly and Cayuse Creeks, we should do whatever we can to protect the rather remarkable area that that is now.

Specifically, I would suggest that somewhere in the neighborhood of 200,000 acres be designated as wilderness in the Mallard-Larkins area; this should include the Minnesaka and Canyon creek drainages as well as the canyon of the Little North Fork.

In regard to the region emcompassing Kelly and Cayuse Creeks, I would suggest that some 50,000 acres be added to the RARE II recommendation for the Great Burn Wilderness Area. These additional acres would serve primarily to protect Kelly and Cayuse Creeks from any damage to the remarkable and nationally recognized quality of these streams. This area is also a prime habitat for

such endangered species as the wolf and grizzly. I might mention that just 2 weeks ago friends of mine from Iowa, of all places, came to visit me primarily for the purpose of being able to fish Kelly and Cayuse Creeks—these friends spent no little amount of money while here in Idaho. In spite of my lack of economic expertise, I would still venture to suggest that the economic benefits gained by protecting Kelly and Cayuse Creeks will exceed any short-term gains from logging these areas, especially in light of the relatively low timber values in this region.

In areas that are deemed suitable for development I would urge that increased emphasis be given to finding innovative ways of road construction and logging so as to minimize environmental damage, and so that these areas can indeed serve a multiple-use function. Any costs resulting from the utilization of careful logging practices are certainly justified by the varied benefits from having done so.

Finally, I realize, Senator, that you are very much in favor of deciding the wilderness issue now, once and for all. Would it be possible for you to reconsider this objective? Through the years I have observed that you have the rather rare, but admirable, capacity of being able to listen to others and subsequently change your views, and I hope that this might be the case in this instance. I feel uneasy that final decisions made now might not be in our long-term interests, especially since at this time it is almost impossible to determine what these long-term interests are. Times change, ideas change, circumstances change. Therefore, would it not be more prudent to attempt to arrive at a sound decision now on what to do with enough of the lands in question so as to reasonably lessen the incertainties of the timber industry, and yet leave to the process of time and further consideration decisions on areas for which either data is incomplete or for which we cannot now fairly determine what the future should be. Surely we should leave some of the flexibility and options that we currently have to those that follow us. Many of the trees have been and will be present for hundreds of years; this should give some slight perspective on the timeframe we might use to decide their fate.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Marvin Lambrecht.

STATEMENT OF MARVIN LAMBRECHT, VICE PRESIDENT, OROFINO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. LAMBRECHT. Thank you, Mr. Senator. I'm Marvin Lambrecht. And I'm the vice president of the Orofino Chamber of Commerce.

The Orofino Chamber of Commerce, quite naturally, is interested in current, future, economic future of Orofino and Clearwater Counties. In our deliberations, we looked at the two major income producers of the Orofino area; that would be the forest products and tourism. Tourism primarily in the form of recreation, hunting fishing, packing, et cetera.

The Orofino Chamber of Commerce has gone on record to urge you to resolve the wilderness area to Federal legislation. Second, we urge you in resolving this issue to closely look at the needs of both our forest industry and our recreation industry.

Thank you, Mr. Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. George Cassell.

STATEMENT OF DR. GEORGE W. CASSELL, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, LEWISTON, IDAHO

Dr. GEORGE W. CASSELL. I'm George Cassell, superintendent of schools here in Lewiston. I would stress that I am not representing the district but am merely presenting my own point of view as a school administrator.

Senator, I would support and encourage the adoption of proposal No. 2 as outlined in your recent newsletter. This provides for the addition of about a half a million acres of wilderness to the current 3.8 million acres of wilderness area. I would also encourage that the balance of the 6.5 million acres of nondesignated roadless areas be managed as multiple-use areas. I feel this would permit the recreational, timber, grazing; and mineral potential of these areas to be maximumly developed for the benefit of all the people of Idaho.

I want to emphasize that I strongly support the current wilderness system and want to commend such organizations as the Sierra Club, the Idaho Conservation League, the Idaho Environmental Council for their tireless efforts to perpetuate the wilderness concept. However, as a superintendent of schools, I am concerned about Idaho's children. A recent report by the National Commission on Excellence in Education titled "A Nation At Risk" indicates that we need significant improvement in America's schools if we are to remain competitive internationally. America must develop its human resources. A 1982 report completed by the Idaho Commission on Excellence in Education concurred in many of the major recommendations for change within public schools. To effectively implement the recommendations of these reports, it will take additional revenue. Of the 50 States of these United States, Idaho currently ranks about 49th in its effort to support education. Also, in Idaho, we are currently about 19 percent below our surrounding States in our level of professional salaries. We are currently losing some of our best staff to other States due to this salary differential. Our supply of teachers nationally is starting to diminish. Within several years it appears we will have a teacher shortage. However, as we face the future, we will not be able to maintain even ourcurrent level of quality much less that demanded by both the National and State Commissions on Excellence if we do not have a significant increase in revenue for public schools. We need this additional revenue if we are going to become competitive in the marketplace for the best teachers available.

Though the Lewiston School District does not directly receive any Forest Service funds, the economy of Lewiston is significantly affected by Potlatch Corp., the major employer in this area. Potlatch Corp. is highly dependent on the timber resources of the national forest for its operation. Its welfare significantly affects the amount of revenue available for Lewiston public schools. Also, because we receive a significant amount of our revenue from the State of Idaho, any economic benefit that the State of Idaho would derive from wise and efficient use of an additional 6 million acres of public lands would directly benefit the public schools.

Let us retain a sound wilderness system. What is being proposed here would make Idaho second only to Alaska in the amount of land that is set aside for wilderness purposes. However, let us encourage legislation that will permit the use of the remaining approximately 6 million acres of roadless areas in a way that these resources will be used to best serve the people of Idaho including providing additional resources to educate the youth of this State.

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Cassell, your time has expired. Thank you very much.

Dr. CASSELL. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Jeff Goebel.

STATEMENT OF JEFF GOEBEL, MOSCOW, IDAHO

Mr. GOEBEL. Thank you, Senator. I'm a small businessman in Moscow. One of America's greatest resources is our wilderness. Idaho is blessed with an abundance of this resource which is a reason and great privilege to live here. Where virgin wilderness is a fantasy in many parts of the world, it is still a reality here in Idaho.

People visit America to see this wilderness, bear, moose, big horn sheep roaming freely, eagles soaring in the sky. We must at all costs preserve this American heritage. Wilderness is a part of our Nation's past history. Please help it to be a part of our Nation's future.

Of the 6.5 million roadless acres in Idaho's national forests, there are areas of uncommon beauty and of unique recreational value. The endangered Idaho wilderness core must be preserved, especially the Mallard-Larkin area.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Antone Holmquist.

STATEMENT OF ANTONE HOLMQUIST, TROY, IDAHO

Mr. HOLMQUIST. Thank you, Senator. My name is Antone Holmquist. And I'm from Troy. And I've spent much time in the wild and have worked two seasons for Canyon Ranger District, which contains about half of the Mallard-Larkins area, an area comparable to the Selway-Bitterroots in scenic value, wildlife, fishing, and hunting. There is ample elk, deer, bear, moose, badger, et cetera, plus a very suitable population of mountain goats.

The Forest Service plans to extend the road up Isabela Creek to log the drainages up to the Hemlock, which is unmarketable. Now, I spent one summer surveying Canyon District roads for erosion, et cetera. And I can assure you of the country being steep and the soil being decomposed granite and unstable. But the new roads would be just like the existing ones and would tend to slide down the mountainside. We as taxpayers would pay for this road be it credits to the timber companies.

The history of logging in this country is one of cutting old growth and moving on. First, the hardwood forests of the east, then westward. And now what is left is steep and hard to get to. It wasn't until post World War II housing boom that the Forest Service land was sought. If we log these last remaining lands, we will soon be in the same situation and left with nothing but rocks and snow.

Idaho needs to diversify its economy. The old growth timbers should be replaced by an expanding pulp industry. The southeast will be headquarters for saw logs. Wilderness provides long-term for various industries including outfitters and sporting goods stores. Hunting and fishing licenses add to the State economy. This area will continue to grow. And we need more wilderness, not less.

I'm in favor of the core areas proposal by the Idaho Conservation League, et cetera. This is a moderate proposal to open up about one-half of the de facto wildernesses to multiple use. The timber industry proposal to save only 9 percent of the last parcels of wilderness is a pittance compared to the total acreage of our great state.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Kally Thurman?

STATEMENT OF KALLY THURMAN, MOSCOW, IDAHO

Ms. THURMAN. Hello, I'm Kally Thurman. I'm a small businesswoman in Moscow, Idaho. I developed a minimall on Main Street in Moscow. It houses seven small businesses, two of my own. I'm here to address you today eye to eye because I'm real interested in Idaho remaining Idaho.

The wilderness experience is something that I believe is a ground note to small business in Idaho. The outfitters, the people who create tours—there is a whole ground note—a whole beginning to a whole new economy. Small business is real difficult in America today. And if you want to live in a real nice place and not get rich but survive, the answer is in small business. Jokingly I call myself a pinko capitalist because I create jobs for myself and my friends and my community. I am committed to building my community. The way to do that is to keep Idaho Idaho. There are lots of jobs that can be created out of remaining—out of creating and keeping sacred wilderness areas in Idaho.

Once you remove the wilderness of Idaho, you also remove the wilderness experience. When you remove the wilderness experience, you have removed part of our intellect, part of our cultural history. Our cultural history comes from the wilderness experience, and Idaho has a wealth of those. New York City has dozens of dance troops, but they don't get rid of half of them.

It's realy important that we keep the wilderness there so that that experience is there for our children, for our children's children, for seven generations look forward. There is no remaking of a wilderness area. That's real important that we keep it sacred there. And it's only a blind area that things that you can go in and make some quick money on logging that because there's no remaking it. It's gone. That is what I'm committed to. Because not only are you taking away my culture, my Idaho, my experience, but you are denying the rest of America—not only Idahoans, but the rest of America, knowing what it is to walk on land that no one else has done before you. That's real important. And that's where Idaho's next dollar is going to come from.

Today I brought to you a catalog. This is the Nation's largest river supply house. It's a mail order business. Those outside dollars end up in Idaho pockets. This is my model. And I'm going to build businesses that do that.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Hank Boomer.

STATEMENT OF HANK BOOMER, KAMIAH, IDAHO

Mr. BOOMER. I'm a country lawyer from Kamiah, which is a logging town. And the majority of my clients are either loggers or millworkers. So I guess you could say that I indirectly earn my living from the paper industry.

I want to see a stable, strong, productive timber industry in Idaho. But I also want my children and my children's children to be able to enjoy the same Idaho that I've been able to enjoy. I want to address my remarks and my testimony to the area that I know best. It's pictured there on the map. And that is the Kelly-Cayuse Creek area. I've only logged 3 months out of my life. So I sure can't consider myself a professional logger. But I tell you, that Toboggan Ridge area that the Forest Service has plans to log is as steep as a cow's face. The timber is so poor it's unreal. I think it's beyond question that that would be a deficit timber sale financed by the taxpayers of this country. I think it's beyond the question that the Forest Service's own research documents it that it would significantly reduce the quality and the amount of fish in the entire North Fork drainage. I think it's beyond the question that the lodgepole pine from that area would not go to Idaho mills but would go to the nearest mill, which is in Superior, Mont.

So for all those reasons, Senator, I think the best thing that we could do is to let the Cayuse-Kelly Creek area grow what it grows best; that's elk and cutthroat trout. That will add to our economy, I think, in the future particularly as areas like this become fewer and farther between. Let's give the taxpayers a break and leave it the way it it. I don't propose closing off any roads. I don't think we have to keep motorcycles off the trails. I don't think we have to have those kinds of restrictions. But I don't see any sense whatsoever in logging it. It's a boondoggle. And I thank you for this opportunity to testify.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Ruth Bull.

STATEMENT OF RUTH E. BULL, MOSCOW, IDAHO

Ms. BULL. I'm from Moscow, Idaho. And I'm 61 years old. And I want to tell you that because I still get into the back country. And I'm strongly in favor of dispersed wilderness areas. And I'm not going to backpack in for 8 days. And I want to tell you about Elk Summit where I went last weekend. And I think that should be included along with the 10 core areas. I went up the Walton Lakes Road past Sneakfoot Meadows and Marion Meadows. And I met elk on the trail. And we slept—there was just two of us. We slept on a beach by a mountain lake and moose was splashing in the water. We met no one on the whole trail. We were there 2 days, in and out. We saw high mountain meadows with gentian, which is very rare. I've never seen any, anywhere except in the Elk Summit area. Bear grass for 9 miles. Beautiful trail. The timber was, I thought, mostly small and the woods were open. It was a beautiful area. And I agree with the people who say that that's what makes Idaho special.

I've lived in a lot of places including Colorado. And I see those places filling up and losing what makes them unique. And every time I come back to Idaho, I think this is one of the last places where you can have wilderness and true solitude in your backyard. And I urge you to please keep it that way.

And I want to add, too, that the Multiple Use/Sustained Yield Act considers recreational use equal to production of timber, watershed protection, and those other uses. And it clearly states that production of timber for economic reasons *is not to have superior* value over the other uses.

Thank you. Thank you for coming.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Bull follows:]

Statement of Ruth Bull, Moscow, Idaho, to Senator McClure regarding legislation making disposition of Idaho's remaining roadless lands. Lewiston, Idaho 8-17-83

I live in Moscow, Idaho, work as a therapist at a mental health center, am 61 years of age and still go back-packing.

We are about to dispose of the last of our wild roadless lands. I urge that no less than fifty percent of these be given the protection of wilderness. I am opposed to the inclusion of any "hard release" language in the disposition of these areas. We are not in such a hurry that we need to foreclose on our own right to make further choices where protection might seem warranted in the future.

I strongly urge wilderness status for the ten core areas as recommended by the Idaho Conservation League, using the boundaries that will be proposed in October by the Sportsman/Conservation coalition. To the ten core areas (Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest, Mallard Larkins 200,000 acres, Great Burn-Cayuse Creek, Payette Crest, Sawtooth Completion, White Cloud-Boulder Mountains 450,000 acres, Northern Lemhis, Palisades, Gams Mountain and Salmo Priest) I would add Elk Summit, everything south of Savage Creek road to the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness border, and both sides of the road above the guard station, excepting the campground.

I work all week in close association with people and need to retreat to renew myself in places of solitude and unspoiled natural beauty. That's why I live in Idaho, one of the best - and last - places where one can still find this kind of experience close to one's own backyard. Last weekend I hiked with a friend into Elk Summit, south of the Lochsa River. Besides food and bug lotion, one tank of gas and pair of new flashlight batteries was all it cost me. I walked nine miles in over an easy trail to a beautiful mountain lake which I shared with a moose sloshing in the water. I saw no one else the entire time, yet I was back to work on Monday morning. Such places are Idaho's most precious and lasting resource. As they continue to disappear elsewhere, their monetary value in tourist revenues, clear streams, fishing and hunting fees, will increase.

I know from my work what problems lost jobs can create, in most cases temporarily. B ut in Idaho, timber jobs and timber company profits are increasingly subsidized out of my own and other taxpayers' pockets, a form of welfare that is not generally recognized. The easily accessible old growth timber has

largely been cut in Idaho, and roads are increasingly built deep into backcountry places at phenomenal cost to the taxpayers, to get at timber that is increasingly marginal in its value, timber that could be grown faster elsewhere and cut with less destructiveness. There has been in this country for many years an increasing backlog of unregenerated non-stocked timberland. (See note*) Advanced techniques for timber production that are being used to justify escalating allowable cuts are not being applied in these and other logged over areas. Instead, we are going more and more into areas less suited for logging, lands suited to watershed and stream protection, to recreation, including wilderness, to habitat for our shrinking wildlife resources, moose and elk, wolf and mountain goat, caribou. We are going into more erosible areas that are very steep as Elk Summit is in many places, or where the soil is unstable. We are silting up our streams and spawning beds, silently filling our dams with silt, destroying our tourist resources, and using millions of dollars on roads and bridges to do it. At Elk Summit, for example, on the Savage Ridge road, there is a two million dollar road slump that should never have been allowed to happen.

Elk Summit, where I went last weekend, is a unique piece of high country with open stands of mostly small timber, mile after mile of bear grass, clear lakes and streams, wet mountain meadows with thousands of rare gentians, heather. In Sneakfoot and Marion Meadows, ladies tresses orchids grow and whole herds of moose can be seen. If it is not protected, timber sales already being planned will cut through to the very edge of Sneakfoot Meadows. The highest use for Elk Summit and other areas like it, should be for its aesthetic and wilderness values and for the protection of wildlife and fish habitat, and watershed.

We are at a critical crossroads in Idaho, about to trade our last remaining unprotected wild lands for a mess of potage that we'll all pay for, in taxes, and in a diminished quality of life. The Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960 makes it clear that protection of watershed, of fish and wildlife, and of outdoor recreation, including wilderness, is of equal importance to the provision of timber supply, and that decisions about usage must be made on the basis of "most judicious use", and that developmental values are not to be given unequal weight in determining the disposition of our National Forest resources. I urge your support in keeping what makes Idaho so special.

Thank you for your consideration.

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* For example, the National Forest Service Bulletin, "The Rocky Mountain Timber Situation, 1970", as long ago as that, reported a backlog of 2.7 million acres of non-stocked productive land in the Rocky Mountain Region, and the rate of regeneration about 82,000 acres per year. Despite the fact that Congress later set aside moneys to correct this, the problem continues and the money has apparently been diverted.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Ed Barrette.

STATEMENT OF ED BARRETTE, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. BARRETTE. My name is Ed Barrette. And I've come on my own. Senator McClure, thank you for taking the time to call this meeting for the opinions to be expressed by all groups.

In particular, the one thing that I read in some of the newspaper articles concerned the declining of the basic industries. And I wanted to take issue with that.

In particular, as I'm sure you're well aware, the Russian economist, Kondratiev, predicted that once every 50 years there would be an economic turndown or breakdown or whatever you'd like to call it. And the United States has seen those in 1837, 1893, of course, in 1929, and now the most recent one. My point is that the industries that provide excellent jobs and excellent wages for the working man shouldn't be penalized just because they're making a profit. And I feel very strongly about that. I have no objection that the timber industry goes in and cuts down a tree. I don't expect a mess to be left behind. But to me it's very important that those of us who have to go out and work for a living can find an employer that's willing to pay a decent wage.

I'd like to site some specific examples of Superior Mining, a division of Superior Oil from Houston, Tex. They went into the Yellow Pine Mining District. And they took a town that was dead broke, flat out busted, and they've turned it into a town that now has at least a decent standard of living. It isn't great, but it's a whole lot better than only a few backpackers and a few guides could provide. The wilderness is great, but it doesn't provide enough jobs that pay well for the working man. I really feel that's important.

You know, the rest of us have aspirations to build a life for ourselves, to have timber to build our homes out of. Nobody that I know of wants rape and plunder or any of the things that went on a half century ago. We want sound management, but we don't want to be locked out of our own land.

I guess that pretty much sums it up. Thanks for your time.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I have no questions for the members of this panel. Thank you very much.

Mr. Walker.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD WALKER, PECK, IDAHO

Mr. WALKER. Senator McClure, I have a quote here from a Senate hearing 316, February 1973, yourself. "I started to go to Yellowstone National Park when I was a small boy. And I don't enjoy going there as a developed area anymore because there are too many people." My name is Richard Walker. I'm a forester by training and occupation and have been for the past 17 years specialized in wilderness management planning, congressional wilderness studies, and wilderness cultural inventories. My wife and I live near Peck and manage a portion of our own land as a tree farm. So we're familiar with both ends of the spectrum; timber management on one end and wilderness on the other.

We hear Idaho needs jobs. Well, I'm not an economist. But whether we like it or not, today we live in an economic and techno-

logical society. The questions of resource availability and allocation are increasingly being raised because economics is still the name of the game. It is comparative, then, that we equate natural resources with capital—I mean investment capital—the same thing that is inheritance from which we might draw interest. Proper management of this capital, our natural resources, insures a continuing legend to the long-term benefits.

The other route is a short-term respite and eventual bankruptcy.

To address the question of land allocation somewhat more objectively is what I think this hearing is all about. I hope that your proposed Idaho Forest Management Act will require that a joint study be prepared by the Forest Service or the forest industry with full participation by State and local interest that would identify a sustainable underline; that is, level of timber harvest and the resultant level of employment based on the poor proposal addressed in your questionnaire. Alternative proposals of land allocation can then be more objectively weighed.

The alternative proposals and their effects should be presented in such a manner as to enable the family involved in logging to do some long-term personal planning. The local community and chamber of commerce with a little more certainty would know how long the mills will really be around. I mean, the community of Potlatch would certainly have welcomed this kind of information.

You yourself, Senator, stated again in the same testimony in February 1973 that, quote: "Congress ought to make the decision as to what shall or shall not be. And we need some factual information to guide us in making these decisions." Senator, this proposed sustained yield study would identify for you and other members of our Congress, State government, local communities, and individuals who are directly dependent on these natural resources whether the management direction is but a short term or a long haul. This should not be the individual prerogative of Under Secretary of Agriculture John Krull [phonetic] who recently stated, quote: "Sustaining a local or regional economy may mean encouraging production in areas that are not economical."

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Walker. If you have a further statement to place in the record, we'll make it a part of the record.

Mr. WALKER. I will.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Mr. Coats.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT COATS, EVERGREEN FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.

Mr. COATS. Senator McClure, Senator Symms, I am Robert Coats, company forester for Evergreen Forest Products located at Tamarack, Idaho. We use predominately Federal timber in the manufacture of dimension lumber and other wood products; such as, railroad ties. More than 10 percent of the raw material for our sawmill comes from the Nez Perce National Forest. For that reason, my statement will be confined to the land and resource situation on the Nez Perce and more particularly the Slate Creek Ranger District.

Evergreen recently completed a new small log mill and a cogeneration facility. We constructed these facilities because of our opti-

mism about the future. This optimism, fortunately, has been confirmed by recent reports on the strength of the economic recovery, increases in residential construction, and a large unsatisfied demand for housing. We are also encouraged by your interest in sponsoring legislation to be to close the battle over which national forest roadless areas in Idaho will be added to the National Wilderness System.

Timber harvesting on the Nez Perce, particularly the Slate Creek Ranger District, has stayed around 21.1 million feet for the past several years. Minor fluctuations have occurred because of demand, shifting of volume from the district to the east of the Slate Creek District. But it has stayed relatively firm. If the purposed where-to areas on the Slate Creek Ranger District were designated as wilderness, the annual allowable cut will drop from 21.1 million feet to approximately 10 million feet. A sizable decrease.

We would, therefore, urge you to—those RARE II areas be deleted and put back into the timber base. We know that there are going to be more areas added to the wilderness but certainly not those on the Slate Creek Ranger District.

The battle over which national forest roadless systems in Idaho should become part of the National Wilderness System has gone on long enough. We hope that the legislation which you are preparing will bring an end to the fight and will lead to a stable forest land base for the forest products company operating in central Idaho.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hitchcock submitted by Mr. Coats follows:]

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Statement of

Robert T. Hitchcock

Mr. Chairman, I am Robert T. Hitchcock, President of Evergreen Forest Products, Inc., located at Tamarack, Idaho. Evergreen Forest Products is a small, privately-held company which employs approximately 100 individuals. We use predominantly federal timber in the manufacture of dimension lumber and other wood products, such as railroad ties. More than 10 percent of the raw material for our sawmill comes from the Nezperce National Forest. For that reason, my statement will be confined to the land and resource situation on the Nezperce and particularly the Slate Creek Ranger District.

Evergreen Forest Products recently completed construction of a small-log sawmill and a six megawatt (maximum) cogeneration facility. We constructed these facilities because of our optimism about the future. This optimism, fortunately, has been confirmed by recent reports on the strength of the economic recovery, increases in residential construction, and the large unsatisfied demand for housing. We are also encouraged by your interest, Mr. Chairman, in sponsoring legislation to bring to a close the battle over which national forest roadless areas in Idaho will be added to the National Wilderness System.

However, ours is a temperate optimism. There are several currently unresolved problems that may affect not just the profitability, but the very survival, of forest products companies, such as ours. These problems include:

* large federal budget deficits that threaten to soad up available credit and keep interest rates high;
* actions by the Federal Reserve Board to preclude a new round of inflation by constricting the growth of the money supply;
* a proliferation of administrative appeals and lawsuits aimed at blocking Forest Service land management decisions;
* continued uncertainty about which national forest roadless lands will eventually be added to the National Wilderness System and which lands will be available for commodity development; and
* the California v. Block decision, which may prevent the Forest Service from opening up roadless areas on the Payette, (resulting in further reductions in the timber sale program).

The first two problems, relating to the national economy, home building, and mortgage interest rates, are outside the jurisdiction of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, and are not under discussion at this hearing. The third problem, does fall under the jurisdiction of the Energy Committee, but would require major changes in the National Forest Management Act. These changes in the NFMA would probably make an Idaho RARE II bill too controversial, and those of us in the forest products industry want, first and foremost, to help you work out legislation that will bring an end to the national forest wilderness battle in Idaho.

My statement focuses on the last two problems described above, both of which relate to the availability of timber on the Nezperce National Forest.

I will concentrate on three resource availability issues which, in my opinion, are critical to the economic well-being of Evergreen Forest Products and other federal timber purchasers in central Idaho:

* the importance of preserving the productive forestland base of the Nezperce National Forest;
* the need to finalize national forest land allocation decisions -- the so-called "release" issue; and
* the need to negate the California v. Block decision -- the so-called "sufficiency" issue.

Historical Resource Data

Timber harvesting on the Nezperce, particularly the Slate Creek Ranger District, has stayed around 21.1 million board feet for the past several years. Minor fluctuations have occurred because of demand, shifting of volume from the district to the east to the Slate Creek District, but has stayed relatively firm.

If the proposed Rare II areas were designated as wilderness on the Slate Creek Ranger District, the annual allowable cut could drop from 21.1 million board feet to approximately 10.0 million board feet - a sizeable decrease.

Existing Wilderness on the Nezperce Nation Forest

Mr. Chairman, when Congress decides which, if any, roadless areas on the Nezperce National Forest should be added to the National Wilderness System, you and your colleagues should remember that the Nezperce has already given up many acres to wilderness and other classifications.

Although wilderness has been portrayed by the environmental proponents at this hearing as vital to the survival of animal populations and necessary for primitive recreation, the Forest Service has other restrictive land classifications that protect fish and wildlife and provide rugged recreational opportunities. These other classifications, like wilderness designations, reduce timber production levels. Examples of restricted portions of the Nezperce National Forest are the NRA and the Seven Devils area. In order to accurately evaluate the effects of additional wilderness designations, these restricted areas must also be taken into consideration.

Current Wilderness Proposals

As much as I would prefer to see no more Nezperce National Forest land set aside as wilderness, I recognize that in developing a state-wide wilderness bill you will consider the RARE II recommendations made by the Forest Service and the proposal advanced by the Idaho Forest Industry Council (IFIC). The Forest Service proposal calls for the designation of additional wilderness on the forest.

I also understand that Idaho conservationists intend to make public their roadless area recommendations sometime later this year. The proposal advanced by the conservationists will probably include the establishment of some new wilderness area on the Nezperce.

The Need for a Stable Land Use Pattern

Mr. Chairman, I feel very strongly that "release language" should be included within the Idaho wilderness legislation which you are developing. Such language is of more than symbolic importance to companies such as Evergreen Forest Products.

For nearly 20 years, since passage of the original Wilderness Act in 1964, it has been impossible to predict exactly how much land within the Nezperce National Forest would eventually be designated wilderness. This uncertainty about the land base has made it extremely difficult for the Forest Service to develop long-range management strategies and made it very risky for forest products companies to commit internal capital or enter into long-term debt for construction or replacement of manufacturing facilities.

Some companies, such as outs, have taken large risks and rebuilt their sawmills. Other companies have been unable to justify such risk-taking, closed their mills, and laid off their employees.

Wilderness designations are permanent. Despite protestations from environmentalists that nothing can prevent Congress from declassifying a wilderness area, such an event has not occured during the 19 years in which the National Wilderness System has been in existence. It is very unlikely, in my opinion, that such a declassification will ever take place. Many Senators and Representatives think of national parks when they think about wilderness areas, and I don't believe Congress has, or ever will, declassify a national park.

If wilderness designations are permanent, it is only fair that lands that have been considered, but rejected, from wilderness classification should have a permanent "non-wilderness designation. If wilderness users have the right to a wilderness preservation system, industry has the right to a stable national forest land use pattern and resource base.

A stable land use pattern can only be achieved if the legislation which you are contemplating contains:

* a comprehensive land allocation decision covering all of the national forest roadless areas in Idaho;

* provisions to preclude further wilderness study of these roadless lands when future forest-wide land management plans are prepared by the Forest Service; and

* language to make sure that the legal precedent established in the California v. Block decision cannot be used to stop planned road building or timber sale activities within non-wilderness RARE II areas in Idaho.

The Importance of Sufficiency Language

As you know, the decision of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in California V. Block stated that the RARE II final environmental impact statement did not meet the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act. This decision means that the Forest Service will have to meet the NEPA requirements before it can undertake any activities which would alter the wilderness potential of any non-wilderness RARE II area.

The Forest Service timber management plans followed during most of this century scheduled sales on a systematic basis, with roads constructed as the sales came up. If these roadless areas are now removed from the productive forestland base, the hundred-year cutting plan is thrown off schedule and either areas with roads must be overcut or harvest levels must be drastically reduced during the next twenty to thirty years.

Such reductions could force one or more of the timber operators on the Nezperce to go out of business. For that reason, the legislation which you are developing must contain language to declare the RARE II environmental impact statement factually and legally sufficient, so that the non-wilderness roadless areas can be returned to full multiple-use management.

Conclusion

The battle over which national forest roadless areas in Idaho should become part of the National Wilderness System has gone on long enough. We hope that the legislation which you are preparing will bring an end to that fight and will lead to a stable forestland base for the forest products companies operating in central Idaho.

We are ready to provide you with any information or assistance which you deem desirable.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Tom Greenfield.

STATEMENT OF TOM GREENFIELD, LEWISTON, IDAHO

Mr. GREENFIELD. I am Tom Greenfield. I moved to this area about 5 years ago from Michigan, which is one of the States that as somebody referred to earlier lost most of its virgin timber. And there's now a small area, perhaps 10 to 15 acres of virgin white pine left there. This made a marked impression on me. And I guess I came to Lewiston primarily—I felt like talking after listening to a number of arguments of people who appear to feel that their livelihood is threatened by the possible inclusion of what to me seems like a relatively small area of wilderness that currently has not been logged and may well not be but would be offered some protection by the wilderness status.

My remarks are basically not factual. They are based on feelings. I have the sense that the emotions underlying the threat to livelihood are very compelling. I believe that this should be weighed. But I also believe that we need to examine whether, in fact, taking the State of Idaho as a whole and perhaps the Nation as a whole, whether the current downturn and pessimism and concern about the future of the timber industry here is really linked in any direct way to the rather small additions that we might be contemplating or at least groups such as the Idaho Conservation League might be contemplating. It appears to me that it has to do with other factors. And quite candidly, that some of the timber industry has to some degree found a suitable scapegoat in the wilderness issue for conditions that are much broader than this matter.

I think it should be—that the area that would be made available to the timber industry should be safeguarded, also. But I want to make a point that the rather small percentage that—of irreplacable existing wilderness deserves consideration, also.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Jarrett Newbrey.

STATEMENT OF JARRETT NEWBREY, PULLMAN, WASH.

Mr. NEWBREY. My name is Jarrett Newbrey. And I live in Pullman, Wash. And I have lived in this area for the past 7 years. I came to see today because I feel very strongly about the issues that are being presented. I'm a school teacher. I teach in the Vet School at Washington State University. I started my teaching career at Boise High School in 1966. And my salary at that time was $5,000. I'm a user of wilderness areas. But I don't consider myself an elitist. And I certainly don't consider myself to make the amounts of money that some people have assumed that backpackers and wilderness users can be identified in. There are groups that those people can be identified in.

I'm specifically concerned about the Kelly Creek area, the Cayuse Creek area, and the Toboggan Creek area. I would ask that those areas be included in the Great Burn Wilderness Area. Specifically after listening to testimony today, I would hope that that road that's into that area would allow access as it presently does and that somehow we could make that a boundary area. I wouldn't support logging in that area. But I would hope that there could be

wilderness from perhaps a guard station on without the inclusion of that road. If it had—if we had to exclude that road and make it a wilderness designation to prevent logging in that specific area, I would support that.

The last thing I guess that I'd like to say is that I, as Mr. Greenfield has observed, have heard several testimonies today that seem to blame the acquisition of wilderness areas on unemployment in Idaho. And I would hope that somewhere in your investigation, Senator McClure, that you would see if you could verify that fact that there can be a connection. Because I suspect that, in fact, many of the logging companies may be using this as an excuse to close areas—or to close mills when, in fact, a downturn in the economy may be more responsible, really, than the acquisition of more wilderness areas.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Tom Carleson.

STATEMENT OF TOM CARLESON, MOSCOW, IDAHO

Mr. CARLESON. Senator Symms, Senator McClure, I appreciate the opportunity to testify today. I also would like to add a little fire to the cause of the Mallard-Larkins Pioneer Area. I'd like to have an area to include not only that but the adjacent Lakes Buttee-Elizabeth Lakes area to the east and south to make an integrated wilderness area. And in the—my testimony, I have a map that's attached. This region would consist of roughly 180,000 acres including about 30,500 acres of the current Mallard-Larkins Pioneer Area. High mountain lakes in the Mallard-Larkins, Five Lakes Butte, Elizabeth Mountain-Cold Springs Peak Area would be protected as well as elk-grazing areas along the Minnesaka River.

I recently spent about 5 days in the Mallard-Larkins area with my two boys and know of no other place in northern Idaho that has the rugged beauty and variety of wildlife and terrain that this area offers. In the short time there, we saw an elk herd, mountain goats, grouse, and eagles. We hiked through three life zones from Mountain Forest Zone of ancient cedar, fir, and ferns and Devil's Club around Isabella Creek through the Subalpine Zone of Bear Grass and Subalpine Fir around Heart Lake up to the Alpine Zone of Red Heather and Indian Paintbrush along Goat Ridge. Trails within this area provide access to many of the mountain lakes over a 1- to 2-day trip and the more primitive rivers within the area would require about 2 to 4 days.

The region is not too amenable to logging. There is extensive road slumping along the Isabella Creek area and the poorly logged areas around Collins Creek illustrate the difficulties of logging these areas. In view of these problems and the unique beauty of this area, I recommend designating this area as a wilderness region. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Carleson follows:]

TESTIMONY

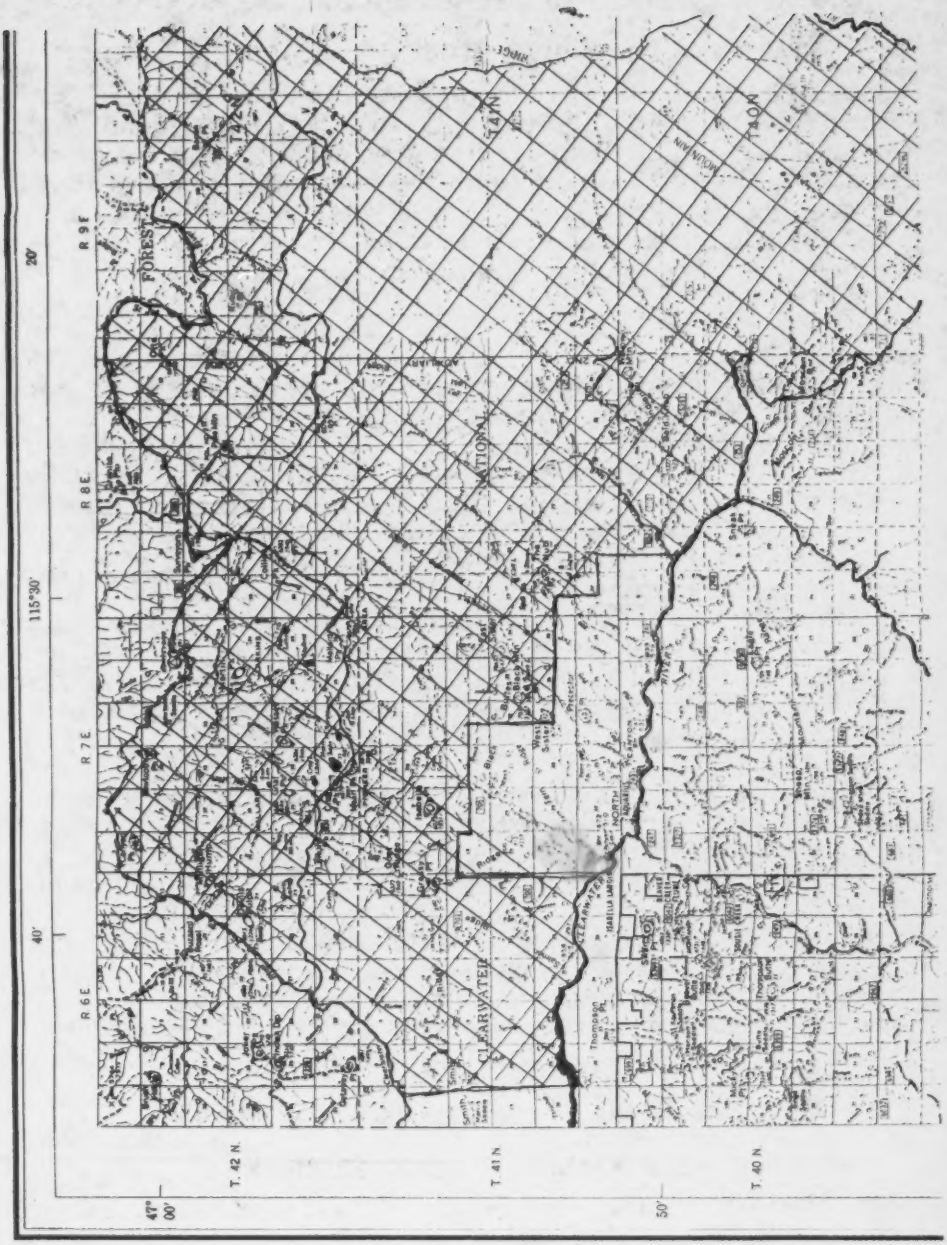
MALLARD-LARKINS WILDERNESS

I would like to testify on behalf of making the Mallard-Larkins Pioneer Area and the adjacent Lakes Butte and Elizabeth Lakes areas to the east and south an integrated wilderness area. To maintain the integrity of these areas, I recommend that a single wilderness region be designated to encompass them. The attachment indicates the borders of this area. The region would extend from the Little North Fork of the Clearwater on the west to the Fly Hill-Gospel Creek and the North Fork of the Clearwater on the east. The southern boundary would coincide with the southern boundary of the Mallard Larkins Pioneer area and the Moscow Bar - Cold Springs Creek road. The northern boundary would be the Surveyor's Ridge road and trail and the St. Joe river. This region would consist of roughly 180,000 acres including 30,500 acres of the current Mallard Larkins Pioneer area. High mountain lakes in the Mallard Larkins, Five Lakes Butte, and Elizabeth Mountain - Cold Springs Peak area would be protected as well as elk grazing areas along the Minnesaka river. This proposal would require purchase of some railroad land (4-6 square miles) near Collins Creek.

I recently spent five days in the Mallard Larkins area and know of no other place in Northern Idaho that has the rugged beauty and variety of wildlife and terrain that this area offers. In the short time there, we saw an elk herd, mountain goat, grouse, and eagles. We hiked through three life zones; from mountain forest zone of ancient cedar, fir, ferns, and Devil's Club around Isabella Creek through the subalpine zone of Bear Grass and Subalpine Fir around Heart Lake to the alpine zone of Red Heather and Indian Paintbrush along Goat Ridge. Trails within this area provide access to many of the mountain lakes over 1-2 day trips or the more primitive rivers over 2-4 days.

The region is not too amenable to logging. There is extensive road slumping along the Isabella Creek and the poorly logged areas around Collins Creek illustrate the difficulties of logging these areas. In view of these problems and the unique beauty of this area, I recommend designating this area as a wilderness region.

Tom Carleson
827 Kennedy St.
Moscow, Idaho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The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Steve Calhoun.

STATEMENT OF STEVE CALHOUN, OROFINO, IDAHO

Mr. CALHOUN. I appreciate the opportunity to testify today. I was born in Orofino, Idaho, and currently live in Orofino, Idaho. And I was raised in Orofino, Idaho, except for a short time in the service, I've always lived in Idaho. I think the main importance in that is that growing up, some of the most valuable time I've spent was enjoying the wilderness or the woods and streams in the North Fork drainage. I'm here mainly to speak in relation to Cayuse Creek, Kelly Creek, and Toboggan Ridge. I'm very familiar with the area having fished it and hunted it a lot. And it's extremely beautiful, extremely valuable area for the fishing and wildlife. A friend of mine, a husband of one of my secretaries, works as a fish and game biologist for Kelly Creek District. He has been part of a study in that area as I understand it. And he says that the logging up there—well, first, the timber up there, I think, is well accepted by the people out there that the timber is not worth the value it's going to cost to build the road. It's mainly lodgepole pine.

Also, the soil out there is very poor quality decomposed granite. And the terrain is extremely steep. It's going to be difficult, if not impossible, to ever reforest the area once it's logged if it is logged.

Also because of that, the soil quality and the inability to reforest it is going to cause a lot of siltation in a lot of the cedar streams for Kelly Creek and Cayuse Creek which are the breeding streams for the cutthroat that are in the area and are a very valuable resource.

I think it would be a real tragedy to log that and to harm such a beautiful fishing stream and such a beautiful country in such a way that it's probably going to be impossible to replace.

Generally as to wilderness area and this type of thing, I—I'm a lawyer in Orofino. I work as prosecuting attorney in Orofino. And my financial well-being to a great extent depends on the local economy which is to a great extent dependent on the logging industry. And I do think that there should be timber available to log. My understanding of the recent economic problems are that it's a result of interest rates and lack of demand rather than a lack of timber.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Vince Murray.

STATEMENT OF VINCE MURRAY

Mr. MURRAY. Thank you, Senator. Senator McClure, Senator Symms, I thank you for letting me be here today. Most of the points I wanted to cover have already been covered. So I'll just say that I urge you both to support the 10 point Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core. And I'll prefer it with soft release rather than hard release language as an important—also, one area I'd like to touch on is an area called Isabella Creek and Elenor Creek area. Which is a part of the Mallard-Larkins area and could be considered wilderness in the future. There is a cedar grove there that is known as the Heritage Cedar Grove. And it's a stand of old growth cedar. Very large trees. And I think it's important and ironic that it is called Heritage Cedar Grove and that it has been passed down

from past generations to us. And I think it is our responsibility to preserve certain areas for future generations even though it is undoubtedly good timber and could bring, I suppose, monetary gain. We must balance that sometimes. It's assumed that there are other things that are more valuable than money and perhaps the old growth forest, such as, the Heritage Grove, is worthy of being preserved. I think it has increased there a pristine. They are beautiful. It's very lucid water. There's a lot of wildlife. And it's ironic because just down the road there's a Black Creek that has been logged to the edge of the creek. Timber has been flagged and roothaul has been pushed into the creek. And you can't even find the creek. It's buried beneath waste and nothing is there. There's no fishing in there. There is fishing in the Isabella Creek and Mallard Creek area so I think we should preserve some of this. And it is a heritage our our heritage passed to us and it may be passed to future generations. It is important to preserve some old growth forests in this area.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Wally Driscoll.

STATEMENT OF WALLY DRISCOLL, MOSCOW, IDAHO

Mr. DRISCOLL. My name is Wally Driscoll. And I, too, am an Idaho native. I was born and raised in this area. And I spent most of my life here. I want to speak initially to address an earlier—Dr. Cassell from the Lewiston School District, who suggested that the best way to support—I think he was suggesting that one of the best ways to support education in this State was to open up existing roadless areas to logging. And I would just really caution us in terms of that attitude. And I'd start by saying that the reason I've continued to live in this area is because of some things that money can't buy. And I know I could go elsewhere and earn more money. But I have chosen to make this my home. I've chosen to make this my home because I—I—there are some things that are just real important that can't be found elsewhere.

Specifically, the quality of life as represented by water quality and good fishing and clean air, wildlife and wilderness is particularly important to me. And I'm going to limit, now, my remarks to just a few areas that I've personally experienced.

First of all, Upper Priest Lake is an area that my family and I have gone to since I was a little boy. And some of my earliest memories are etched there. This last Memorial Day I took the family in there again. And I was amazed at just how many people were there. The only hardship I encountered in backpacking with my youngest son was that there was too many people there. And I—which reinforced—I was dismayed at that and I was also reinforced because I realized that there are an awful lot of people that are seeking that kind of experience. Now, I would urge you to—to protect that kind of experience. Specifically in that area and in other areas throughout the State.

Long Canyon and the Selkirk Crest are other areas that I have visited in the course of the last several years. And from what I understand, Long Canyon is one of the last major canyons in the area that does not have a logging road carved through it. And in walking through that area, I was amazed. And I asked myself "Who do

I have to thank for this?" And I'm not sure who it was, but, indeed, if you decided to protect it, I would certainly thank you and support you in years to come for doing that. We should take care, I think, of at least one forested area in the Northern Panhandle so that our children will be able to see what Idaho really is and has been for years to come.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Driscoll follows:]

August 12, 1863

Dear Senator McClure,

We are always rather sad and sorry on the Saturday and expecting to spend my life here at home had the opportunity to earn a dollar for more money than we can earn in Idaho. There are some things about Idaho that we have not been able to find anywhere else. Especially, the quality of life is separated by wide prairie, and pure, clean air, excellent and wholesome, as you already experience to me.

We will limit my comments to those areas that we have personally experienced. First, my family has visited Grant Park where we live in [illegible] My earliest memories [illegible] This last Memorial Day we had with my [illegible] old era and [illegible] the concerted era into [illegible] The [illegible] was so much fun and special as we had remembered The only difficulty was that there [illegible] hikers & trailers that had chosen to enjoy the same park. We were amazed and encouraged at how many people had chosen to visit the [illegible] to get out like we were left with the impression that the [illegible] so many people [illegible] The [illegible] Many thanks and the best to you [illegible] more [illegible] of Idaho [illegible]

last major canyon in the area that does not have a logging road toward through. As such, it provides protected habitat for big game and a view of what Northern Idaho was before it was touched by man. We should take care to have at least one forested area in the Northern Panhandle so that our children will be able to see what Idaho really is and has been. We would urge you to set aside Long Canyon and the Selkirk Crest as a protected, unroaded area.

Finally, a third area of significant importance to me is Cayuse Creek, Kelly Creek and the upper North Fork of the Clearwater River. We have fished in these areas and we are very familiar with them. Forest Service studies have shown that significant government subsidies are necessary for building and maintaining roads to make logging economic. If we don't build the and take care of the roads in these areas, the loggers can't afford to harvest the timber. We would urge you to use a conservative yardstick in measuring the efficacy of any proposals threatening the water quality and fish habitat of Cayuse Creek, Kelly Creek and the North Fork of the Clearwater. Government should not pay private industry to harvest our timber.

In summary, we urge you to protect Idaho's unique status as a state offering pristine wilderness. Areas such as the Upper Priest Lake, the Selkirk Crest, Long Canyon and the North Fork

(over)

of the Clearwater River are prime examples of why we have chosen to live in Idaho. I urge you to act wisely in protecting the water quality, fish, wildlife and wilderness experience offered by these unique areas.

Sincerely yours,
Wally Driscoll
115 N. Polk
Moscow, Idaho 83843

We don't need to ... — to support ed.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Time has expired. Camilla Spicer.

STATEMENT OF CAMILLA SPICER

Ms. SPICER. Thank you, Senator. I would like to compliment you, Senator McClure, and your staff on these hearings and thank you for coming out here. They've been very smooth, well done. And it's been a pleasure to participate in them.

I would like to, I guess, start out by saying that my family's been here in the Northwest for a very long time. They came out in the 1960's to the edge of Montana and the Spokane Valley and have been here ever since. And that—myself—I grew up here. And I have traveled some. And that when I traveled and I have lived other places that people always say, "What are you doing out of the Pacific Northwest? Why would you come to the east coast when you come from such a wonderful place?" And they're talking about the very type of wonderful things that are expressed and preserved in the wilderness. The clean water, the fish, the mountains, the wildlife. And they don't have those things in many other places. And I think that it is our responsibility as Idahoans and as Americans to preserve those areas that are only here and are unique to Idaho.

I would also like to make a point that wilderness is multiple use. It doesn't knock up anything. It doesn't prevent you from doing very many things in those areas. You can do more in wilderness than you can do in a national park. In fact, there are only a couple of things that you really can't do which includes logging and building roads.

Also, once areas are designated by Congress as wilderness, they tend to be used even more greatly. They become greater attractions for recreationists, hunters, fishermen, hikers, campers, whatever. And by designating some of the roadless acreage on the Clearwater National Forest more wilderness that we will, in fact, increase the recreational industry as well as increase taxes that come from that industry.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Liz Merrill.

STATEMENT OF LIZ MERRILL, COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

Ms. MERRILL. Good afternoon; can you hear me? Senator McClure, Senator Symms, it's nice to see you. And I hope—thank you for holding these hearings. I hope you'll have some time to spend enjoying some of the natural beauties of Idaho before you have to return to Washington. Maybe you could take Mr. Bevinetto fishing in Kelly Creek.

I have a statement today from Mr. Art Rourke who resides in Moscow that I'd like to read for the record.

The CHAIRMAN. We made progress from the last hearing. Now you want to take me fishing.

Ms. MERRILL. The Kelly Creek drainage should be maintained without further logging and further road construction. This drainage is used in northern Idaho. The drainage deserves special consideration because of its aesthetics and its natural fisheries.

Neither of these aspects, however, makes the drainage unique. What makes this specific drainage special in northern Idaho is its accessibility.

Wilderness preservation does have a fair amount of roadless area that provides both beauty and fine fishing. Most of these areas are not readily accessible to the young and the not so young because of the hiking required.

Northern Idaho needs at least one wilderness area that offers aesthetics and fine fishing to all age groups and occupations.

I note from personal experience that children as young as four can easily hike up Kelly Creek. I also know from personal experience that folks who have seen their 88th winter can also hike the Kelly Creek drainage without difficulty. It is past time to offer these two special age groups special consideration.

I urge the committee to adopt regulations that will preserve Kelly Creek so that my children's children and their grandparents can enjoy wilderness areas. No dollar value has been calculated for such experiences. Forest Service has errored in this regard. They have also—they have errored, too, in considering logging that area that offers little in the way of valuable timber and a great deal in the way of recreation.

Now, you had some questions earlier about the roads that went through there. I think that there are ways to get around that. There are several areas that have what they call cherry stems into an area. And, then, also it would be possible to make two separate wilderness areas.

Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I have no questions of this panel. Have you?

Senator SYMMS. No questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. McDonald, if you'll just remain seated—thank you very much. I appreciate your testimony. I think we have six more who have desire to testify besides Mr. McDonald who is already at the table. Donald Jacklin, Mike Warnock, Lisa Lombardi.

Mr. McDonald, do you want to lead off?

STATEMENT OF MR. McDONALD, LEWISTON, IDAHO

Mr. MCDONALD. I was glad to see you two fellows here because I think you're doing your job and it's fine. I gave Mr. Symms a statement here a few years ago. And my concern is about just the roads in the back country. For the crippled veterans—there's quite a few of them around the country—and the senior citizens would like to go out in these places and see the beauty of the country, too. And it's a great experience the young fellows was saying here to go out there. Most of these areas—like, they speak of from McCall to Warrens to McCall to Elk Summit to Yellow Pine and one lake and that's the Cascades. Probably I think it's as beautiful as the parks—Yellowstone Park. But one thing we want to do—I noticed the guys in the back—guides and packers—they brag sometime ago about close a lot of roads. Well, when they close the roads, they close us older citizens out. They close the crippled veterans out. And I think that we have to manage our forests although I—I was

raised in the back country there. Raised right by Warrens, Yellow Pine, and right through there. And we used to go along and go fishing. And we didn't have to worry about anything. It was a beautiful country and was nothing to bother us. We didn't even have a gun. We had a fishing pole. Maybe just 12 years old or so. And I had quite a few experiences in there. Like, I was the—me and another kid was the second men—white men down on the south fork of the Salmon before the Forest Service built the trail on the right-hand side. And we seen where the old Indians had parked—had their tepee poles and Mackey Bar where the airport is now. And we seen the Indian writing and all. And it's a beautiful sight. But one thing we got to think of—and I think they forgot to think about it that I use to work during the summers for the Forest Service. And we was only 12 years old when we started working for the Forest Service. And I been around when they logged. And that surprises me is they've done a real good job in that part of the country of logging. I don't see—I couldn't kick on their logging. They got the timber out and they utilized it. Took it down and put it to market. And the mines in that part of the country got the ore out and the concentrates and shipped them in, and we all live in a wooden house. We all drove a car here today that come out of the mines. Some old miner worked pretty hard getting them concentrates out for us so they could build that car. So we got to think of them, and we got to think of our economy.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. McDonald.

Mr. MCDONALD. OK.

The CHAIRMAN. If you have a further statement you'd like to submit for the record, we'll see that it's placed in the record. Donald W. Jacklin.

STATEMENT OF DONALD W. JACKLIN, VICE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR OF PRODUCTION, JACKLIN SEED CO.

Mr. JACKLIN. Senator McClure, Senator Symms, ladies and gentlemen of the staff, my name is Donald W. Jacklin. I'm vice president and director of production for Jacklin Seed Co., Post Falls, Idaho. I am an agriculture businessman, and my company produces, conditions, and markets agriculture seed products, nationally and internationally.

Being a business person, I have consistently maintained both a recognition and support of the multiple use concept of this Nation's and this State's agriculture forested land. This personal support, which also includes endorsement of some clearcutting concepts, has often left me at odds with some personal friends and associates. I have, however, continued to support these concepts and the efforts deemed necessary for increased national production and utilization of our natural resources, provided they are both cost effective and environmentally acceptable. I have, also supported the U.S. Forest Service cost effective portion of this equation as the ultimate decision factor in determining the final conclusion regarding these land developments.

Now it is time to enforce evaluation of these costs and environmental factors. I therefore find myself obligated to strongly oppose

development of plans now under consideration for specifically the Cayuse-Kelly Creek area of the Clearwater National Forest.

My contract with this area is both personal and direct. I have ridden in, hunted on, fished on, and found unlimited pleasure from the Cayuse-Kelly Creek area. I have an intimate knowledge and understanding of the Lunde area of the Cayuse drainage and it is from this knowledge that I am appearing before you today.

I know that I must have set foot on at least every single acre of the Lunde Ridge area at one time or another during the last 10 years, and it is from this experience that I now severely question the decision to develop and log this profit deficient area. I know that the timber, with the exception of several isolated pockets, does not even approach return on investment for the roadway construction alone and the environmental spoilage of north Idaho's top blue ribbon trout stream, Cayuse Creek, will be lost if the U.S. Forest Service proceeds with plans to build new roads up the creek and permit standard logging practices. This is not a justifiable project from either cost or an environmental standpoint.

Therefore, Senator, ladies and gentlemen, I urgently request your consideration and efforts to preserve and maintain the Cayuse-Kelly Creek area, specifically Lunde and Toboggan Ridge, in their current environmental state.

I would like at this time, to make you aware of a very difficult philosophical situation now occuring with in the "support block" of people such as myself, who are becoming increasingly suspicious of the procedural interaction utilized in rendering decisions affecting such areas as the Cayuse-Kelly Creek. I am not able to personally testify with regard to the many other areas now under consideration for development such as: Mallard Larkin, Payette Creek, Long Canyon, White Cloud, Salmo Priest, and others.

Simply for the "up front fact" that I am not intimately familiar with these areas as I am with the Cayuse-Kelly Creek; but I can assure you that in spite of my and others pro-development philosophy, that if the same negative return on investment for capital expenditures formula is used as in the Cayuse-Kelly Creek conclusion, then a block of previously strong supporters will in the future be impresed to react negatively when asked to assist or support. I am certain that some—if not much development—is cost effective and justifiable, but the suspicion resulting from the Cayuse-Kelly Creek decision certainly has enlarged and/or converted many of those who have supported development in the past, into a potentially new and vocal opposition force.

Senators, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to thank you very much for this opportunity to testify before you today; and I again urgently request your efforts and consideration toward preservation of the Cayuse-Kelly Creek area in their current environmental condition.

Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Mike Warnock.

STATEMENT OF MIKE WARNOCK, LEWISTON, IDAHO

Mr. WARNOCK. I live here in Lewiston. And I'm not connected with the timber industry or conservationists or environmental

group. I was born and raised and educated in the south. About 17 years ago I felt I reached a point in my life where I could choose anywhere I wanted to live in the country. And I made quite an extensive study as to where I wanted to live and raise my family. And I chose Idaho. And one of the biggest reasons was because of a large percent of natural forest and apparently wilderness areas. And I'm not the type of person that uses this a whole lot. I do get into the wilderness areas. And these experiences that I've had there have been real highlights for me and my family. And I know even though some of the areas that are not now classified as wilderness but are—as a matter of fact, they are wilderness because there are no roads in there. And I would like to see it kept that way.

And I don't have really anything else original to say. I heard Mr.—I think it's Bill Voxman from Moscow—his testimony. I think he said exactly what I'd like to say probably better if I could just attach my comments to that or my endorsement to that. I would certainly favor the soft release approach.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Lisa Lombardi.

STATEMENT OF LISA LOMBARDI

Ms. LOMBARDI. Thank you for coming. My training is as a wildlife biologist and as a writer. And I'd like to say first of all, I, like a couple of other people mentioned——

I object to the appropriation of the term "multiple use" by commercial concerns, implying that only where logging, mining, or ranching is practiced for profit is multiple use in effect. These three activities are only a minute sample of available uses of our public lands. Other activities includes rafting, hiking, climbing, canoeing, photography, skiing, camping, birdwatching, botanizing, hunting, pine-cone collecting, looking for gems, arrowheads, or pictographs, stargazing, berrypicking, and a million other activities are ignored, or lumped together and ignored.

The CHAIRMAN. I would suggest if you want that to be all in the record, you better slow down a little.

Ms. LOMBARDI. OK. My testimony is going to be submitted in written form, too.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, fine. Go as fast as you want to.

Ms. LOMBARDI. Wildernesses are used in a multitude of ways, most of which, if not all of which, are noncommercial. But an individual can log there. He can collect deadwood for a campfire. And he can mine. I've panned for gold flakes in pristine streams. And you can graze a pack animal, a llama, a goat, or a horse that you're using. These are smallscale uses, for pleasure not for profit, which don't infringe on another's experience. The only things one can't do in a wilderness are log, mine, or ranch for a profit and drive a motor in it.

Which is not to say that wilderness is inaccessible. One can drive right up to the boundaries and then one can walk or climb or the less agile can ride horse or float in a raft. At the risk of sounding callous, and I apoligize to Mr. McDonald, I hear very few handicapped people complaining about lack of access. But I do see a lot

of lazy and/or greedy people who can't be bothered to step out of their pickups. These few want to spoil it for the rest of us. There are more than enough roads in Idaho now to drive on that are absolutely beautiful. From one-lane dirt roads to superhighways. And if it's wild areas that these modern, motorized centaurs need to ride into, perhaps I could point out once again the obvious paradox: If you can get there on a road with a noisy motor, you're surroundings are a road and a car and not wild lands.

I would like to specifically address those roadless areas I know well; mainly, the Mallard-Larkins, Kelly Creek, and Weitas areas and the Upper Priest Lake. Upper Priest Lake is beautiful. That's all.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Chris Kelly.

STATEMENT OF CHRIS KELLY

Ms. KELLY. Good afternoon, Senator McClure. First off, I want to thank you for conducting these hearings and giving all of us the opportunity to have input into this very important issue.

My reason for living here in Idaho is not for a good-paying job. In fact, by moving here, my income was cut by one-half. I live here because of the other types of opportunities available here. Primarily opportunities to see and experience the land, the air, and the water in a reasonably natural state. Obviously, by the testimony of several other people here this afternoon, I am not alone in choosing this area of the country for these reasons.

I am personally convinced that Idaho's greatest resource is not her timber but rather the naturalness of the environment within our region.

Further, I do not believe that the designation of "wilderness" is necessarily in conflict with the timber industry. First of all because of the low quality timber in many of the areas under consideration; and, secondly, because of the remoteness of many of these areas. Remoteness which presents extravagent costs not only to taxpayers for roadbuilding but also to the logging industry in transporting the timber over extreme distances.

I'd like to finish this by saying that I do support the wilderness proposal of the Idaho Conservation League, et al., especially the Mallard-Larkin and Great Burn Area. And I also support soft release language. I feel that at this time a forest plan under the National Forest Management Act it would be disastrous to remove any of these lands from consideration of wilderness.

Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Joseph Feathers.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH FEATHERS, LEWISTON, IDAHO

Mr. FEATHERS. Good afternoon, Honorable Senator James McClure and Honorable Senator Steve Symms. We're delighted you are with us here in Lewiston. I don't have a prepared talk. I didn't even know about registration for this except a little scanty material I got out of the Lewiston Tribune. Also, I'd like to recognize Alan Slickpoo of the Nez Perce Nation, a friend of mine, and part representative of the Nez Perce Tribe. And he was remarking that he represented a different government. Probably American creed

which says we're made up of sovereign nations and many sovereign States should also include many sovereign Indian nations which we have.

I think, Senator McClure, the last time we were together we did attend a long house religious ceremony in the Nez Perce Reservation which we try to follow the best we could. Since that time, I've attended several more of those. And I know a little bit more about it. When you come next time, I'll give you some more instructions.

My name is Joseph Feathers. I do live on the Moon Rising Ranch which is on the Nez Perce Reservation. I guess I'm a guest of the tribe. I've been there 15 years. And before that I lived in Beaverhead County, southwest Montana. So I think I know this area quite well.

As I said, I didn't know anything about this meeting until I read it in the paper. I greatly admire the Hunt Papa Sioux medicine man, Sitting Bull who once said: "A great man is a person who does the best he can with what he has." And I don't have much to do with today so I'll be as great as I can.

The Tribune did boil down the problem here today. And you people have certainly identified the two areas. The questions boil down to two sides; saving roadless areas for future—for the future because of the values they possess and developing roadless areas for timber and logging and grazing. And I think you people have taken those two sides.

My point of view would be that of the Wilderness Society and Sierra Club and such groups like that in Idaho. Any myself—I'd like a wilderness that is untouched and undisturbed. But I think maybe we ought to put the fires out burning the wilderness. Here's a place as a young lady just over here awhile ago in the black dress I thought expressed wonderfully. It's a place to rely on one's personal renewal of one's self. And I think we got to—all done? I have a whole——

The CHAIRMAN. If you have further testimony you'd like to submit, we'd be glad to have it for the record.

Mr. FEATHERS. Yeah, I have a lot more. Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Bill Chetwood.

STATEMENT OF DR. WILLIAM E. CHETWOOD

Dr. CHETWOOD. Thank you. We have 3 minutes? A multiple-use concept is great in theory; and if stringently managed, it should work. However, part of the problem is that multiple use in its present concept, as I see it, has been logging. And that's first. And then generally after that, it's so poorly regulated that we end up with instead of being multiple use, we end up with subtracted use. And that is the real problem that I can see that we have not taken care of our regulations well enough that we can go in there, extract the marketable timber without damaging the other uses afterward.

You can't plant trees in Idaho, for example, and expect them to grow like they do in Louisiana or on the coast. It just doesn't—they don't grow that way. So if we're going to designate our roadless areas as multiple use, then I would urge very strong regulations that would insure that our environmental area and environmental

impact is very minimum. We can do multiple use. We can do wilderness. Our wilderness areas need some working over, too, because they end up with situations where there's so many access trails that are not maintained. So we have some problems with their environmental situation in wilderness. We have some problems with environmental situations in multiple use. But I think that we have—we're going to have those things; we do have to preserve the fact that we can use them, get the most out of them without ruining them. I think we must preserve our space and natural streams and environment. There's no economic reward that will replace the value of our natural environment. We cannot continue to lay waste to millions of acres of public lands under the pretense that it is good economy. Most, if not all, of the public timber sales end up as deficit sales. And although the county gets the taxes on the gross sale, the final fact is that it is a public subsidy that the next generation will pay even more than dollars. The renewable resource that they talk about is 60 years away in the best areas and never in the worst.

We should take another look at the nonexploitive economic value of Idaho's roadless public lands and wilderness. It brings millions of dollars into our State annually, and we don't have to cut a tree or dig a hole to get it.

If the decision were mine to make, as a reasonable alternative to walking every mile, I would listen to those who have walked those miles and to those who have no overriding economic interests. It is my recommendation that you give a great deal of consideration to the proposals of the Idaho Fish and Game Department.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Chetwood follows:]

Statement tothe SUBCOMMITTEE on PUBLIC LANDS, Senate Commission on Energy and Natural Resources.
Senator James McClure, Chairman

August 17, 1983 by William E. Chetwood, D.M.D.

I can appreciate the enormity of the task before you. While researching the available literature and reading the reports of the interested parties, I related to each point of view in turn. Each special interest is honest in their own prejudices. As one who has had the timber industry as a provider from childhood, and one who has the mountains, open spaces, and rivers as his church, I wish to address the general issue.

There is ample evidence of poor logging practices which has devastated a watershed. There is logging occurring which leaves very little damage to streams and selects the mature timber for harvest. I don't object to logging. I do object to land and watershed abuse. It is a common opinion in Idaho that private lands are generally managed the worst for environmental protection, State lands are a close second, and the Regulations of the U.S. Forest Service, if enforced, can be the best of the lot.

I see the timber industry is willing to give areas to Wilderness if they are relatively free of merchantable timber. The mining industry isn't willing to give up any thing because there may be minerals under every rock. The Sierra Club is about as unyielding as the miners only on the opposite side of the fence.

I have been in Wilderness areas where the trails haven't been maintained and the access is so restricted that only young athletes are physically able to visit them. Even the horseman who trails his pack animals is being hampered because of limitations which prohibit his use of modern equipment. The packers would maintain a lot of trails themselves if they didn't have to do it with an axe and a crosscut saw. Fish and Game management is hampered by the same physical restrictions.

The Wilderness management program could stand some tuning up. The existing regulations would not be violated if they would maintain the main access trails and well planned ridge top roads to provide more ready access for the general public. The public is paying the bill. They should have better access. No one has ever satisfactorily explained why you cannot have a single road for general access into an area without having to pay for it with stumpage dollars. As long as we must pay for it, why can't we let the

watershed live and just come up with the cash up front?

A multiple use concept is great in theory and if stringently managed it should work. Part of the problem is that multiple use in its present concept is logging, and it is generally so poorly regulated that after the logging is completed it is no longer multiplication, but subtraction. Not much else can happen when the trees are gone and the streams are silted. You can't plant trees in Idaho and expect them to grow like they do on the Coast range or in Louisiana. If we are going to designate our roadless public lands as multiple use, for the sake of those who follow us we must make sure the regulations which insure environmental quality are enforced.

We must preserve our space and natural streams and environment. There is no economic reward that will replace the value of our natural environment. We cannot continue to lay waste to millions of acres of public lands under the pretense that it is good economy. Most, if not all, public timber sales end up as deficit sales and although the County gets the taxes on the gross sale, the final fact is that it is a public subsidy and the next generation pays more than dollars. The renewable resource that they talk about is 60 years away at best areas, and in the worst areas it is never.

We should take another look at the non-exploitive economic value of Idahos roadless public lands and Wilderness. It brings millions of dollars into our state annually and we don't have to cut a tree or dig a hole to get it.

If the decision were mine to make, as a reasonable alternative to walking every mile, I would listen to those who have walked those miles and to those who have no overriding economic interests. It is my recommendation that you give a great deal of consideration to the proposals of the Idaho Conservation League, the Idaho Wildlife Federation, the Idaho Department of Fish and Game and to those various individuals who speak to conservation and to conservatively managed multiple use.

Further, I urge the committee to draft legislation in language that allows future generations to make their own decisions regarding some of these public lands. I recall a converstion between Senator McClure and myself several years ago when the high Nez Perce Dam below the mouth of the Salmon River was an issue. I was in favor of legislation which would abolish that possibility forever. Senator McClure calmly maintained that a moratorium for ten years was more in order because the public may change it's mind. I hope that attitude still prevails.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.
Helen Wootten.

STATEMENT OF HELEN WOOTTEN, MOSCOW, IDAHO

Ms. WOOTTEN. Thank you. I am an unabashed, chauvinist Idahoan. I have lived here most of my life and I love it. The great part of loving Idaho for me is having access to wilderness areas. And like some other people have mentioned, I could make more money somewhere else. But the quality of life in Idaho is important to me. Like a lot of other Idahoans, I naively assumed we had enough wilderness areas because there is a lot of beautiful area around for me to hike and hunt and camp and fish in. So I was really shocked to find out that we really have no wilderness area in North Idaho. Nothing north of the Selway. All of—which to me is the most beautiful part of the State, naturally. All of that is not protected. And it was really a saddening day to me to hear that they wanted to log Mallard-Larkins. This area is one of the most beautiful places on Earth, I think. And it would really be a miserable thing to log it.

The reason some of these areas have never been logged is not because they're so beautiful but because they're so inaccessible. Nobody wants to build a road in there who has to pay for it. Timber companies want the taxpayers to build a road in because as Doug Shepherd was saying, most of the timber sales we get for these lands is much less than it costs the taxpayers to build the road.

So it's not economical. It encourages wasteful use of the land. Eventually, the loggers are telling us they're going to run out of timber anyway. So if they're not going to open the roadless areas, they're not going to have logs to cut. Eventually, if we open up the roadless areas, they're going to cut all that, too. And then where do they go? I think they have to learn what the farmers learned about the dust bowls in the thirties. That you can't keep taking and taking and taking from the land without putting something back.

So the answer is not to give them more lands to log but for them to learn how to replace what they've already taken so they can harvest it again in 60 years.

I also think that we don't really know enough to say right now that 1983 is the year that we can decide exactly what we need to do with all our land. It may turn out that in this galaxy, this is the only planet with any kind of life on it. And maybe some of the life forms that we haven't even cataloged yet in the wilderness area will turn out to be ones that we can transplant to the moons of Jupiter for food for settlers.

I think we really need to understand the balance before we can make any hard-and-fast decisions.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Wootten follows:]

FOR THE RECORD

Testimony of GOLDA J. GRIFFIN
2528 Hemlock View Road
Moscow, Idaho 83843

LOCATION UNKNOWN
August 17, 1983

I have lived in Idaho most of my life and have come to love and have the wilderness areas. I am proud that Idaho has the largest wilderness area of any state except Alaska.

However, I was shocked to find out that Secretary Watt has no wilderness -- not a single acre is protected north of the Salmon River. This means that areas I love deeply and which often are in imminent danger of being opened to logging. It makes me literally sick to think of lovely Hallard-Larkins being torn up by roads and logging. High/Rapaport Creeks with their delicate wildflowers would never survive road building. What happens to the world-class fishing on Selly Creek (Great Burn Area) when the stream beds silt in from road-building? And how did Big Hanson ever get left out of the Selway Wilderness?

I personally have these areas are irreplaceable and truly deserve wilderness protection. Other areas, included in the Conservationists/ Sportsmens Endangered Idaho Wilderness have also deserve protection. These groups have done their homework and I respect their opinions.

But wild areas are worth of art and objects of great emotion, but there are also practical reasons for not building roads into them.

1) It is not cost-effective to put roads into these areas. The reasons they are compelled by roads are in not not of concern for their beauty, but because they are in such rugged country that road building is extreme and expensive. Timber companies do not want to put roads in there themselves; they want the taxpayers to [illegible] and if our experiences with other forests (Cottonwood, Challis, Salmon, Kaniksu, Targhee) is any guide -- the timber companies will play us only 5% in timber sales for every one dollar we spend in building them a road!

2) It encourages controlled land use. Timber companies like to talk about logging as making wilderness "multiple use" but the fact is that wilderness is already multiple use -- hiking, fishing, hunting, wildlife study etc. When an area has been clear-cut (as is the most economical method of tree cutting) then an area is truly single use.

Besides, eventually timber companies will run out of virgin forests to cut and then what will they do? They will have to do what they should be doing now --caring for the soil, planting their crops of trees, caring for the seedlings, and finally harvesting. They must learn what farmers have known since the Dust Bowl.

3) It is unfair to other occupations. Forest products industries are important in Idaho, no doubt about it, but they are not the only industries in Idaho. Many of us in other taxpaying occupations live here because of the quality of life that Idaho affords-- a quality dependent upon access to "the great outdoors". We have an excellent University in Moscow, for example, not because of the great salaries we pay but because of this quality of life.

No one likes to see loggers out of work, but the slump in lumber has nothing to do with lack of timber to cut and everything to do with high interest rates that discourage new home-building. (Idaho has over one billion board feet of timber backlogged.)

4) We do not know enough about the interdependence of life forms in the wilderness to predict what effect our intrusion will have. We have only recently learned, for example, that caribou subsist on lichen that only grows on 400 year old trees!

Among the 100 million stars of our galaxy we hope someday to find another star like ours that supports a planet that bears life. So far we have found no life -- not a single microbe.How excited we would be to find lichen growing on one of the moons of Jupiter!

Yet we have to face the possibility that we are alone, that this small planet in this small sun system contains all the life there is. It is a sobering thought, one that puts into perspective our enormous responsibility to manage wisely all the life forms on this planet.

How can we possibly say that this year, 1983, we know all there is to know about other life forms when we haven't even catalogued them all yet? How can we possibly know what they require to survive as a species?

Let's not have any "hard release" language in our wilderness bill. Let's take time for our knowledge and our wisdom to grow.

Helen J. Wootton

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. David Kendra.

STATEMENT OF DAVID KENDRA, PULLMAN, WASH.

Mr. KENDRA. I'm a graduate student at Washington State University and the department of plant pathology. And I'm not sure if I'm speaking for everybody in the department, but I'm speaking for myself. I'm originally from Pennsylvania. And I chose to come to Washington State University for two reasons. And they're on equal plateaus as far as importance. One was reputation of the department that I'm in. And the second was the closeness to the wilderness in Idaho. And today we've heard testimony on both sides pro and antiwilderness. And I've learned a lot from this. But there's one fact that's just been addressed. And it was the woman who spoke before me. We don't know enough about it yet. One of the—looking at your pretty map with pretty colors and everything representing all the land, we don't understand enough about the species diversity to really make a smart judgment yet. I think we know a lot about individual species of trees we're going to harvest. We know a lot about the different types of fish that are in there. But we don't understand how they interrelate with each other. And until we really get a full grasp of that picture. I don't think we can make a very, very intelligent decision.

And personally, I think it all should be wilderness. Because until we understand it, we shouldn't do anything to it. But realizing that the fact that a lot of people's jobs are on the line here, I think that there are certain areas that should be opened up. I think testimony by the expert people who spoke today—and I mean everybody—I think you can weigh the choice one way or the other which area should be opened up to timber. But in the long run, you know, the fate of everything rests on us. Either we screw it up or leave it alone.

And 90 years is an awful long time for a set of trees to grow back when they can grow back in 15 years down in the Southeast. And I think we should look more toward there for the timber industry than Idaho when we already have wilderness.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Royce Cox. Have a seat down here on the end, Roy, if you would.

STATEMENT OF ROYCE G. COX, LEWISTON, IDAHO

Mr. COX. Thank you, Senator McClure, My name is Royce G. Cox. And I've enjoyed the good quality of life in Idaho for some 43 years. All made possible by this wonderful forest resource we're discussing today. I commend you, Senator McClure, and the others for holding these hearings in Idaho close to the people who will be most directly affected by resolution of the roadless controversy. I agree that this issue should be resolved as soon as possible.

I say this because one highly important aspect of multiple use, and I add sustained yield, forest resource management is the necessity of controlling fire, insects, and disease. Adequate road access is essential for this intensive management which is not currently possible in the roadless areas. I personally am saddened by the unnecessary loss of timber and esthetic values which has occurred al-

ready in the roadless areas, particularly in the highly valuable stands of white pine from a combination of blister rust and bark beetles. The longer management is delayed, the greater these losses become.

As you know, I'm a retired professional forester with a long-standing interest in wilderness and 40 years experience in the protection, management, and utilization of privately owned, industrial forest resources.

In addition, my wife and I own a small tree farm near Orofino which we hope to pass on to our children and grandchildren.

As you also know, I've testified many times in support of the preservation of a reasonable acreage of wilderness on Federal public lands, including testimony of the hearings on the original wilderness bill and the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area.

From a purely selfish viewpoint, I should support maximum wilderness preservation because the resulting decrease in available commercial timber would automatically increase the economic value of my tree farm.

However, while I am still strong and while I still strongly support wilderness, I firmly believe the acreage designated should not jeopardize the total environmental health of our society which includes jobs and other economic considerations as well as esthetic, wildlife, and accessible outdoor recreation.

In my opinion, Idaho already has nearly enough high quality wilderness. Therefore, in general, I support the Idaho Forest Industry Council's proposal for adding some 500,000 to 600,000 acres of wilderness to the 3.8 million acres already designated in Idaho.

In conclusion, I don't know whether this has been discussed yet, as a possible compromise on the roadless-wilderness issue, I propose that Congress and the U.S. Forest Service reconsider the Forest Service's designation of additional areas similar to the Mallard-Larkins Pioneer Area. This concept makes sense to me in that within some of the smaller primitive-type but relatively accessible areas, a minimum of amenities is permitted; such as, pit toilets and pack-stock hitching rails but no timber harvesting. This makes such areas much easier to manage from sanitation and vegetation protection standpoints.

Thank you, Senator, for the opportunity to present this statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you all. I have no questions of this panel. Thank you very much for your testimony. Is there anyone else present who desires the opportunity to be heard who has not yet been heard? That would, then, conclude this hearing; and with that would conclude the series of four hearings in Idaho. We have heard a total of 579 witnesses in four such hearings; 180 in Boise, 112 in Idaho Falls, 161 in Coeur d'Alene, and 126 today in Lewiston.

As I indicated earlier, the record will remain open until September 2 for the comments of witnesses and other persons who desire to contribute to the hearing record. Again, those of you who desire to have a copy of the hearing record—would you please register on a self-addressed envelope. You will then receive a copy of the complete hearing record when that has been printed. It will be some months from now before that's completed because the record will remain open until September 2. But the staff, then, must edit all

the material and send it to the Government Printing Office where it will, in due course, be printed and then made available to the public. It will be sometime before that's done. So if you have requested a copy or do request a copy of the hearing record, don't become too impatient and assume that somehow you've been overlooked just because it's a couple weeks past September 2 and you haven't seen yours.

I wish to thank certainly those who have made this hearing today possible. Thank Lewis-Clark College, the staff, and the great work we've had from the reporters who have really done the hard work here today, the sound man who's tried to keep us equally hearable throughout this room this afternoon, and to those on the staff who have made all these arrangements and kept up with what we're doing, and to the Lord who's holding the ceiling up. I do appreciate all of the testimony. I might even say thanks to some of the press who have been following me around. They're glutton for punishment having sat through all these hearings as well. I thank you all, ladies and gentlemen. The hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 4:30 p.m. the hearing was adjourned.]

APPENDIX

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD
September 29,1983

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington D.C.20510

Dear Senator McClure,

As a native born Idahoan and long time supporter of your campaigns, I would like to strongly request your aide in preserving Idaho's 6.5 million acres of Wilderness in their roadless state.

Living as I do, in an area almost exclusively dependent upon a recreation based economy, I have watched our unique roadless wilderness areas develope more and more into a year around asset. Our family spends a great deal of time in the SelwayBitterroot area, the Sawtooths and River of No Return area,and,of course, the White Clouds. It has been our experience that these unique areas each year bring more and more people from out of state, specifically to enjoy the roadless wilderness.

Moreover, and perhaps even more important than the economic benefits from increased tourism revenues, is the fact that these usages in the readless wilderness has little or no impact upon the areas, thus enabling everyone to enjoy it as it is today, for years to come.

As a native born Idahoan, I am most concerned that MY legacy, and the legacy that I wish to pass on to my children, literally Idaho's precious jewels,will be compromised by the presence of roads. I feel that it is imperative that these unique areas remain roadless, just as they are today. Please help us to insure us that they remain roadless, and protected for perpituity.

Yours,
Nancy Humphrey

Nancy Humphrey
Box 373
Sun Valley, Idaho 83353

32-427 O—84——49

16 August 1983

TESTIMONY ON IDAHO ROADLESS AREAS

by

Dr, Kenneth J. Wright

I appreciate this opportunity to address the issue of Idaho public lands. My name is Kenneth Wright. I have been a resident of Coeur d'Alene for 12 years and of Idaho for 17 years. I graduated from Portland State University in 1962 and in 1971 earned a Ph.D. degree in chemistry from the University of Idaho. Since then I have been teaching chemistry and also environmental science here at North Idaho College. However, I want to emphasize that I am testifying today strictly on my own behalf; in no way whatsoever am I representing North Idaho College.

Naturally I have a strong interest and I hope expertise in environmental issues; I have spent hundreds of hours reading about and discussing environmental topics, including detailed consideration of agriculture, forestry, water quality, wildlife, and land use. There are many reasons, some of them not well understood by the public, to leave land in an undeveloped state; there are also many reasons to develop land. Most of these are better understood by people because they are more common to their experience or more tangible.

Before I discuss reasons for my recommendations, however, I want to put one thing into perspective. I believe that what we are considering here today are scraps; important scraps perhaps, but leftovers nonetheless after 200 years of sale, transfer, and roading of the public domain. The fact that Idaho has more roadless land remaining than any state except Alaska is due more to geography, topography, and history than to any decisions on the part of public policy makers. California also has more people than any other state for essentially the same reasons. The point is that Idaho is in the enviable position of being able to leave significant amounts of public domain in a roadless condition. Other states do not even have the option of leaving significant pieces of public land undeveloped because

they already have more than their "share" of freeways, steel mills, refineries, and urban sprawl. Let us not forget that the real reason most of these lands in Idaho are still roadless is due to plain old pecuniary economics. The commerical resources thereon were either too remote, too inaccessible, or too low in net value to extract sooner.

Now we come to a decision. How much of Idaho's remaining 6.5 million acres of national forest roadless area should remain roadless, i.e., be designated as wilderness?

As a teacher of environmental science, I must mention the value of wilderness as an ecological laboratory--a baseline if you will--where scientists can study the natural processes that maintain life on earth. By studying undisturbed ecosystems, we may learn how to prevent and repair ecological damage in ecosystems that we do develop. Wilderness is also a genetic reservoir of diverse strains of animal and plant life, many of which have never been studied for their potential uses. For these reasons it is desirable to establish wilderness areas in diverse types of ecosystems. As you know, Idaho has no wilderness north of the Lochsa River, and this should be addressed in any final wilderness bill.

Because of limitations of time and space and because in the final analysis I expect economic considerations to receive unfair weight, I want to direct your attention to the economics of resource extraction. The current (Reagan) administration was largely swept into office on a platform of improving the economy and meaningfully reducing the federal deficit. Therefore, the Forest Service and BLM should have no part in selling public resources the net value of which is negative. Several studies in recent years have shown that, on many national forests, the Forest Service does not recover its management costs when its timber is sold.[1] These analyses provide prima facie evidence that national forest timber sales are being subsidized. These subsidies have led, I believe, to increased pressure for timber harvests on the national forests, at the expense of other producers of timber and at the expense

of uses of these lands that conflict with timber management. A very recent study of the Bighorn-Weitas Roadless Area has concluded that "timber harvesting and management on all but high productivity sites results in financial 'timber mining': that is, harvesting existing stands leads to continuing losses in the future."[2]

It would be foolish indeed to base our wilderness decisions only on the present net value of timber development. But when such values turn out to be negative without even considering the economic benefits of nontimber factors, then to recommend such areas for development is financial mismanagement of the worse kind, If I thought it would be administered fairly, I believe I would support a bill that simply forbade any truly deficit timber sales on federal land.

Now to be more specific about areas of which I have personal knowledge. In the Panhandle National Forest I recommend for wilderness status the following areas: Salmo-Priest; Selkirk Crest and Long Canyon; Scotchman's Peak; Mallard Larkin including St. Joe Lake, Five Lakes Butte, Snow Peak, Canyon Creek, and Elizabeth Lakes. On the Clearwater National Forest I recommend the aforementioned Mallard Larkin and contiguous areas; the Upper North Fork of the Clearwater; the high part of Elk Summit including the Lochsa and White Sand breaks; and a still undefined area in the Hoodoo-Great Burn. This last is the area with which I am least familiar and which needs much more resource evaluation and study.

Let me conclude by thanking you for this chance to share my knowledge and opinions with you. I hope that I have contributed some real value to the final outcome. To conclude I would like to quote an acquaintance of mine--Dale Burke of Missoula, MT. His statement sums up my feelings about both wilderness and nuclear war: "Let the future generations remember us for what we left for them, not for what we took away from them."

[1]Marion Clawson, The Economics of National Forest Management © 1976. John Hopkins University Press, Washington, D.C.; Thomas J. Barlow, et. al., Giving Away the National Forests: An Analysis of U.S. Forest Service Timber Sales Below Cost, © 1980 Natural Resources Defense Council, Washington, D.C.

[2]Gloria E. Helfand, Timber Economics and Other Resource Values: The Bighorn-Weitas Roadless Area, Idaho, © May, 1983, Economic Policy Department, The Wilderness Society, Washington, D.C.

CITY OF SANDPOINT • CITY HALL • SANDPOINT, IDAHO 83864 • 208-263-3158

July 29, 1983

James A. McClure
United States Senator
307 Federal Building
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

Re: Selkirk Crest

Dear Senator McClure:

This letter is to encourage the designation of the Selkirk Crest as a wilderness area because of its unique characteristics.

Because of its greater value as a wilderness area, it is important that it be protected and preserved for the benefit of all people, not only residents but those visitors who come to North Idaho for the opportunity to enjoy such outdoor experiences.

Sincerely,

Sally L. Cupan

Sally L. Cupan,
Mayor

SLC:jj

SENATOR JAMES M. CLURE
307 FEDERAL BLDG.
COEUR d'ALENE, IO.
83814

AUG. 16, 1983

SIR,

IN REGARD TO THE PENDING IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT; SCOTCHMAN'S PEAK, LONG CANYON, SELKIRK CREST AND SALMO-PRIEST AREAS ——

I AM A SURVEYOR AND HAVE HAD OPPORTUNITY TO WORK IN OR NEAR EACH OF THE ABOVE AREAS. I ALSO HUNT AND FISH THOSE AREAS, AND THEY ARE QUITE FAMILIAR TO ME. I HAVE ENCOUNTERED CARIBOU, ELK, DEER, BLACK AND GRIZZLY BEAR, MOUNTAIN LION, BALD EAGLES, PILATED WOODPECKERS, AND A LONG LIST OF OTHER WONDERFUL CREATURES. THE FORESTS & MEADOWS CANNOT BE DESCRIBED WITH WORDS, AND ARE IN A CLASS OF THEIR OWN. THESE FORESTS ARE ALSO A MEANS OF SURVIVAL FOR MANY OF US IN IDAHO, AND HAVE BEEN FOR YEARS. THERE IS PLENTY OF COUNTRY FOR LOGGING IN THIS AREA NOW, AND THE AREAS WERE TALKING ABOUT WON'T EVEN SCRATCH THE SURFACE. IN SHORT, THESE AREAS BEING DISCUSSED ARE FAR, FAR MORE VALUABLE AS NATIONAL POSSESSIONS IN THEIR NATURAL STATE (LIKE MONEY IN THE BANK!) THAN TORN, RIPPED, CUT, DUG, & ERODED & THEN LEFT TO US TO LIVE WITH FOREVER! PLEASE GIVE AN EAR AND A FUTURE TO THESE AREAS.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH,

Lance G. Miller
LANCE G. MILLER
RT. 1 BOX 290-D
SAGLE, IDAHO 83860

Horse On N.P. Trestle - Lake Pend d'Oreille - 1899 Photo: Will Hawkins

Ross Hall Scenics
c/o Will Hawkins
[redacted]
8000 Sunnyside Road
Sandpoint, Idaho 83864
208-263-4344

August 10, 1983

Senator James McClure
307 Federal Building
Coeur d' Alene, Id 83814

Dear Senator McClure:

Please forgive the length of the following letter, but its contents come from my heart, based on a great deal of knowledge of and experience in the proposed Selkirk Crest, Long Canyon, Scotchman Peak Wilderness areas. I hope you will read this to the end. Rarely, if ever, do I take the time to write a letter to my Senator on any subject, even though as a caring Idaho citizen, I should. Finally, the subject of wilderness areas means enough to me to jog me into action. Besides, I feel that I have the background to give some educated comments on why or why not more wilderness areas.

Last year, my family celebrated its 100th anniversary in the Sandpoint area. My father and grandfather were both loggers and ranchers, and I personally grew up swinging an axe, and even got in on the tail end of pulling a cross-cut saw. I got a degree at the University of Idaho (supporting myself with woods work) and returned to my homeland determined to make a living there, which I have.

After a variety of jobs, including selling real estate, for the last 12 years I have owned and operated a scenic post card business called Ross Hall Scenics. I think you know Ross Hall, truly a character in his own right. I bought his business . . . rather he sold his business to a person (me) that had a deep, deep feeling for Idaho and its people. Someone who would carry on his tradition. Hopefully, I have lived up to his expectations.

Being a photographer for my post card business and an avid outdoorsman, I have had the privilege and opportunity to do everything from climbing mountains, to floating the Middle Fork of the Salmon, to hunting and fishing in practically every inch of the northern two counties of Idaho. I am proud to say that I probably know the Selkirk Crest and the Scotchman Peak areas better than most everyone due to the literally hundreds of trips there during most of my 44 year lifetime. In addition, for 10 years, we organized and led a two day mountain trail ride, on which upwards of 200 riders annually came from five states to enjoy these same areas. They truly loved the country. Only liability kept us from continuing.

In my present business, I personally cover everything from Riggins to Canada in Idaho plus Eastern Washington. I have contact with virtually every Chamber of Commerce in this territory, nearly 500 businesses, plus many, many other people. I am relating all of this only to show that I am very aware of the northern half of Idaho, its people, their economic problems, their needs and desires. I was raised logging, but now I depend more on tourism

for my living. I feel this qualifies me to see both sides of the issue. I can also judge it from the viewpoint of an old native having to share his favorite hunting grounds and fishing areas with more local people and visitors.

In the past few years, when lumbering and mining fell on hard times, you could hear a lot of the local chambers rumbling that we need to do something to increase tourism to take up the slack. A clean industry that creates jobs and brings in outside money. I agree, but I also feel we need the logging and mining. So, as in most cases, we should compromise . . . be reasonable but progressive, do what's best for the overall, not a select few. Loggers need timber to cut and recreationists need timber that is standing.

I'm sure you have looked at raised topographical maps. In almost all of North Idaho, they resemble a scientist's brain. An endless variety of crevices representing canyons and streams between mountains and ridges. If you had one of these relief maps the size of your kitchen table of Bonner and Boundary Counties, a small piece of cake would more than cover the Scotchman Peak area, and a piece or two would cover the Selkirk Crest. I am using this analogy as a means of showing that we should be able to have our cake and eat it too! Really, I'm not trying to be funny or make light of this situation, but rather to show that there should be able to be both logging and wilderness areas in Northern Idaho.

From my many years of use of the several areas proposed for wilderness classification, I feel that they have most of the qualities needed to provide recreationists with a near wilderness experience and with reasonable access. Also, after many years of experience in a logging family (even though they were small loggers in terms of their operations), I feel that the Selkirk Crest and Scotchman Peak areas do not lend themselves to practical or profitable logging. The damage to the environment would far outweigh the small timber value.

Now as for Long Canyon, once again picture that wrinkled relief map. Hardly a thumbnail scratch would represent Long Canyon. Wouldn't it be nice, and wise, for us to have at least a small place to show future generations an untouched natural environment? We really do not have all that many left up here in the Panhandle. Besides being a timeless ecosystem, it is a logical extention of the Selkirk Crest. High peaks and mountain lakes carrying on through an unspoiled link to the valley and civilization . . . a highly unique situation.

From a logging standpoint, the canyon could mean a few years work for a few loggers, and sure there are a lot of over ripe trees in there. Whether or not Long Canyon is ever logged, however, will not make or break the lumber industry in the area. From an overall job standpoint, this is where I feel people are missing the point. Hundreds of companies with thousands of employees make clothing and equipment for the backpackers, hunters, and fishermen. Where do they go? Preferrably to the remote wilderness areas. The use of these places is growing at an alarming rate, to the point of overuse in some areas. I need not reiterate the other products and services the recreationists require, but jobs are the result.

A wilderness area creates a mystique in the region it is in. I cannot stress this word MYSTIQUE enough . . . it is critical to my point. I believe it is Idaho's biggest asset. "Idaho is What The Rest of The World Would Like To Be", "Idaho is What America Was", etc. These make very good advertising copy for the Department of Commerce and Development, real estate people, resorts, etc., etc. If you want to look at this proposed wilderness situation as purely economic, I am totally convinced that having these areas in Idaho will create more future jobs . . . and yes, tax revenues (those dirty, but necessary words).

The big plus is that intangible value of having at least some place that is still just like Mother Nature intended it to be. Once spoiled, it can never be the same again, forever. Let us have the foresight and compassion to preserve such places for future generations. They deserve and need this legacy.

Respectfully yours,

Will Hankins

[illegible]

Jonya

[illegible] Committee [illegible]
[illegible]
August [illegible]

SENATE COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
RECEIVED
SEP 6 1979
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

Senator McClure

Dear Sir,

I wish to comment on the Wilderness study that you are having.

From my reflection on what the wilderness designation has had on me and my husband. If half or all of it were to be designated or given that status it would not improve our life.

My husband was employed at the Sun Valley resort and his job was scenic and our standard of living was being raised.

Now while this was happening it was a very common sight to have loads of logs pass you on the highway, also ore trucks and [illegible] mining operation in the mountains.

Then the logs began to change, [illegible] was seen less frequent and [illegible] company closed their operation down and at the same time Congress, back in [illegible] D.C. was designating larger [illegible] of Idaho Wilderness.

The obvious thing then that [illegible] to happen was Sun Valley resort [illegible] Elkhorn and other [illegible]

help. The result is that
Woodside Valley people have no [illegible] to
[illegible] for employment.

My husband is half way around the
world in Saudi Arabia working for
Anthrop Corporation. His job is
available as a result of what the
environmentalists call 'don't burn it
mining oil, because you have to keep
drilling new wells, as the oil is depleted.

Environmentalists aren't born, he says
they are a result of a thriving industry
making it possible for them to raise their
standard of living. Consequentially it gives
them the wherewith all to get out and enjoy
the beauty of Idaho and the world.

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. C. J. Davis
P. O. Box 252
Bellevue, Idaho
83313

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

I feel that Long Canyon should be designated a a wilderness area. As a citizen of Boundary County, born and raised here, I understand and appreciate the need for our timber industry. Several members of my family are dependent upon logging for their livelihood. However, as a parent, I'm very concerned that my children will not have the opportunity to enjoy or even see a true wilderness area. I am not a backpacker, but someday I might choose to see the area as it was intended to be---untouched by industry, pollution, and commercialism. That's important to me and my children.

One of the arguments against Long Canyon's preservation is that it will cut tax dollars needed for education. There are other aspects of education that we as parents should think about. Classroom study is important, but so is observing wildlife in a natural habitat, identification of plants and trees, and respect for our forests.

As for the timber industry, Long Canyon represents such a small portion of the forests we've been blessed with. It is my opinion to leave Long Canyon as wilderness and look elsewhere for sources of timber to log.

Respectfully submitted,

Rebecca L. Peacock

Rebecca L. Peacock

United States Department of Agriculture | Forest Service | Idaho Panhandle National Forests | 1201 Ironwood Drive Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814

Reply to 1600

Date August 11, 1983

Mr. Jerry Pavia
Star Route 1, Box 35B
Bonners Ferry, ID 83805

Dear Jerry:

Following is my response to the two questions which you asked relative to fire suppression in classified wilderness areas.

1. Can the U.S. Forest Service fight a fire which is burning within a classified wilderness area?

ANSWER: Yes. In fact, we are required to take appropriate suppression action on any wildfires burning on or threatening National Forest lands. This includes classified wilderness areas.

2. By what means are wildfires suppressed on National Forest lands within classified wilderness areas?

ANSWER: In some wilderness areas, an approved Fire Management Plan is in effect which describes conditions under which naturally occurring fires may be permitted to burn. In those specific cases, fire is permitted to play its natural role so long as predetermined conditions are met.

In the remaining areas of classified wilderness, a vigorous suppression effort is mounted at the earliest possible moment. Because of the remoteness, our initial attack is most frequently made by smokejumpers. Aerial retardants are also effective in many cases. Ground work at this stage is limited to hand tools.

Should the fire escape our initial attack efforts, an Escaped Fire Situation Analysis (EFSA) is prepared which identifies alternative approaches to controlling the fire based on values at risk and predicted control costs.

The assigned fire boss and the Forest Supervisor on whose Forest the fire is located select the appropriate suppression action and agree upon tactics to be used. The Supervisor may authorize whatever actions are appropriate; including the use of mechanized equipment within classified wilderness areas if the EFSA indicates it is warranted.

If you have further questions, Ranger Stern can provide you with additional detail.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM E. MORDEN
Forest Supervisor

FS-6200-11 (8-80)

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

To the Members of this Hearing,

I am very interested in this hearing, and one of the issues it is concerned with — Wilderness, — more specifically the future of the Long Canyon in Boundary County, Idaho. My job makes it difficult to attend this hearing. I'm a member of the fire crew for the U.S. Forest Service at the Bonners Ferry Ranger Station.

Even before my present occupation, I was concerned that the Long Canyon may, someday in the near future, fall victim to the commercial interests of the logging industry. Having been a resident, of the county for over four years, and a landowner here for fourteen years, I've heard the various opinions in this community concerning the Long Canyon area. It is my belief that we should set this relatively small area aside. It should not be touched by any logging operation, and should remain roadless. It should remain in it's "Natural" state forever. I would hope my children's children would be able to visit the Canyon, and see for themselves, what a real "Old Growth Forest" is like.

Now working for the Forest Service, I've seen much more of this area's timber Crop, and, to me, it seems even more obvious, that the amount of timber that could come out of Long Canyon, would hardly justify the expense of harvesting that timber. It's a shame that people outside the Community,

and in some position of authority, feel that the harvesting of the timber in Long Canyon could be of much value. I doubt that some of those in a decision-making-capacity have ever seen Long Canyon.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Tony Dowell
Rte. 1, Box 529-D-2
Bonners Ferry, Idaho. 83805

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Route 1
Bonners Ferry, Idaho
83805

Dear Senator McClure,

We use the Selkirk Crest and Long Canyon for backpacking trips and have found the area to have an abundant amount of wildlife and natural beauty.

We ask that you save Long Canyon and the Selkirk Crest and include them in your wilderness bill.

Thankyou.

Sincerely,

Scott Squire
ERIC Hiller
John C Weis
Hank Sanders
Greg Vaughan
Janet Veloz
Hope Mack
Julie Kane
John Scurr
Myra D. Davis
Andrew Kovalan
Alex Kubik
John C Ray

Mark Colegrai
Brian Teter
Doris Brown
Joe Sweeney
Rose Hoff
David Vanderberg
John Fowler
Bob Sipes
Lana Richards
Mark Linn
Jeb Stuart
Bob Anderson
Linda Schrage
Allen Weiss

Jim Conley
Cindy Mack
Leonard Reeds
Michelle de Soto
Greg Chamberlain
Pat Starkey
Robert Snyder
Tim Cosgrove
Kristin Engeseer
Chris Sims
Dan Mazantine
Bob Jones
Diane Alper
Aaron Mininger

August 9, 1983 FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Dear Senator McClure,

As educators in this area we ask that you include Long Canyon and The Selkirk Crest in your Wilderness Bill. We use these areas extensively and their value to us as wilderness areas is immense. Their value to this area as a perpetual wilderness will be measured by the longevity of its use by people seeking the pristine beauty of nature undisturbed - maybe for the next thousand years.

Save Long Canyon and The Selkirk Crest as wilderness.

Sincerely,

Rt. 1
Bonners Ferry,
Idaho 83805

32-427 O—84——50

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

P. O. Box 844
Bonners Ferry, Idaho 83805
August 10, 1983

The Honorable James McClure
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McClure:

I would like to add my voice to those of others asking that you do what you can to have the Long Canyon area receive a wilderness designation.

Boundary County has been my home since 1958. I am 51, a teacher of gifted in School District #101, and I own timberland and a commercial building in Bonners Ferry. I can sympathize with the plight of those undergoing present economic hardship here, but the cutting of Long Canyon will not provide a lasting solution to their problems.

My understanding of human organization holds that the highest level managers of any system need to function with their eyes on a point in the future that those under them do not yet see. Our local city officials and businessmen can be expected to focus on the immediate concerns of the next two years. I hope you will address yourself to a view of what Boundary County will have left if the last canyon is cut--and after the last log has been sold (perhaps to China.)

Education brags that "Idaho Is what the Country Used to Be." I would like my grandson twenty years from now to be able to hike Long Canyon and experience this one piece of "what Boundary County Used To Be."

Very truly yours,

Beverly M. Coram

Beverly M. Coram

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

KABC-TV 4151 Prospect Avenue Hollywood, California 90027 Telephone 213 557-7777

August 10, 1983

Senator James McClure
United States Senate
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

When I was a resident of Boundary County, Idaho, I made a film entitled LONG CANYON AND THE WILDERNESS ISSUE. The process, I think, helped me to understand the wilderness issue from both the economic and environmental points of view. I realize that in many cases the economic considerations out weigh the wilderness potential of a given area and it is logged. I don't believe this to be the case with Long Canyon. The Long Canyon area is a unique, intact and virtually enclosed ecosystem. I think its wilderness values far outweigh its potential as a timber producing area. I strongly urge you to include all of Long Canyon and the Selkirk Crest in your Idaho Wilderness Bill.

Although I still own property in Boundary County, I must now call Los Angeles my home. I have become a writer and producer of both local and network television for the American Broadcasting Company. Studying demographics, I have found that the American public has a longing for and facination with wilderness and things that remain wild.

I hope that the public can count on you to use the enormous influence of your office to preserve Long Canyon, the Selkirk Crest and other portions of the great remaining Idaho wilderness.

Sincerely,

Don Cambou

Don Cambou
Former Idaho Resident
Managing Editor, EYE ON LOS ANGELES

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

August 9, 1983
Bonners Ferry, Id

Senator James McClure
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator McClure

My wife and I have lived in Boundary County for the past 12 years. We enjoy living here and plan to do so for many years. We urge you to include the Long Canyon area in your upcomming Wildness proposal. We feel that this unspoiled area is a valuable assett to our community which we and our children, you and your children, should be able to enjoy in its undisturbed state for many years to come.

Thank You for your Consideration

Jerry & Lynne Arnold
State Rt 1
Bonners Ferry,

JOHN LANGS INS. AGENCY, INC.
JOHN LANGS, CPCU
Auto - Life - Health - Home and Business

P.O. Box 877
Bonners Ferry, Idaho 83805
Phone: Bus: 208-267-3530 Home: 208-267-3530

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

August 9, 1983 FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Senator McClure:

Although I would like to testify in person in support of designating Long Canyon as Wilderness, my schedule does not permit me to do so. Hence a letter to you.

A word about me. I have been:

President of Bonners Ferry Kiwanis Club - 1977
President of Bonners Ferry Kiwanis Club - 1978
Mediator for Boundary County Educational Association and Boundary County Board of Education - 1979
Mediator for Boundary County Educational Association and Boundary County Board of Education - 1980
Senator Frank Church's Boundary County Co-ordinator - '80
Larry LaRocco's Boundary County Coordinator - '82

And I am now currently:

Board of Directors, Bonners Ferry Chamber of Commerce
Board of Directors, Community Hospital, Bonners Ferry
Chairperson, Boundary County Democratic Party
Member of Society of Property & Casualty Underwriters (CPCU)
State Farm Insurance Agent, Bonners Ferry

Although I am a Democrat, I feel that I hold "central" ideas. I must in my past and present positions hold reasonable views. Being a Democrat and holding reasonable views are not mutually exclusive.

JOHN LANGS INS. AGENCY, INC.
JOHN LANGS, CPCU
Auto - Life - Health - Home and Business

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Bonners Ferry, Idaho 83805
Phone: Bus: 208-267-3530 Home: 208-267-3530

Why wilderness for Long Canyon? From the economic point, the net return (after paying for the roads into the area) would make the harvest of the timber a very marginal project. Secondly, it is an unspoiled area which is rare. Being designated a Wilderness Area, it would "advertise" itself to tourists as a place to visit (which would help hard-hit Boundary County).
This is not a prime harvest area & probably never will be. It will always remain a marginal area. LET the enviromentalists have it & pick a more desirable area for the timber concerns.

Balance is the answer.

Sincerely yours,

John Langs

DAVID L. McINTOSH, D. D. S.
304 ASH STREET • P. O. BOX 1537
BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO 83805
TELEPHONE (208) 267-3913

FOR THE HEARING RECORD August 13, 1983

Dear Senator Mc Clure;

I am writing this letter to express my concerns since I cannot testify at the August 17 hearing.

Please include Long Canyon and Scotchman's Peak in the Idaho Wilderness Bill. Also I would like to see the Salmo - Priest area included in the Washington Wilderness Bill.

The maps in your "Issue Update" questionnaire clearly indicated the need for several unroaded areas to be left in the Idaho Panhandle. As the pressure of use on our remaining resources increases, the value of unroaded areas likewise increases.

In spite of the fact that in our county road hunting appears to be becoming the major form of fall sport hunting, many sportsmen still appreciate the work as well as the rewards of horse packing in for a hunt. Without wilderness this American tradition may be sharply curtailed in North Idaho.

What appeared a mistake on map #4 in the questionnaire, (I realize the map was old) brought an idea to mind. In Boundary County the Ball Creek, Trout Creek, and Boulder Creek drainages have already been roaded and logged, yet are marked as proposed wilderness by I.W.F. Why couldn't a few clearcut or burned drainages be also included into the bill even though they have no "wilderness value " now? Doing so would not impose hardship on industry or labor. Industry may plan for the future with minimal effects now. In one hundred fifty years from now and I trust our Republic will stand that long, these traumatized areas will beve recovered and furnish a valuable recreational resource for a more intensely industrialized America.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

David Mc Intosh, D.D.S.

For Sen. McClure's Hearings

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Senator McClure

As an elected resident for the past 7 years I have come to appreciate the beauty of the state. I would hope that we may save some of the natural splendour for future generations.

In Tony Canyon - Pinkie Canyon - we have an opportunity to preserve an unspoiled corridor to the Selkirk Crest where big game tracks of elk, moose & bear can roam without fear of road hunters.

A non-polluting, self sustained natural cycle with less than one part per billion, I think we all need a few more places like that.

Sincerely,

Guy Woods

July 16, 1983 FOR THE HEARING RECORD

TO: Senator James McClure

SUBJECT: The selection of lands for Wilderness Designation

AREA: Long Canyon, Selkirk Mountains, Boundary County, Idaho
Kaniksu National Forest

In this statement I am representing only myself and my own personal opinions. I do not endorse any particular group or side of this issue.

To reach the essence of the problem of determining which lands, and how much of the acerage of the public lands in Idaho, to designate for Wilderness selection it is of ocurse important to gather factual information. There is an inherent problem in discovering statistical facts from the pro-wilderness aspect of the issue because the nature of these facts is information that is more of a spiritual nature. Even the hard scientific, and ecological studies have not been completely assessed and understood. This point alone, should count heavily in placing certain lands in the "future study" category.

In the specific case of the Long Canyon drainage, where there is an obvious strong pro-wilderness sentiment, and where the integrity of the entire drainage has never been encroached upon,one has the opportunity to exercise a strong protective recommendation for wilderness designation. There are certain unique features of that mountain range which is exemplified by the cross-section of habitats that Long Canyon represents. The granite basaltic uplift is classically illustrated in Long Canyon. This is significant because the Selkirk Mountain chain is the longest basaltic upthrust of mountain formation in the world, of that particular type. When one looks at the comparative geological features of the Selkirk Mountains, then it follows that the distribution and species-differentiation of the ecological zones of flora and fauna are also unique in the Selkirk Mountains. Location of mineral formations and their resulting distribution into the soils significantly determine zones of flora and thus fauna.

On the other hand, the multiple use structure incorperates very definite statistical evaluation of timber, mineral, and hydrologic potential of such a land area. We can measure the land surface, measure the commercial timber growth and even project its numbers through a program of selective logging systems. We can make mineral assays, measure water flow and fall, and relate those rather accurate figures to a significant economic and commercial base. It is rather difficult to compare this kind of information to another very different kind of information coming from the pro-wilderness facet of the land-use issue.

If, for example, one states that the criteria for decision-making is to be factual information of the concrete statistical type, with the exclusion of any other type of information, then the process

(PAGE 1.)

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

seems to be one-sided in a bias toward kinds of information, which may represent special-interest-group uses. Would it not be more equitable to state that information of the aesthetic, holistic, and spiritual, as well as scientific nature be also acceptable and valuable in decision-making?

We should remember that the lands under consideration have been there through successive geologic ages long before man appeared. The commercial values are going to be there, even if the land is to be designated wilderness, should future governments change present law. Then one also has to consider the desires and will of the citizens of the United States. If the amount of available land for any particular use, be it wilderness, urban development, industrial, military testing, etc., were infinite, the decision process would be easier, but we are dealing with a limited quantity and an expanding demand for resources of all kinds.

Even with all our superior technology, the American scientist, the farmer, the engineer, and a large segment of the public have come to discover and admit that we have already made massive errors in land use in the United States, when looking at our farming methods, and other related land uses, whereby we lose millions of acre-feet of top soil every year. Our technology for utilization of resources has far outrun our ability to even approximately evaluate the effects that rapid development has had upon the dynamic systems of the earth's weather, geology, hydrology, and the green mantle of living organisms.

One may also understand the resource values, per se, of the undisturbed natural state of a Long Canyon, by making a comparison to the value of the arts in our society. We can arrive at an economic impact statement about the yearly business of maintaining a symphony orchestra. (The American Symphony Orchestra League does such an evaluation on a multifaceted level for several hundred orchestras yearly.) But the real values and the long-lasting values of that Orchestra cannot be measured in statistical terms. Yet who would deny the profound influence of a symphony orchestra on a metropolitan population? Orchestras are more controlled, more understood, and of a more established tradition in the human social structure, than is the mere existence of a pristine area of nature. It has only been in the last half century that the appreciation on a mass-basis has been realized for the wilderness experience. The artist, musician, or creative thinker of any discipline will agree that the possibility to experience undisturbed nature is of unmeasureable importance to the inspiration and energy of the creative process.

If one man, or fifty, or a thousand individuals feel that this viewpoint is of equal value to the statistical comparisons of values influencing decisions about wilderness designation, then it is, in fact, of equal value. I am pleased that the Senator states he will consider the facts, more than the numbers of individuals representing any particular viewpoint. After all, one cannot really vote on the truth of an idea. The truth of any particular subject of study, however, cannot always be totally attainable through statistical analysis alone.

(PAGE 2)

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

I believe that the Senator wishes to understand the pro-wilderness viewpoint. I hope that he will realize that it is not a single viewpoint, and it is not an anti-commercial viewpoint. Certainly, everyone in the community derives considerable economic benefit from that part of the local economy which is timber-based. The logger, mill-worker, carpenter, timber industry shareholder also derive considerable spiritual, aesthetic, recreational and academic value from the conservation of pristine, undisturbed wilderness.

In discussing the relative merits of either the commercial viewpoint, or the pro-wilderness viewpoints, the ability to arrive at valid comparisons, and truthful conclusions is difficult because there is very little common language in which to discuss the issues.

The positive emotional content in talking about the board feet of timber in Long Canyon is that it represents a snug dwelling for a family. The positive emotional content in talking about the quiet, undisturbed quality of Long Canyon can be represented in the re-creational effects of a long hike or a few hours spent in that whole natural place. The values of that quality of experience are just as real and beneficial as the snug dwelling, and the same family may equally profit.

Negative emotional content in discussion of comparative values of Long Canyon, for example, logging vs. wilderness, can be represented by applying extraneous motives to either aspect of the issue. I don't feel it is accurate to identify the land-use issue in terms of a side-taking issue. After-all, we are all benefited by both the multiple-use designation and the wilderness designation when they are put into intelligent practice. I cannot place myself on a side of this issue because I embrace both viewpoints. I can only give my opinion about one particular area, at this time, Long Canyon. I should like to see Long Canyon be designated as a permanently protected wilderness area, with all the limitations of encroachment kept to a minimum. I have been in the canyon and can vouch for the fact of its pristine, undisturbed nature. I am not particularly interested whether a trail is maintained in the canyon or not. My primary interest in wishing the canyon to be left in a natural state, is for the sake of the canyon and its intact life systems.

I have been a logger, a mill-hand, and a carpenter. I have also been a biochemist, a medical technologist, and an active participant in the arts. I know that we are finding many substitutes for wood in its traditional uses. We have never found a substitute for whole nature.

At this time, in Europe, many much more complicated studies are being done to find additional recreational, open, semi-wild areas for man to explore. They involve compromises with farmers, private-forest owners, and frustrating limitations. When the European sees our wealth of wilderness lands, he cautions us to be conservative. I would like to refer you specifically to the land-use study done by Dr. Ir. F. de Soet, Pr. Beatrixlaan 14, Zeist, The Netherlands.

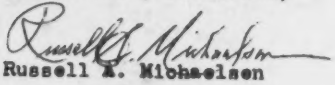
(PAGE 3)

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

I think it would be well to look into the criteria for wilderness designation as it exists in present official guidelines. Are the criteria accurate? Do they reflect an adquate understanding of the basic spiritual values of nature, the stuff from which all life comes? It would also be appropriate to carefully evaluate the criteria for multiple use, the language used, and the methods of comparative study.

The Public lands of the United States of America are a heritage beyond immediate values. I am personally honored and sobered at the chance to express my views concerning the future of those lands. It is just, and part of the democratic process to share in those responsibilities.

Respectfully submitted,



Russell A. Michaelsen

P. O. Box 960, North Road
Bonners Ferry, Idaho 83805

telephone (208) 267 2681

William H. McCreight, M.D.
A.B.F.P.
Family Practice 201 W. Kootenai St. P.O. Box 878 Bonners Ferry, Idaho 83805 (208) 267-7535

August 4, 1983

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

The Honorable Senator McClure
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator McClure:

I am taking this opportunity to communicate with you my concern regarding the status of Long Canyon in your upcoming Wilderness Bill. I would certainly request that you save Long Canyon as a wilderness area for the following reasons:

1. This is the last un-roaded and un-logged drainage in Boundary County;
2. It is a vital habitat for both grizzly and caribou populations;
3. It offers recreational and ecological study capabilities unparalled in this county;
4. Any value which it may hold for future generations in terms of the above three would be immediately lost were logging to take place.

I can certainly understand the reasoning of those whose livelihoods and employment depend upon logging and timber harvest but I do not agree that they should have the exclusive right to essentially destroy the natural beauty, habitat, and watershed resources currently offered by this particular area. Long Canyon has been a point of debate in this county for many years and I am sure many of us will be pleased to have this issue finally resolved one way or the other. However, as a long-time outdoors person, backpacker, photographer, and amateur naturalist, I and my family would be rather upset and displeased to be forced to drive hundreds of miles to find similar untouched beauty. As you may already know the timber resources in this county are rather extensive and most of those resources are on public land, which has already seen the brunt of roadbuilding and logging. Certainly one of the attractions to this particular county for me and my family was its natural beauty and relatively unspoiled habitat. Please allow those of us who find little solitude and inspiration in the sound of chainsaws and bulldozers raping the land this one reminder of the way things once were. Again, I would request and demand that you save Long Canyon as a wilderness in your Wilderness Bill.

Sincerely,

William H. McCreight, M.D.

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

July 10, 1983

Dear Senator McClure,

I am a resident Northern Idaho and would like my feelings on Long Canyon known. I am a self employed general contractor and depend on the lumber industry + its products. However at what cost? Long Canyon's distance and steep terrain make it economically impossible to log @ a profit. The taxpayers pay the price for the roads to be built in this extremely rugged area then after a year or two of use winter snow melt off destroys the road making them impassable + useless - a waste of taxpayers dollars in the long run - as with so many other high mountain roads the Forest Service cannot afford to maintain them once the timber is harvested. The loggers themselves have low profit margins because of the distance to and from Long Canyon.

Long Canyon itself offers a unique area of virgin timberland like I have never seen elsewhere - truely unique in its awesome beauty - This is one area of our county I would like to see remain to attract the hikers + backpackers that support many business in this area in the summer months and snowmobilers in winter months.

I urge you Senator to visit Long Canyon, and spend some time there - it is a religious experience - simply awesome. Please include Long Canyon and its Crest in your Wilderness Bill and then visit this small area of the northern-most part of our state in its natural untouched state.

Thank-you,
John Seigmund

Kristine Seigmund

FOR THE HEARING RECORD July 6, 1983

Dear Mr. McClure

We are writing in reguards to the Long Canyon issue. As a millworker and 10 year resident of Bonners Ferry we would like to see you make Long Canyon , in the Selkirk Range, included in your bill for wilderness.

We enjoy backpacking and fishing and would like to see this virgin land kept untouched by the ravages of so called "Timber Management."

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Schmitz

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

July 10, 1983

Dear Sen. McClure,

I could not make the hearing in person, but I would like to register my deep feelings in regards to Long Canyon. I feel that the generations to come will be profoundly grateful to us of this time for preserving a place of such grand natural beauty.

I urge you, Senator, to include Long Canyon and the Selkirk Crest into your wilderness bill.

I have faith that you will do so and I and my children's children, thank you.

Sincerely, Margaret Anderson

Margaret Anderson
P.O. Box 1311
Bonners Ferry, Id. 83805

32-427 O—84——51

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Dear Senator Wallop,

We are writing this letter to ask you to please support the designation of Long Canyon as a wilderness area. Long Canyon is not only a unique and truly beautiful area, but it also has a delicate ecosystem the integrity of which is best assured as a wilderness area. It could be lost to subdivisions forever.

Many hours have been donated by a lot of concerned citizens in an attempt to make the Long Canyon area more usable and accessible to the public without detracting from its special qualities. They have put in their own time and hiking trails. They have also given a lot of publicity to the areas beauty and charm. We would hate to think all of their hard work was in vain.

Idaho is a very special place. It has much to offer all of the United States. We would like to see Long Canyon designated as a wilderness area so it may remain as unspoiled and important part of Idaho's future.

Sincerely,
Ken, Joanne,
Brandon and Ryan
Wheelon

July 5, 1983 FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Dear Senator McClure:

Once again, we must stress to you our concern for the future of Long Canyon. Long Canyon is a delicate, pristine area, whose existence must not be taken lightly. And the fact that it is the last unroaded drainage in thia area makes Long Canyon special.

As our representative, it is your responsibility to be the steward of such areas. We ask that you take a long, deliberate look at all aspects of the future of Long Canyon and that you include Long Canyon and the Selkirk Crest in your Wilderness Bill.

Sincerely,

Gina B. Trafton

Mr. & Mrs. Lawrence J Trafton
General Delivery
Porthill, Idaho 83853

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Bonners Ferry, Idaho
July 10, 1963

Honorable James A. McClure
Dear Senator:

I wish to give my thoughts about the Long Canyon ... is ... a ... of ... ...

I have worked in the Forest all my life and just recently retired from the Department of Lands State of Idaho. I was in fire control work for over 30 years and can understand most problems pro and con.

I would definitely like to see the Long Canyon area stay in its natural stage. There are many reasons for this one is there aren't many of these kind of area's left for our future offsprings to see. another one is many people enjoy an area as this to walk and camp this is very important in these times. I have personally taken many people to the Long Canyon area my self and showed them the trails so they could go into the area and enjoy themselves.

Just last year a young man from Maryland wanted to explore the area so I took him to the area and told

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

him what I knew about the area.
He spent a week in the area by himself
and said he really enjoyed it.
I have been in the area many times
and flew over it many times also, it
had to be seen to be enjoyed.
So I hope I can help save it and
keep it in its natural stage.

Thank you and Sincerely Yours

William F Maas
Retired Forest Warden

Rt. 1, Bx 558
Bonners Ferry
Idaho 83805
August 1, 1983

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Dear Senator McClure,

I strongly urge you to place Long Canyon and the Selkirk Crest in your upcoming wilderness bill.

I am the mother of a six year old son. I am also the Boundary County Recreation Director. Most of my work and life revolves around children. I see Long Canyon as an extremely valuable resource to hold on to--for the children, for the future.

Please preserve Long Canyon so that today's children (tomorrow's decision makers) may make the choice concerning something so irreplaceable. It does not need to be decided by us right now, this instant. Let the children measure its value. If we need the timber now, think how much more valuable it might be to them in fifty years. But perhaps in fifty years an area like Long Canyon will be so rare that its preservation will be unquestioned.

Thankyou for your thoughtfulness in this decision.

Sincerely,

Kathi Ciskowski

Kathi Ciskowski

To whom it may concern, FOR THE HEARING RECORD

I am writing to express my opinion that Long Canyon should be designated a wilderness area. Far too often economic concerns have dictated how our physical and mental necessities will be met. A fact of life. Nevertheless, it is extremely important for us as a society to recognize that nature innate, such places as Long Canyon, must remain intact. Once used, nature however managed, inevitably becomes abused. In our laws we have placed ourselves as guardians. May the future of Long Canyon be a constant reminder of how prudent we have been in exercising the laws of man into the laws of nature.

Sincerely,

Steven L. McCloskey

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

William Beasley
Star Rt. 1
Bonners Ferry Idaho

Senator James McClure

Re: Long Canyon

It is my strong belief that Boundary County will be best served by the inclusion of Long Canyon in your wilderness bill

The past four years have shown me that supply is not our problem in the timber industry. Fluctuations in the demand have left our economy in a shambles; All the while Sandpoint has developed a tourist industry which has reduced the impact of a sour economy. Boundry County has the potential of a budding tourist industry. It is my sincere belief that Long Canyon, with a wilderness designation, will be a major contributing factor.

If the wildlife biologists are successful in preserving the Caribou herd The importance of Long Canyon may be in providing vital habitate.

The "multiple use" concept boils down to Logging, road hunting and firewood getting.

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

None of which will contribute
To diversifying our economy.
Wilderness designation may.

Thank you
Mil Beasley
Kathryn L. Beasley

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

August 9, 1983
Diana J. Tombleson
Star Route
Moyie Springs, Idaho 83845

Senator James McClure
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator McClure,

I am writing to voice my support for placing Boundary County's Long Canyon in the Selkirk Crest Wilderness. This canyon is the largest undisturbed creek basin left in the Panhandle. I'd like to be able to have my children enjoy this experience as I've been able to. If there is anything possible that you could do to ensure Long Canyon's inclusion in the Selkirk Crest Wilderness, I would genuinely appreciate it.

Your sincere constituent,

Diana Tombleson

Diana J. Tombleson

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

August 9, 1983
Michael S. Burin
Star Route
Moyie Springs, Idaho 83845

Senator James McClure
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator McClure,

I am writing to voice my support for placing Boundary County's Long Canyon in the Selkirk Crest Wilderness. This canyon is the largest undisturbed creek basin left in the Panhandle. I'd like to be able to have my children enjoy this experience as I've been able to. If there is anything possible that you could do to ensure Long Canyon's inclusion in the Selkirk Crest Wilderness, I would genuinely appreciate it.

Your sincere constituent,

Michael S. Burin

Michael S. Burin

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

August 9, 1983
Michael T. Patton
Route 1 Box 541
Bonners Ferry, Idaho 83805

Senator James McClure
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator McClure,

I am writing to voice my support for placing Boundary County's Long Canyon in the Selkirk Crest Wilderness. This canyon is the largest undisturbed creek basin left in the Panhandle. I'd like to be able to have my children enjoy this experience as I've been able to. If there is anything possible that you could do to ensure Long Canyon's inclusion in the Selkirk Crest Wilderness, I would genuinely appreciate it.

Your sincere constituent,

Michael T. Patton

August 9, 1983 FOR THE HEARING RECORD
Elisa R. Patton
Route 1 Box 541
Bonners Ferry, Idaho 83805

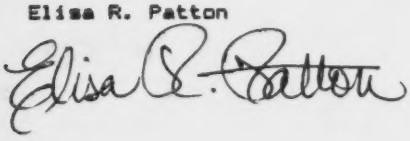
Senator James McClure
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator McClure,

I am writing to voice my support for placing Boundary County's Long Canyon in the Selkirk Crest Wilderness. This canyon is the largest undisturbed creek basin left in the Panhandle. I'd like to be able to have my children enjoy this experience as I've been able to. If there is anything possible that you could do to ensure Long Canyon's inclusion in the Selkirk Crest Wilderness, I would genuinely appreciate it.

Your sincere constituent,

Elisa R. Patton



S-25

For the Hearing Record
Clearwater National Forest Dorn

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate – Energy & ~~Natural~~ Resources Com.
Washington D.C. –

SENATE COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
RECEIVED
AUG 26 1983

Dear Senator McClure:

I am a retired Washington State University Vice President and my family and I have lived in Pullman for the last ~~year~~ thirty years. We have loved the outdoor life that our area affords, – in fact we have a summer home up on Lake Pend Oreille at Bayview. We have fished and hunted over much of Northern Idaho.

I write to add my strongest possible support to including the Kelly Creek, Cayuse Creek – Tobaggin Creek area and part of the Great Burn Wilderness Area.

The Forest Service, as you know, wants to put logging roads in the Tobaggin Creek area. This would end up driving a great Elk herd out of the

area as well as seriously damaging one of the last great Cutthroat Trout fisheries.

We just simply can not let this happen. We must preserve the great primitive wilderness - not only for this generation but for the generations to come. It has been a great area for me teach my sons and grandsons how to handle a fly rod.

Your support, obviously, will help preserve an area that is vital and important to so many of our people.

I wish you well in all of your most important responsibilities.

Sincerely
J. C. Clevenger

J. C. Clevenger
Vice Pres. Emeritus
Wash State University

S. E. 325 Camino
Pullman, Wa 99163

Naples, Idaho
29 August 1983

Senator James McClure
307 Federal Building
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

Dear Senator McClure,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the wilderness proposals for Idaho. I appreciate the fact that you have opened this subject for the largest amount of input from concerned citizens.

I have lived in Boundary county all my life (53 years) and with the exception of three years spent in the Army during the Korean War my living has always come from the wood products industry so I am certainly concerned about the well-being of this industry. I do feel, however, that certain areas should be protected and preserved in their present state. Here in Boundary county there are roads into all but one of the major drainages at this time.

In addition to being a lumberman I am also a hunter and outdoor enthusiast and feel that these are pursuits which are part of the heritage that has been associated with being an Idahoan throughout our state's history. When I realize that we have only been logging here for approximately 75 years and have already opened up approximately 95% of the county's area I begin to wonder what is ahead for the next 75 years. When I say that these areas have been opened up I do not mean to imply that they have been logged out. This is far from the case, I just mean to point out that these areas are no longer virgin and are now easily accessed.

It is quite conceivable to me that a few years down the road some of these unroaded areas could be of considerably higher value to us in their present state than they would be in a roaded condition and that the long term return both financially and aesthetically could be considerably greater if they are preserved. One thing that bothers me about the present situation is that we seem to be down to where we have to decide between one of two options, either an area must be designated wilderness or it must be designated multiple use, the latter seems to translate to logging in most cases. I would like to see the roadless category retained so that some places with special values for wildlife & fish habitat, watershed, scenic attractions, etc. could be held in a roadless category without necessarily

having to be classified wilderness and fall under all of the regulations that go with that classification. A true multiple-use concept should include these options but they seem to carry little weight under current management practices.

There are three specific areas up for wilderness consideration that I would like to recommend for inclusion in that category if permanent roadless is not an option. These areas are:

1. The Salmo-Priest which contains critical grizzly and caribou habitat and some very impressive scenic values.

2. The Long Canyon-Parker Creek drainages in Boundary county in their entirety. This is the last unroaded area of consequence left in the county and I feel that it should be saved in it's present state. It contains some good merchantable timber but it is a small portion of the regions annual allowable cut and I feel that we should be able to afford to hold it at least for now.

3. The following area in the Clearwater National Forest: Any lands not already roaded in the area bounded by the Idaho-Montana border on the East, the Lake Creek Road on the North, the Independence Ridge Road on the West and the Tobaggan Ridge-Cayuse Junction-Papoose Saddle Roads on the South plus the adjoining Pebble Creek and Cache Creek drainages in the Lolo National Forest of Montana.

For the most part this area lies within Townships 38, 39, 40 North; Ranges 12, 13 and 14 East. It contains the Kelly Creek drainage with it's very valuable cutthroat trout fishery, part of The Great Burn and other prime elk, deer, bear and mountain goat habitat as well as scenic and recreational values.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on this matter which concerns me very much. I will close by saying that I am a conservative and feel that conservatism is the wisest course in nearly all things. I think it should be applied to the handling of our natural resources as well as our other national priorities and problems if the country is to survive as we have known it. I certainly appreciate your great efforts in this regard and wish you every success in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Debe Sargent

32-427 O—84——52

Aug 7, 1983

Dear Senator McClure,

For the past 12 summers I have visited and enjoyed the mountainous areas north and west of Lake Pend O'Reille.

I truly feel my life has benifited from my visits to these areas. To have them to any form of development or resource exploitation would be a real blow.

Towns can prosper a few years, mills can close or re-open, people can come and go, all of this in a fairly short time span. But once a wilderness area is opened to economic interests its value and beauty as an un-touched area is lost to us all, presently and many generations into the future, perhaps for ever.

Please consider this and move to buy Long Canyon, and the Selkirk Crest-Scotchman Peak area free from any development.

North Idaho and the rest of America need places such as these now and even more so in the future.

Sincerely,

Jean Lilly Hield

JUL 1 0 1983

45487

July 10, 1983

The Honorable Jim McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington D.C. 20510

Zane Abbott & family
Rt.1 Box 227 D-5
Salmon, Idaho 83467

Dear Senator

Dear Abbott family

We appreciate very much your giving the public the opportunity to comment on a wilderness bill for Idaho. We cannot testify in person so would like to do so in writing. I hope you will take the publics comments seriously and weigh it equally with industries recommendations when the bill is drawn up.

Tourism is very important to Salmon. Wild country, Clean Free flowing rivers, and plentifull fish and game populations are what fuel this industry in our area. We are losing fish and wildlife habitat at an alarming rate on the Salmon National forest due to roading and logging practices. foresters here in Salmon have admitted to me that they are concerned that the Reagon administration is pressuring them to cut timber at a far faster rate than it can grow back. Some new wilderness areas in key locations near Salmon are needed to provide for permanent wildlife habitat and to provide for more forest potential.

We would like to recommend that a portion of the North Lemhi Range be made wilderness because of its high fish, wildlife, and scenic values. We enjoy the area because it is only a few minutes drive from our home in Salmon. As of now this area has been altered very little by mans influence. This new wilderness area

area should include on the North side of the range all the drainages between and including Big Timber Creek and Hayden Creek. On the other side of the range draining into the Pahsimeori River it should include the Big Creek, Patterson Creek, Falls Creek, Morgan Creek, and also include portions of the following drainages that drain into the Salmon River, Cow Creek, McKim Creek, Poison Creek, and espically warm Spring Creek. Warm Spring contains the most productive trout stream on the Salmon National forest Cover 90 lbs of fish per Acre of water) and a tremendous wilderness elk herd.

All these drainages in the North Lemhies Provide great big game habitat, and high quality water for our growing steelhead and salmon runs. Most of these drainages also feature numerous alpine lakes and breathtaking scenery. This area is used year round by local salmon people. It would be a shame to see it lost to ourselves and our future generations because of logging, roading, mining, drilling, or even selling, just for the sake of the quick buck for a select few. We have also visited the Pioneer Range and Boulder Range in the drainages of the upper East River and East fork of the Salmon River. Both of these areas deserve Wilderness Protection.

Please make this recommendation a part of the official hearing record.

Sincerely yours. Bunnie
Zane Abbott Abbott
Brenda Abbott Brad Abbott

P.S. Also we would like to mention that we are apposed to the proposed sale of public lands in Idaho. The reasons are numerous and obvious so I won't waste your valuable time mentioning them here.

For the wilderness hearing record.

August 4, 1983

Senator James McClure
304 N. 8th St., Room 149
Boise, ID 83702

40210

Dear Senator McClure:

This letter concerns the Idaho Forest Management Act.

I urge you to adopt the following ten areas as wilderness as outlined by the Idaho Conservation League.

Salmo-Priest
Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest
Mallard-Larkin
Great Barn
Sawtooth Completions (Tenmile, the Smokies)
White Clouds
North Lemhis
Palisades
Garns Mountain
Payette Crest (French Creek, Lick Creek, Needles)

I am particularly interested in the Payette Forest and I would like you to include the area surrounding the Rapid River Wild River Corridor (#4-922), Gospel-Hump (#4-921), and the Hells Canyon-Seven Devils Scenic Area (#4-922) in your bill

All of the above areas have high WARS ratings. They are almost all in inaccessible areas with fragile, easily damaged ecosystems that are difficult and expensive to log. The Wall Street Journal reported on July 19, 1983, that the Northwest timber companies are moving to the south because, as USFS economist Brian Wall states, "All our projections show they can't sustain the volume of harvest, the inventory is dropping dramatically." In addition, the majority of the USFS sales are at a rate far below what it costs an independent tree grow to grow trees and below what it costs the taxpayer to replace the timber, which amounts to a taxpayer subsidy.

It does not seem reasonable to subsidize an industry interested only in "high grading" any remaining prime timber areas while at the same time sacrificing our remaining roadless areas. I ask you to include the above areas in your bill, it is good fiscal as well as good enviromental policy.

Sincerely,

Doug Abromeit

DOUG ABROMEIT

August 17, 1983

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

AUG 23 1983

17296

Dear Diane

Re: Idaho Forest Wildland

Dear Senator McClure:

As a concerned citizen of the State of Idaho, I am writing to you regarding the future of our Idaho Forest Wildland. I understand that you are conducting public hearings during this month of August with the intention of introducing legislation in Congress relevant to the present 6.5 million acres of roadless National Forest Land in Idaho that are not currently part of the National Wilderness System. I am sorry that I have been unable to attend any of the hearings, and am writing this letter in lieu of giving public testimony.

I wish to urge you to:

1. Include in your legislation wilderness designation for the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core of: Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest; Mallard-Larkins; Great Burn-Cayuse Creek; Payette Crest; Sawtooth Completion; White Cloud; Northern Lemhis; Palisades; Garns Mountain; Salmo-Priest.

2. Leave out of your legistaltion any "hard release" language that would ban future wilderness consideration for areas not now classified; and

3. Protect at least 50% of these 6.5 million acres from being opened to roads.

I do understand that there are minor economic advantages available to some few Idahoans if these currently roadless areas are opened; however, I strongly believe that you will best serve your present and future constituents by adhering to the guidelines outlined above.

Sincerely,

LRLRWC

AUG 8 1983

(bv)

August 1, 1983

Idaho Wilderness

48931

Senator James McClure
Dirksen Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear James

Dear Sen. McClure:

This letter is intended for inclusion in the hearing record concerning the disposition of existing Idaho roadless areas.

The LRLRWC proposes that the Borah Peak, Diamond Peak, Northern Lemhi Range, and Pahsimeroi roadless area be recommended by you to the Congress as new wilderness areas. We propose that the King Mountain RA be retained for further planning. The Forest Service has recommended only Borah Peak for wilderness, but further planning for the four other areas.

1. None of these proposals for wilderness in these mountains have significant adverse impact on the local economies affected by wilderness allocation. Indeed, they have no adverse effect at all.

2. These proposals do have outstanding wilderness values and qualities that deserve protection.

3. These proposals have substantial public support. Support for all of these areas during RARE II was much greater than 50%.

4. With the exclusion of foothill areas possibly needed for spring development and range improvement, the elimination of the lower slopes of the eastern Lemhi Range RA for timber, and our proposed exclusions in the Diamond Peak and Lemhi RangeRAs for known or suspected areas of high mineralization, all controversy should be eliminated except among those groups or persons who oppose all wilderness.

In sum, there is probably no area in Idaho where more wilderness classification can be obtained of a high quality nature, and at a smaller cost, than in the Lost River and Lemhi mountains.

To help you in your decision, I have included three documents. The first is a summary analysis of effects of wilderness classification for the RAs listed above; the second and third are the boundary proposals of the LRLRWC concerning the Northern Lemhi Wilderness Area.

Thank you for your careful and fair consideration of these proposals.

Sincerely,

James A. Aho
306 South 17th
Pocatello, Idaho 83201

Lost Rivers-Lemhi Range Wilderness Council
Box 8314 Pocatello, Idaho 83201
(208) 236-2550/233-9553

Summary analysis of effects of wilderness classification-

LOST RIVER RANGE
Pahsimeroi roadless area (RARE S4209)-

Forest Service recommendation	LRLRWC recommendation
further planning	wilderness
56,000 acres	56,000 acres

Wilderness impacts on:

Grazing- None anticipated (prime rangeland was in northern portion allocated to non-wilderness).

Timber- A programmed harvest of 200,000 board feet (marginal component) will be foregone. 200,000 bf is trivial, especially on such a large area.

Minerals- There are no known areas of mineralization and none are suspected. Limestone mountains provide a poor host for minerals.

Oil & Gas- No potential, not in the overthrust belt. Rating of zero.

Wilderness Quality- High, WARS score of 20.

Public Support- 75 per cent favor wilderness classification.

Comments- Forest Service's recommendation for further planning was probably based on their lack of on-the-ground knowledge of the area -- a poor excuse.

Borah Peak roadless area (RARE I4210)

Forest Service recommendation	LRLRWC recommendation
Wilderness 119,864 acres	Wilderness 119,864 acres

Wilderness impacts on:

Grazing- None anticipated (LRLRWC exclusions for grazing along Doublespring Pass road, Horseheaven Pass, and the Pahsimeroi River, have been adopted by the Challis Nat'l Forest)

Timber- The programmed harvest is zero.

Minerals- Same as for Pahsimeroi roadless area. Unlikely to occur in limestone mountains.

Oil & Gas- Given a rating of zero in the final EIS. Not in Overthrust Belt.

Wilderness Quality - Very high. WARS score of 26 for LRLRWC/Forest Service boundary.

Public Support- 81 per cent favored wilderness.

Comments- Almost everyone agrees that this should be wilderness. Only controversy was of continued vehicle use up the Pahsimeroi River (exclusion provided) and minor boundary adjustments for range improvements (exclusions provided).

King Mountain roadless area (RARE 04211)

Forest Service recommendation	LRLRWC recommendation
Further Planning 94,680 acres	Further Planning 94,680 acres

Further Planning impacts on:

Grazing- None anticipated in the short run. A few future increases will be foregone if the further planning period lasts too long.

Timber- 3,000,000 board feet harvest of marginal timber will be delayed. King Mtn. doesn't have a higher timber value than Borah Peak or

Pahsimeroi, it's just that the Challis N.F. had a timber sale planned, and this will be delayed. All of the timber is in a small fringe portion of the area. It could be excluded from a wilderness proposal. However, it is of very low stumpage value.

Minerals - Same as Borah Peak and Pahsimeroi roadless areas. Low potential, no known areas of mineralization.

Oil & Gas - Low potential, may be on the fringe of the west side of the Overthrust Belt. Few geologists feel the west side of the Overthust has hydrocarbon potential. Rather, it was the source of what may exist presently on the east side of the Overthrust.

Wilderness Quality- High. WARS rating of 21.

Public Support - 70 per cent favored further planning, 7 per cent wilderness, and 23 per cent non-wilderness.

Comments - Here is one of the few areas where a genuine question exists as to whether wilderness or another allocation is best. The area is highly scenic and the solitude is great. However, there are no threats to the area; and some have suggested the alternative designation of roadless backcountry.

LEMHI MOUNTAINS

Diamond Peak roadless area (RARE 04601)

Forest Service recommendation	LRLRWC recommendation
Further Planning 183,433 acres	Wilderness @145,000 acres

Impacts on:

Grazing- There will be no grazing impacts from LRLRWC proposed boundaries. Further planning could result in delay of future increases, and perhaps a minor (100 AUM) reduction if the planning period is too long.

Timber- There is no programmed harvest in either the forest service further planning boundary or the LRLRWC proposed wilderness boundary.

Minerals- There is a high potential in the forest service further planning boundary (but no producing or planned mines; and, hence no adverse economic impacts). The potential in the LRLRWC boundary is moderate to low.

Oil & Gas - Moderate on the east side's lower slopes. Low to none on the rest of the area. Diamond Peak is on the west side of the Overthrust Belt. LRLRWC boundary would allow drilling in all areas potentially acessible. This is one of the steepest mountain fronts in Idaho. Road-building is impossible into most of the core.

Wilderness Qual.- WARS rating of 22 -- high. Estimated WARS for LRLRWC boundary is 23.

Public Support- 64 per cent favored wilderness classification. Except for WETAforms, most of the opposition was based on the mistaken notion that wilderness designation would close roads on the floor of the Birch Creek Valley!!

Comments - The LRLRWC did a very close on-the-ground inventory of this roadless area. We are much more familiar with it than the Forest Service. Further planning will do nothing but give the Forest Service time to learn what we already know.

page 3

West Lemhi Range roadless area (RARE W4503)

Forest Service Recommendation	LRLRWC Recommendation
Further Planning 280,650 acres (Orginal roadless area size was 342,000 acres)	Wilderness @260,000 acres

Impacts on:

Grazing - None from LRLRWC boundary. Slight from Forest Service boundary if further planning takes a long time.

Timber - There was a potential annual yield of 5,000,000 bf in the orginal roadless area. All but 100,000 was eliminated by the Forest Service's adjustment (suggested by the LRLRWC) of 62,000 acres on the east side of the area.

Minerals- There were proven mineral deposits in the portion excluded by the Forest Service. No proven economic deposits exist in the area recommended for further planning, but the possibility exists. This area was recommended for further planning due to uncertainty about minerals.

Oil & Gas- Low to no potential.

Wilderness Quality- Very high -- WARS rating of 24 for the further planning area. Estimated LRLRWC boundary rating is 25.

Public Support - 78 per cent favored wilderness.

Comments - Next to Borah Peak this area has the highest wilderness quality. A 260,000 acre wilderness would be a major national addition to the wilderness system. Resource conflicts are low except for unproven hard rock minerals. Uncontrolled ORV use presently threatens the scenery and wildlife of the area. This roadless area has a greater value for wildlife than does Borah Peak.

CONCLUSION: Wilderness designation for the four areas recommended by the LRLRWC will have no impacts on grazing, timber, oil & gas exploration, and will have no impacts on existing or planned mineral operations. Further planning may have some slight impacts on grazing and oil & gas exploration. These mountains have high wilderness quality and received from 64 to 81 per cent public support for wilderness designation.

LRWC

Sept. 1, 1978

Forest Supervisor
Challis National Forest
Challis, Idaho
83226

Dear Sir:

In the following paragraphs you will find the proposals of the Lost River/ Lemhi Range Wilderness Council for the boundaries of the Challis portion of the proposed Lemhi Range Wilderness Area (RA 4-503). There will also be included some justifications for these tentative boundaries. However, for the most part these justifications are contained in previous letters to you. In general, we believe that these proposed boundaries are moderate and take into consideration the wishes of ORV users, grazers, miners and the logging industry. American folklore suggests that the wisest tactic to employ in a political struggle is to demand more than one expects to get, and then in the course of negotiations fall back to more realistic positions. This teaching rests upon the myth that American politics is nothing more than a struggle for power. In good faith we have explicitly avoided this tactic, believing that the Forest Service on the contrary is making an authentic effort to be objective and impartial in RARE II.

We believe that the southern-most boundary of the Lemhi Range Wilderness Area should be the peak of Sheep Mountain overlooking Sawmill Canyon. This peak should be included in the WA because of evidence of the presence of both bighorn sheep and mountain goats. The boundary should continue west on the ridge line and then north to just above Mill Creek Lake.

It is our feeling that Mill Creek Lake should not be included in the WA inasmuch as considerable development has already occurred around its edges apparently to prevent seepage from the lake. However, Firebox Meadows is worthy of inclusion in the WA as it is both spectacular and for the most lies above the commercial timber line.

Thenceforth the boundary of the WA should follow the commercial timber line a considerable distance from the ridge top around to Slide Creek. This should preserve the magnificent vistas and solitude of the ridge while minimally impacting future logging harvest.

The northern section of the Snowbank Trail starting from Redrock Creek should be included in the WA and closed to ORV. This, because of the fragility of the alpine meadows and the threat to the elk that graze there. South of Redrock Cree'. ORV users should be permitted to continue riding on the Snowbank Trail. The WA boundary should at this point

Lost Rivers-Lemhi Range Wilderness Council
Box 8314 Pocatello, Idaho 83201
(208) 236-2550 / 233-9553

move up to the ridge top, continue down to the trail intersection at the head of Iron Creek and go directly to the peak of Bear Mountain.

The boundary should follow directly west from Bear Mountain to the National Forest boundary. The WA boundary should approximately follow the present NF boundary up the the campground and parking area at the junction of the North and South Forks of Big Creek. In all cases, springs and ditches that might be used and are presently being used by grazers should be excluded from the WA. An exclusion should also be made for the existing parking area at the trailheads of the trails on Big Creek.

North of Big Creek the WA boundary should adhere as closely as possible to the NF boundary, again making exclusions for springs used by grazers. As much as possible the majestic front of the Lemhi Mountains should be protected from the scars of road building to preserve the aesthetic grandeur of the range from the highway.

The WA boundary should continue to approximately the point where it meets Inyo Creek. Here it should follow directly north to the hogback of the ridge overlooking Patterson Creek. We believe that about a ten square mile exclusion for mineral exploration and extraction should be made in the valley. An exclusion larger than this would endanger the bighorn sheep and mountain goats in Devil's Basin.

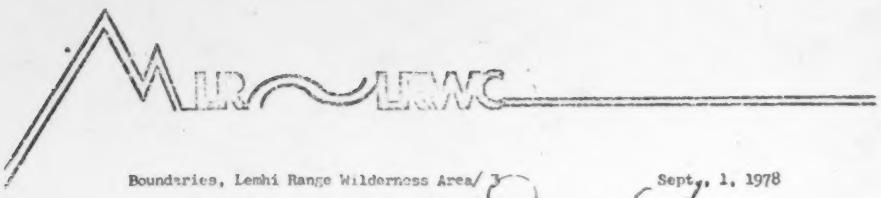
The WA boundary should go directly west beginning from the unnamed 10,000 peak on the 49° 38' contour to the NF boundary. The boundary of the WA again should adhere as closely as possible to the present NF boundary up to Morse Creek to protect the awesome front of the Lemhi Range from road scars, making allowances, of course, for springs that might be used by grazers in the valley.

The boundary of the WA should follow Morse Creek on both sides at points about 200 feet from the center of the road to Cold Creek. At this point the bridge is washed out. Although this is not essential, it might be a good idea to let the road fall into more disreapair than it already is above the campground. This would augment the wilderness value of the Morse Creek valley.

The boundary of the WA should follow the NF boundary up to Morgan Creek. There it should continue up the northern most creek draning into Morgan Creek to the boundary between the Challis and the Salmon Forests.

These boundary suggestions are just that. They are all negotiable within limits. If we can be of any further help on this matter, please let us know. Thank you. Sincerely,

Lost Rivers-Lemhi Range Wilderness Council
Box 8314 Pocatello, Idaho 83201
(208) 236-2550/233-9553



Boundaries, Lemhi Range Wilderness Area/ 3

Sept. 1, 1978

James A. Aho
Director and Social Impact Consultant
206 South 17th
Pocatello, Idaho
83201

Lost Rivers-Lemhi Range Wilderness Council
Box 8314 Pocatello, Idaho 83201
(208) 236-2550 / 233-9553

32-427 6060

Sept. 8, 1978

Forest Supervisor
Salmon National Forest
Salmon, Idaho

Dear Sir:

This letter contains the boundary proposals of the Lost Rivers/Lemhi Range Wilderness Council for the Lemhi Range Roadless Area. These are intended as proposals only and are subject to negotiation. They represent the consensus of the directors of the Council. I think you will find them moderate and well thought out.

The proposed boundary begins at the Peak of Sheep Mountain and continues down the ridge to upper Long Canyon. From there it goes to the Roadless Area boundary above Meadow Lake which it follows to Portland Mountain.

From this point the wilderness boundary follows the Roadless Area boundary clear up to Copper Creek. We believe that the exclusions of the Forest Service for mining and timber harvest are fair. However, we believe the roads to both Mill Creek Lakes and to Everson Lake should be shut as far east as possible and practical in order to protect the integrity of the lakes from overuse.

The wilderness boundary follows Copper Creek down to the clear-cut on Hayden Creek and follows the logged off area around to Squaw Creek. From there it goes up to the source of the creek to the ridge top and continues north to the logged off area once again. Our investigations of this particular area indicate that there is little harvestable forest above this line. And in any event our proposal will better protect the primitive value of the alpine lakes at the heads of Kadletz, Wright and Deer Creeks. Most of all, our proposal will maintain the visual isolation and thus the magnificant grandeur of the two Bray Lakes Basins and Paradise Creek Valley. We would like to request further that the road to the Bear Valley Lakes be shut at Kadletz Creek crossing. As it is now the Buck Lakes and Bear Valley Lakes are much too accessible and their fragile beauty is threatened by overuse. The road closure on Hayden Creek at about the Copper Creek crossing, we believe, is an excellent idea. Already the road past this point has disintegrated and the area is quickly reverting to its natural state. This road closure necessitates a two day hike to reach the Bray Lakes from the east. We would like to see something similar in the Bear Valley Lakes basin.

From Bear Valley Creek the proposed wilderness boundary follows the Roadless Area boundary to the east-west section line above Basin Lakes. There it cuts

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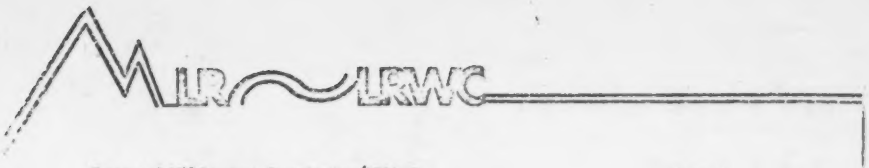


west to the Roadless Area boundary and then continues south to Dry Gulch.

On our Forest Service Map the Roadless Area boundary south and east of Dry Gulch is unclear. It appears to go either direction. I have designated this area with a dashed line. However, in this area we are most concerned with sharply curtailing travel up Allison Creek into Lem Peak. We believe this road should be closed at the Forest Service boundary. This, to protect meadows and lakes in the Bear Valley Lakes basin from overuse.

Thank you for your fair consideration of these proposals. Please let me know at your convenience if we can be of any further help.

Sincerely,

James A. Aho
Director and Social Impact
Consultant

P.S. You should already have in hand our boundary proposals for the Challis portion of the Lemhi Range Wilderness Area.

Lost Rivers-Lemhi Range Wilderness Council
Box 8314 Pocatello, Idaho 83201

August 19, 1963
Star Rte 1
Bonners Ferry, Id.

23512

Hon. Senator McClure
Committee on Natural Resources
Washington D.C.

Dear Senator McClure:

I was unable to testify at Selter Hall in Coeur d'Alene August 17th, and I wonder if this letter might be added to the record?

I am a 74-year-old Boundary County resident and tax-payer for the past 46 years here-- a 1935 U.S. Idaho grad, [illegible] summer fire-watcher on a State forest for two seasons, (1928 and 1930).

First, I do not buy the argument that a road must be introduced into Long Canyon to salvage dead timber growth and fight forest fires. On a horseback trip up the North Fork of the Clearwater in 1933 I was privileged to see great columns of the last great stand of white pine in the world which nature herself had been managing. I saw 500-year-old trees with boles of five and six feet diameter. Nowhere, with the possible exception of the Coast redwoods have I seen a healthier more beautiful forest.

I have watched Boundary County change fromflume and horse-logging of the 20's and 30's to the bull-dozer and chainsaw logging of the past 20 years. Mission Creek, which supplies my drinking water, was a clear-running stream the year round 25 years ago, but now, thanks to road-building and a change of channel due to poor logging practices, our water becomes murky at spring run-off, and the creek no longer presents the steadiness of flow and volume of 25 years ago.

For the past fifteen years, I've counted up to thirty loads of logs going past my home daily for six or seven months of each years sound logs from our high basins, often two feet in diameter. Now loads of pole-sized logs are becoming more and more common. Is this indicative of sound forest practices and the avowed principle of selective logging for sustained yields? I think not. Kootenai County loggersmoke hauled logs in their own County until only "toothpick-size" trees were available have moved their trucks to Boundary Country to repeat the rape of the high basins and the chaos of saw sheds.

More than 60 drainages within the Panhandle National Forest have been roaded and logged to the extent that damage to streams and fishing have resulted; yet logging will continue in 20 of these drainages in which hydrologists have recommended that no further logging be permitted.

Compare the 3½ million allowable cut that will be available if Long Canyon is roaded with the 260 million board feet needed annually to supply North Idaho's timber needs. This cut is available without reentering problem drainages, or reaping LongCanyon's pitiful timber yield. In short, the timber industry is now eyeing Long Canyon, Boundary County's last chance for a unique wilderness and caribou refuge, chiefly because of its own wasteful logging practices. After Long Canyon, what? one asks?

My four grandchildren are ardent campers and fishermen. What a thrill for them to discover wet caribou tracks in the Boundary Creek drainage in July of 1973! For the past two winters the woodland herd from Canada, now down from 100 animals or so to 15 Or 20 have not entered Idaho from Canada. In our Bonners Ferry Courthouse, a notice posted by the Audubon Society states that $1000 reward will be paid to anyone reporting a poacher who has killed a woodland caribou. Interest is now being shown in reestablishing the herd, since Idaho was unique among all our states in hosting these rare animals. What, though, is the use to rebuild the herd if their last habitat is to be roaded and their food, the moss which grows on the upland spruce, is to be decimated by loggers?

Because of national showing of the Cambou film on Long Canyon, depicting ancient cedars, waterfalls, cliff ramparts and ancient trees that host rare bird species, this twenty-mile long ecosystem in the high Selkirks has become a national cause célèbre with conservation groups throughout our country. More and more botanists, zoologists, ornthologists, photographers and plant historians, to mention a few curious scientists who wish to, or are visiting the Canyon.

Long Canyon, which parallels Smith Creek and runs north and south, if clearcut as is common Forest Service practice, runs the risk of massive

blow-downs in our frequently high southerly winds. This has already happened in the Priest Lake area.

Senator McClure, where in Boundary County shall my four grandchildren see an ancient cedar or a dainty calypso orchid of the kind once common to our settled foothills of Kootenai Valley, but now gone? Senator McClure, our young people need a healthy outlet for their adventurous spirits. They need areas they can visit, camp at their own risk, areas reached only at the expense of great effort, (Long Canyon is steep-sided)_ where they must rely on their own resourcefulness to get themselves back alive. We ask our young to fight for freedom, the most precious value we possess. But by destroying the last wilderness pocket in the Idaho Panhandle we restrict freedom of choice; for wilderness once gone can never be restored to its original pristine condition, and our County is that much poorer.

Already stream users' and fishermen's rights in the Panhandle are being disregarded in favor of timber-cutting. Must the vaunted Multiple-use lable of The Panhandle National Forest be dropped for the true one "A National Forest Maintained to Provide Lumber for The Louisiana Pacific and W.I. Sawmills" be substituted?

Rich Landers, Outdoor Editor for Spokane's Spokesman Review, writes:

"In 200 years of progress in this country we've gobbled up wilderness like it was Thanksgiving dinner. It's time we realized we've pigged out. Eating that last little pocket of wilderness called Long Canyon in North Idaho can only make us sicker."

Please do not let your name, Senator McClure, be used to make us sicker.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy A. Anderson

AUG 3 1983 (BW) Wilderness

August 1, 1983

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear David 46937

Dear Mr. McClure:

I will be unable to attend the Idaho wilderness hearings due to a conflicting work schedule. I would, however, like to have my opinion heard by you and the hearing record.

I am a person who has always had a deep love of the wild and lonesome places in our country and Canada. As a hunter, fisherman, photographer, and hiker I have been fortunate to explore many of the beautiful roadless areas of the Northwest during the past 30 years. My only disappointment has been to witness the relentless destruction of such wilderness areas , especially during the last two decades.

As a native of western Washington,my teens and twenties found me spending much of my time in the virgin country around Mt. St. Helens and Mt. Adams. I was forced to watch helplessly as that land was turned into a maze of roads and clearcuts. My hunting partners and I could rarely return to a campsite two years in a row without finding new roads and smoldering slash heaps. Now little of that country remains wild.

Next it was eastern Oregon and northern Idaho I became familiar with and again watched fall under the hand of "multiple use". It always seemed someone would be concerned enough to prevent the next remote basin from being gutted and left to erode. Apperently too few cared and now we are left with precious little of a priceless heritage.

As a carpenter I derive most of my income from the construction industry and recognize the need for careful harvest of our natural resources. What is necessary is responsible and efficient utilization of land already in production. If the timber industry is in such poor condition that they "must have" the wilderness study areas in order to survive then there is small future for

their current management practices anyway. Let's stop runaway forest developement now and save what remains in its' unspoiled and natural state for the the many souls who depend on it for sanity.

As to specific parcels that are particularly important to me I might single out the Kelly Cr./Cayuse Cr. drainages in the Clearwater National Forest. This area is very irreplaceable as big game habitat and pristine trout water. It would be a great loss if roaded. Other areas that I'm familiar with and feel strongly about protecting are Rapid River, Bighorn Weitas, and West bighole.

Obviously, I favor leaving all study areas in an undisturbed state. What makes Idaho, Idaho is at stake here. Don't let us down.

Sincerely,

David R. Andruss

David R. Andruss
2645 Dennis Pl.
Boise, Id.
83704

Senator Jim McClure
361 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Place
Stamp
here

Questionnaire

How should Idaho's roadless areas -- 6.5 million acres -- be managed in our national forests? Do we need any more additional acres of wilderness? If so, how much?

To resolve these issues, I plan to introduce legislation concerning these roadless areas. Called the Idaho Forest Management Act, this legislation will determine which forest lands, if any, should be designated as: 1) wilderness; 2) non-wilderness; or 3) for further study.

I will hold four hearings on this legislation in Idaho in August. Your valuable advice will help guide me in determining the future management of the roadless areas. Referring to the printed maps inside this newsletter, please check the proposal below that best approximates your views.

Question A (Please check only one box)

PROPOSAL 1 -- No additional wilderness..... ☐
PROPOSAL 2 -- 591,628 additional acres of wilderness..... ☐
PROPOSAL 3 -- 1,007,503 additional acres of wilderness..... ☐
PROPOSAL 4 -- 4,519,426 additional acres of wilderness..... ☑
OTHER: Please specify the total acreage and the areas..... ☐

Question B (Please check one box)

Should lands not designated wilderness be made available for multiple uses? (LOGGING?)

Yes ☐
No ☑

To return your completed form, please fold it so that the Senate address at the top of this page is on the outside. There is no need to stamp it for the return.

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

James A. McClure
U.S.S.

BLK. RT.

L

Name

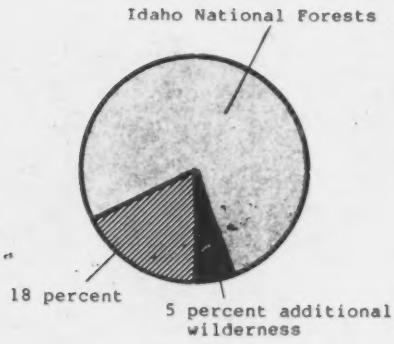
Address

POSTMASTER:
DO NOT MARK ON OR ABOVE THE LABEL – OCR.
ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED.

Proposal 3

ADDITIONAL WILDERNESS = 1,007,503 acres

Proposed by:
U.S. Forest Service
Carter Administration
[recommended in RARE II study]

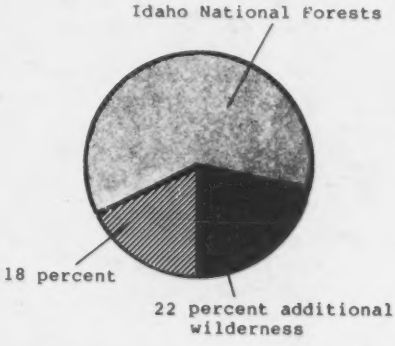


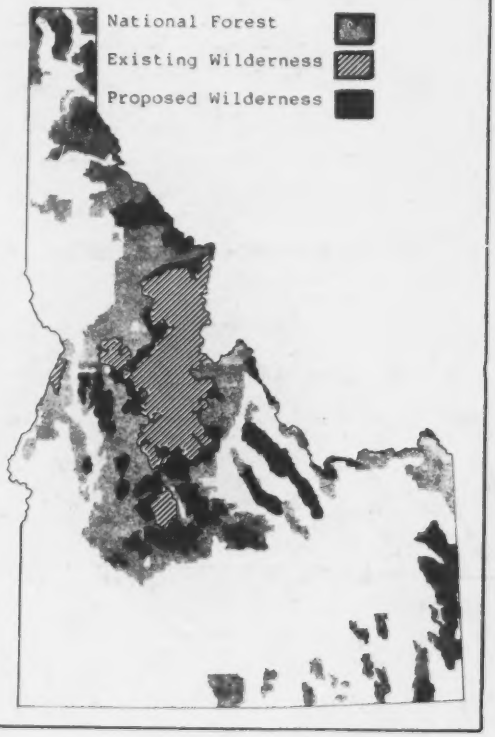
Proposal 4

ADDITIONAL WILDERNESS = 4,519,426 acres

Supported by:
Idaho Wildlife Federation

This proposal was compiled in 1979 and some changes may have occurred. To date, other conservation organizations have not submitted their proposals.





KAYE WELLER
RT. 3
OROFINO, IDAHO 83544

OPPOSITION TO FURTHER WILDERNESS & ROADLESS AREAS IN IDAHO

As a teacher in Orofino, Idaho, I feel I know first-hand the effects on education that a reduction in logging activity in Clearwater County will bring.

Much of the money to run our schools comes directly from the U. S. Forest Service as payments in lieu of property taxes. These payments are calculated directly as a percentage of gross receipts received by the Forest Service from mills and logging companies who purchase the timber on national forest land. If more land is taken from production of forest products, the less these payments will be.

The effects on education in our county will be devastating and will necessitate the lay-off of teachers, non-replacement of textbooks and supplies, delays on necessary repairs to equipment and buildings, and the over-crowding of classrooms.

I whole-heartedly urge that no further land in Idaho be tied up--but that all remaining land be designated multiple use so that our young people will be able to receive the good education that they deserve.

832

KENNETH J. WELLER
C. & F. JOHNSON, INC.
BOX 232
OROFINO, IDAHO 83544

TESTIMONY AGAINST MORE WILDERNESS AND ROADLESS AREAS IN IDAHO

I began logging in 1969 after serving two tours of duty in Vietnam with the Seabees. During the past years I have put much time, effort, and money in building-up my log contracting business.

I employ between 10 and 15 men with a monthly payroll of between 25 and 30 thousand dollars. These men depend upon me to purchase sufficient amounts of timber to furnish them with jobs. I, in turn, depend 100% upon the national forests to provide me with a readily available supply of timber to make my living, to support my family, and to enable me to employ these men.

If more land is closed to logging, I feel it will be only a few short years before I will no longer be able to purchase enough timber to run my business, will be stuck with a lot of expensive equipment for which I have no further use, will have no way to make a living and to support my family, and will have 10 to 15 unemployed friends and employees who also have no way of supporting their families. I feel that the above will also be true of a large number of other people in Idaho who depend upon the national forests for a living.

I therefore urge that no more land in Idaho be set aside as wilderness or roadless areas. But, that all remaining lands be designated as multiple use so that all Idahoans have an equal chance to use, to enjoy, and to make a living from these lands.

BERTHA LOUGH
N. B Street
Orofino, Idaho 83544

MULTIPLE USE ONLY

I have taught in Orofino School District 171 for 22 years and have worked with many young people who, in the past, have had a choice in planning their futures.

First, for those scholastically inclined, further education was within their reach through the stable employment of their parents in the woods industry, through the availability of seasonal jobs, and through the efforts of private industry and service groups who were able to raise money to offer scholarships to deserving young people.

Second, for those vocationally inclined, on-the-job training was available in the woods industry which led to stable careers.

Because this choice was available, the children and families operated as happy, encouraging units. The energies of the school and community were devoted to the education of our young people.

I feel we have had a taste during the past three years of what a decrease on logging activity means to our county. We had a tough three years but families had the hope of a brighter future when the economy turned around. But now we are facing a long-term disaster--the loss of our major money-generating and job-generating industry through the tie-up of our national forest lands.

Our young people will no longer have a choice of occupation, long-term unemployment will bring about the break-up of family units, violence will increase, truancy will be on the rise, and learning will decrease rapidly.

I therefor urge that all remaining lands in Idaho be designated for MULTIPLE USE.

AUG 29 1983

(BW)
Idaho
Wilderness.
4757
Dear Kip

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Senator James McClure
Energy Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure,

My family and I chose to live in Idaho because of the quality of life. Idaho's substantialy higher quality of life is ~~a~~nhanced by ~~its~~ our greater than average amount of wilderness. This wilderness is an assett of growing value in our shrinking world. For this reason I beleave the amount of Idaho's wilderness should be increased by the full 6.5 million acres presently roadless. I think the future receational and aesthetic value of this increased wilderness area outweighs its potential timber harvest and mineral extraction.

For these reasons I urge you to include the amount of acreage indicated above to the National Wilderness System. Should you see fit to write a wilderness bill containing less than this amount I urge you to avoid the language of "hard release".

Thank you for your time and concern.

Kip Attaway
Box 1511
Ketchum, Id. 83340

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Senator McClure;

One of Idaho's most valued treasures is its land - land where man is only a visitor. Only Alaska has larger acreages of roadless areas. This is something that all Idahoans can be proud of. I urge you give due consideration in formulating a Wilderness bill to setting aside large acreages, at least 50% of the 6.5 million acres, in their pristine state. This will protect critical areas for fish and wildlife, benefit Idaho's recreation, and most of all benefit generations to come.

Conservationists are currently organizing a network of field teams to conduct a factual site - by-site analysis of the study areas. This field data will help to delineate careful and defensible boundaries. The conservationist proposal will be submitted October 1st and I hope you give serious thought to their view of what a Wilderness bill should be. In particular I favor the inclusion of the following 10 key areas, which include the highest quality and most threatened land, in a Wilderness proposal:

Long Canyon - Selkirk Crest
Mallard - Larkins
Great Burn - Cayuse Creek
Payette Crest (French Creek, Lick Creek - Secesh River, Needles)
Sawtooth Completion (Tenmile East, South Boise-Yuba River, Tenmile West)
White Cloud - Boulder Mountains
Northern Lemhis
Palisades
Garns Mountain
Salmo - Priest

I oppose hard release language which would permanently bar any future wilderness consideration for those lands which are not classified wilderness. A much more favorable alternative would be to allow review of those lands which remain roadless at the start of the next Planning Cycle.

And finally, I favor independent consideration of an Idaho bill, to avoid trading between states.

Cathy Barbouletos
Box 1856
McCall, Idaho 83638

Dear Chief 25900 AUG 3 1983 (BW) Wilderness

For The Hearing Record

8/2/83

Dear Senator McClure:

I agree with you that Idaho's forests are one of its most valuable resources. That is one of the reasons that I love Idaho so much; because of the large amount of forests and beautiful places that are here. Since I feel so strongly about the fate of our forest lands, and since I cannot attend the public hearings, I would like my views to be considered as part of the hearing record.

As you know, there is more to be considered here than just forests. Wildlife is one of these considerations, both plant and animal. Wildlife is also one of Idaho's most valuable resources. Idaho is home to several threatened and endangered species whose very existence "depends" upon suitable habitat in which to live. In deciding the fate of any forest lands this should be taken into consideration. This is why I urge you to include in any legislation at least a sizeable core of wilderness areas that will be protected from interference by roads or other disturbances.

It is in our best interests to

protect and preserve as much of our precious resources as we can. As long as we have them, they can always be used, but once they are used, they may be ruined for a long time. I would hope that any legislation would keep wilderness options for our lands open, and not permanently exclude them for consideration. It is better to have the option of having wilderness lands, than to close the door on them forever.

I realize there are many sides to the wilderness question. Some aspects of forest management have value for the public, such as campgrounds. But I, as a taxpayer, resent subsidizing private industry, such as the timber industry.

In conclusion, I urge you to keep as much of our forest lands as is possible (at least 50%) roadless and protected. This status can always be changed in the future, but once they are used, they will never be the same, including the wildlife they contain.

Sincerely,
Clara Baker
478 Filmore
Pocatello, Idaho
83201

August 17, 1983

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

47273

Re: Idaho Forest Wildland

Dear Senator McClure:

As a concerned citizen of the State of Idaho, I am writing to you regarding the future of our Idaho Forest Wildland. I understand that you are conducting public hearings during this month of August with the intention of introducing legislation in Congress relevant to the present 6.5 million acres of roadless National Forest Land in Idaho that are not currently part of the National Wilderness System. I am sorry that I have been unable to attend any of the hearings, and am writing this letter in lieu of giving public testimony.

I wish to urge you to:

1. Include in your legislation wilderness designation for the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core of: Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest; Mallard-Larkins; Great Burn-Cayuse Creek; Pioneer Crest; Sawtooth Completion; White Cloud; Northern Lemhis; Palisades; Gentry Mountain; Salmo-Priest.

2. Leave out of your legislation any "hard release" language that would ban future wilderness consideration for areas not now classified; and

3. Protect at least 50% of these 6.5 million acres from being opened to roads.

I do understand that there are minor economic advantages available to some few Idahoans if these currently roadless areas are opened; however, I strongly believe that you will best serve your present and future constituents by adhering to the guidelines outlined above.

Sincerely,

Steve E. Barker

Steve Barker
[illegible]
Moscow, Idaho
[illegible]

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Dear Senator McClure. 8/21/83

In the summer of 1980 I was involved in a study of the Great Burn-Cayuse Creek and Bighorn-Weitas areas to determine the current status of the wolf in that area. As you are no doubt aware there is evidence that the wolf is on the verge of making a natural recovery in Central Idaho. Each summer since 1980 proof of a very few individual wolves has been documented in the Kelly Creek and Weitas Creek drainages. This is a remarkable event because wolves had been completely extirpated in Idaho since the early 1900's. Wolves are now extinct in all but four of five of the contiguous states due to our obsession to remove not most, but every last wolf in every valley and on every mountain of the United States. Incredibly, this goal was mostly successful.

Grizzly bears met the same fate yet they too are occasionally observed in this splendid wilderness. Both of these magnificent and now endangered mammals are listed as Endangered by the USFWS in most states including Idaho. Here we have an opportunity to fulfill exactly what the Endangered species Act calls for — to encourage the recovery of species endangered with the threat of extinction.

Less romantic but no less important to the (2)
biological scheme of things in the Clearwater
NF is the elk herd there, the largest in
Idaho. And Cayuse and Kelly Creeks are
nationally known "Blue Ribbon" trout streams.
Many outfitters, hunters anglers, and recreation-
ists enjoy this area because of the biologi-
cal and scenic wonders it possesses.

The Toboggan Creek Timber sale would
definately adversely effect all the resources
mentioned in this letter. Elk migration and
habitat would be seriously altered by this
sale and it is the elk on which the
wolf depends for survival. Logging and road
building would increase silt in the streams,
having a negative effect on the fish.

I strongly believe that the Great Burn-
Cayuse Creek and Bighorn-Weitas roadless
areas should be given wilderness area status.
We have a moral obligation to see into the
future and do all we can to protect this habitat
for Idaho's few remaining wolves and grizzly
bears. There are, of course, no easy solutions.
The sale would mean jobs and "economic growth"
for awhile but wilderness status would protect this
unique biotic community for as long as it remained
a wilderness. Hopefully, we will see through
the cost of creating a wilderness to the (3)
value of attaining one.

Sincerely,
Leroy J. Barnes
16100 Hwy 101 No.
Willits, Ca 95490

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

45563 AUG 29 1983 (bw) Idaho Wilderness

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Dale

Dear Senator McClure,

I am an architect in Ketchum, Idaho and I am writing to you concerning your Idaho Forest Management Act. I believe in the necessity of a quality environment. My life's work is devoted to the quality of the built environment.

I am strongly in favor of protecting for the present and future users the wilderness aspect of our Idaho forests. My business is dependant on people who are here, for the quality of the wilderness environment. Please include as wilderness all of the 6.5 million acres in the endangered Idaho Wilderness Core. Use no hard release language.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

THANK YOU

Dale Bates
Box 2012
Ketchum, Idaho
83340

32-427 O—84——54

383

Amoco Metals Company

7000 South Yosemite Street
Post Office Box 3299
Englewood, Colorado 80155
303 740-5270

H. L. Bauer Jr.
Vice President, Exploration

August 11, 1983

Honorable James A. McClure
United States Senate
SD 361
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

The Amoco Metals Company wishes to go on record in support of the position of the Idaho Mining Association on additional wilderness in the State of Idaho. That position is stated as follows:

> "The policy of the Idaho Mining Association regarding National Forest Wilderness in Idaho is that Idaho has enough National Forest land designated as wilderness--in fact, more than any other state in the United States--and, therefore, we will oppose any additions to wilderness designation of National Forest lands in Idaho. The Association will support the release of all lands in Idaho in RARE II and/or wilderness study status to full multiple-use status."

As you know, mineralization is extensive throughout Idaho, and setting aside more wilderness will preclude recovery of as yet undiscovered mineral resources which may be of significant economic and strategic value to Idaho and the nation.

Release of wilderness study areas will allow exploration to proceed, so that solid information on mineralization will be available for future decisions.

Please add this letter to the record of the hearings you held in Idaho during the week of August 8, 1983. We appreciate the opportunity to present our views.

Sincerely yours,

H L Bauer Jr

IDAHO PETROLEUM COUNCIL

Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association

DOUGLAS E. BEAN
Executive Director

Suites 614-616-618, Empire Building
[illegible] N. 13th St.
Boise, Idaho 83702
Telephone 208/343-[illegible]

MAIL ADDRESS
P.O. Box 547
Boise 83701

Aug. 16, 1983

Mr. Jim Goller
Senator James A. McClure Office
8th and Bannock
Boise, ID 83702

Dear Jim:

Enclosed are three recent articles from the authoritative Oil and Gas Journal that I consider highly important for input to Senator McClure's forthcoming Idaho wilderness bill.

The articles deal with Idaho's promising potential for oil and natural gas production, and I request that they be made part of the record.

Please see that they get into the right hands for inclusion in the record.

Many thanks.

very truly yours,

Douglas E. Bean,
Executive Director

Fig. 1

Map of the Lower 48 and Alaska*

Onshore province: Wyoming-Utah-Idaho Overthrust Belt

Offshore province: Beaufort Sea, Shelf, and Slope

*Onshore and offshore, showing 15 regions and 137 separate provinces assessed

OGJ

Impact of the Wyoming-Utah-Idaho thrust belt, Beaufort Sea on U.S. oil, gas resource estimates

A. B. Coury
R. B. Powers
U.S. Geological Survey
Denver

A recent study by the U.S. Geological Survey (Dolton and others, 1981) assessed the undiscovered oil and gas resources in 137 U.S. onshore and offshore provinces (Fig. 1).

The work was conducted by a team of geologists working under the direction of Gordon L. Dolton in Denver. More than 80 specialists throughout the USGS contributed their expertise to this national study.

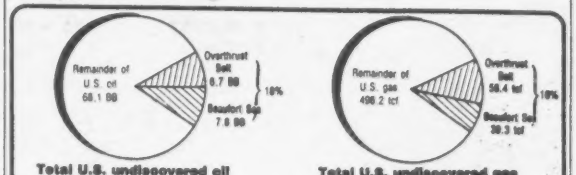
The onshore Wyoming-Utah-Idaho thrust belt and the shelf and slope of the Beaufort Sea (Fig. 1) were selected for special study as examples of frontier exploration areas which were estimated to have significant petroleum potential. These were selected to show the great impact they have on total U.S. undiscovered resources of oil and gas.

Petroleum resources are not uniformly distributed. For example, it is estimated that 14.5 billion bbl of oil, which is equivalent to 18% of the total U.S. conventional resources of undiscovered oil (mean estimate: 82.6 billion bbl), lie in just these provinces. In addition, 97.7 trillion cu ft of gas, or 16% of the U.S. undiscovered total gas (mean estimate: 593.9), are believed to occur in these promising frontier areas (Fig. 2).

It is also significant that these provinces make up only 1.5% of the total sedimentary area and only 3.3% of the total sedimentary volume of all the 137 U.S. provinces (Fig. 3), indicating that these frontier areas have an unusually high hydrocarbon "richness"

Fig. 2

Diagrams showing*



Total U.S. undiscovered oil (mean) 82.6 BB

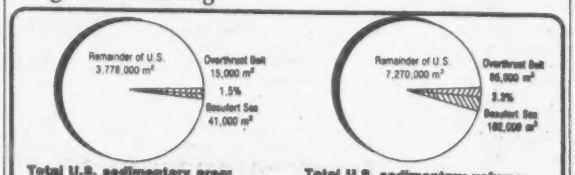
Total U.S. undiscovered gas (mean) 593.9 tcf

*The distribution of undiscovered oil and gas in two frontier areas in contrast to the remainder of the U.S.

OGJ

Fig. 3

Diagrams showing*

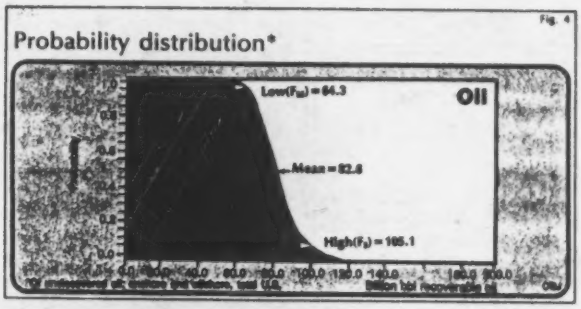


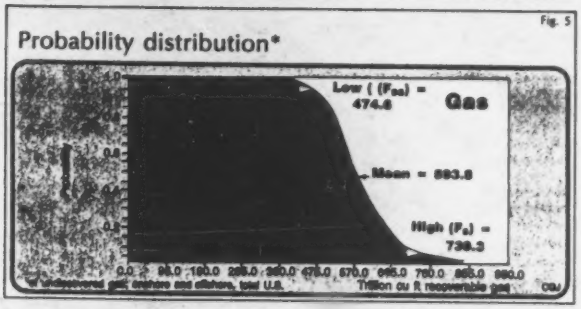
Total U.S. sedimentary area: 3,833,000 m²

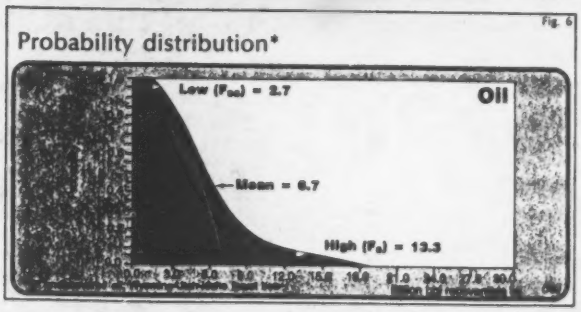
Total U.S. sedimentary volume: 7,517,000 m³

*The distribution of areas and volumes of sedimentary rocks in two frontier areas in contrast to the remainder of the U.S.

OGJ







factor.

USGS oil and gas resource estimates are based on:

1. Analysis and review of petroleum geology.
2. Exploration history.
3. Volumetric yields.
4. Finding-rate studies.
5. Structural analysis.

Subjective probability methods, probability theory, and Monte Carlo techniques were used to generate probability distribution curves.

Estimation of undiscovered oil and gas resources involves a great deal of uncertainty. Because of this, assessments are expressed as ranges of values corresponding to different probability levels.

For example, looking at the probability curve for the total U.S. oil (Fig. 4), there is a 95% probability (19 chances in 20) that more than 64.3 billion bbl of oil remain to be discovered, and a 5% probability (1 chance in 20) of more than 105.1 billion bbl, with a mean of 82.6 billion bbl.

The probability distribution for total gas in the U.S. (Fig. 5) indicates that there is a 95% probability of more than 474.6 trillion cu ft, and a 5% probability of more than 739.3 trillion cu ft, with a mean of 593.8 trillion cu ft.

Figs. 6 through 9 show the probability distributions for oil and the total gas for the Wyoming-Utah-Idaho thrust belt and for the Beaufort Sea shelf and slope.

Why do these frontier provinces have such a significant undiscovered oil and gas resource potential? Some of the reasons are:

1. A recent history of giant oil and gas discoveries within the province or adjacent to it.

Beaufort Sea (Beaufort). Immediately adjacent to the Beaufort Sea lies the supergiant Prudhoe Bay field, which was discovered in 1968 (Fig. 10).

Original proved recoverable reserves were 9.6 billion bbl of oil and 26 trillion cu ft of gas and cumulative production is 1.6 billion bbl of oil. Since that time at least 10 more hydrocarbon accumulations have been discovered on the North Slope (Jamison and others, 1980), including the giant Kuparak River field with estimated reserves exceeding 1 billion bbl of oil.

Along the shore of Beaufort Sea, the Lower Cretaceous Kuparak River formation (Jones and Speers, 1976) has been identified in wells in an area at least 18 miles north to south and greater than 35 miles east to west. In addition, existing well control indicates that the Kuparak River sands thicken northeastward beneath the Beaufort Sea to a gross interval of more then 600 ft (Jamison and others, 1980).

Wyoming-Utah-Idaho thrust belt (thrust belt). This segment of the greater Cordilleran thrust belt, which has had a long and complex history of multiple tectonic deformation (Fig. 11), was once considered to be a driller's graveyard.

Approximately 100 dry holes were drilled in this province over a 90 year period before the first significant oil field was discovered at Pineview in 1975 (Powers, 1982) (Fig. 12). Since that time an additional 19 new oil and gas fields have been found in the southernmost 15% of the area, seven of which are considered to be of giant size.

Four major thrust-fold systems are recognized in the province. From west to east they are (1) Paris-Willard, (2) Meade-Crawford, (3) Absaroka, and (4) Darby-Prospect-Hogsback (Royse, 1979) (Fig. 11, 12). To date, production has been established predominately on the Absaroka plate in two narrow linear north-south trends. In addition, one field is located on the Darby plate and one on the Meade-Crawford plate, indicating the possibility of two additional future productive trends on these two thrust plates.

2. Thick sedimentary sections rang-

Fig. 7

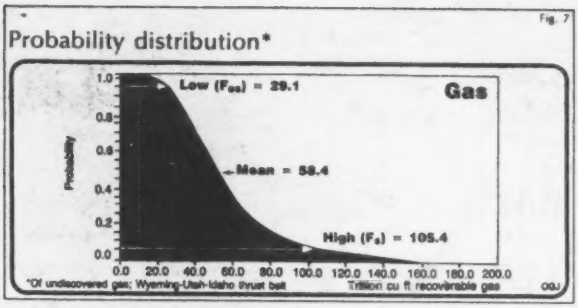


Fig. 8

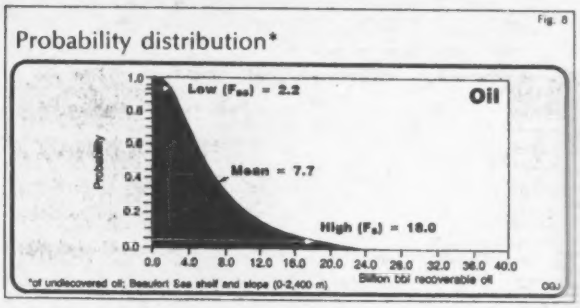
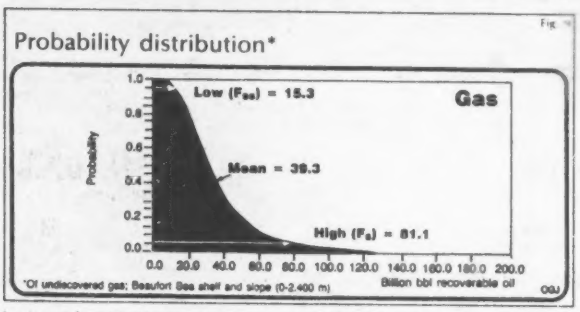


Fig. 9



ing in age from Tertiary to early Paleozoic.

Beaufort. The Beaufort Sea shelf has a sedimentary volume of 82,000[3] miles with an average thickness of 17,000 ft and a maximum thickness of almost 30,000 ft. The continental slope has a volume of 80,000[3] miles with an average thickness of 28,000 ft.

The rocks range in age from the Tertiary (Sagavanirktok formation) to the pre-Late Devonian (Argillites of the Franklin sequence) (Fig. 13).

Thrust belt. The thrust belt has a sedimentary volume of 85,000[3] miles with an average thickness of 28,000 ft and an estimated maximum thickness of 63,000 ft.

The rocks range in age from Tertiary to Late Pre-cambrian Uinta Mountain Group (Fig. 14).

3. Evidence of rich hydrocarbon source rocks.

4. Favorable maturation history.

Beaufort. There are five probable source rocks in the stratigraphic section beneath the coastal plain adjacent to the Beaufort Sea (Fig. 13).

The Lower Cretaceous marine shale is believed to be the chief source of oil at Prudhoe Bay field based on favorable geochemistry and its stratigraphic position of being in contact with the major reservoirs in the field (Morgridge and Smith, 1972). Recent work by Magoon and Claypool (1981) suggests, however, that the major sources of the principal hydrocarbon accumulations on the coastal plain are the Triassic Shublik formation, the Jurassic Kingak Shale, and deeply buried Upper Cretaceous shales (post-Neocomian).

Thrust belt. Nine formations ranging in age from Late Cretaceous to Late Devonian contain probable source rocks in the thrust belt (Fig. 14).

Based on recent geochemical studies (Warner, 1980), however, nearly all hydrocarbons trapped in Jurassic and Triassic reservoirs along the Ryckman Creek-Pineview structural trend on the Absaroka thrust (Fig. 12) were generated in source rocks in subthrust Cretaceous shales.

Maturity was achieved after the shales were overriden and buried by the thrust plate.

Warner (1980) has suggested that Cretaceous shales are also the source for hydrocarbons trapped in Paleozoic reservoirs along the Whitney Canyon-Carter Creek trend west of the Tunp thrust.

5. Productive and/or potential reservoir rocks.

Beaufort. Sedimentary rocks of the North Slope and Beaufort shelf informally are grouped into three regionally extensive sequences: Franklinian, Ellesmerian, and Brookian.

Oil or gas occur at many stratigraphic levels beneath the coastal plain adjacent to the Beaufort Sea province. Ten of the 13 major stratigraphic units of the Ellesmerian and Brookian sequences beneath the coastal plain contain commercial pools or had strong shows of oil or gas (Fig. 13).

In addition, surface oil and gas seeps are known to lie within 6 miles of the coast (Grantz and others, 1980).

Highly petroliferous Ellesmerian rocks, which contain supergiant oil and gas pools at Prudhoe Bay and Kuparak River fields, extend beneath the southern part of the Barrow area, and dominantly marine Cretaceous and Tertiary beds of the Brookian sequence are present on the outer Beaufort shelf. This entire sequence is about 7,600 ft thick over the Barrow arch, but thickens northward to over 20,000 ft on the outer Beaufort shelf (Grantz and others, 1980).

Recent new-field wildcat discoveries immediately adjacent to and within the inner shelf of the Beaufort Sea province in Ellesmerian and Brookian rocks at Point Thompson, Flaxman Island, and Duck Island indicate the

possibility of thick potential pay zones in these units in the Beaufort Sea.

Thrust belt. Thirteen stratigraphic formations ranging in age from Late Cretaceous through Ordovician are productive of oil and gas in the thrust belt.

West to east shortening of Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks, due to compression, was achieved by doubling the sedimentary section through motion on low-angle thrust faults and contemporaneous folds (Royse and others, 1980). The net result of the doubling effect is an average sediment thickness of 28,000 ft. Jurassic and Triassic rocks contain six productive reservoirs, including the prolific Nugget sandstone, which is the main oil or gas reservoir in eight fields. There are five productive Paleozoic reservoirs in the thrust belt; these formations are the major gas and condensate reservoir pays in 10 separate new fields. The most important of these reservoirs is the Mississippian Madison group, which has substantial intercrystalline porosity developed in limestones and dolomites.

The supergiant Whitney Canyon-Carter Creek field (Fig. 12) is productive of gas and condensate from six individual formations: Triassic Thaynes, Permian Phosphoria, Pennsylvanian Weber, Mississippian Madison, Devonian Darby, and Ordovician Big Horn.

The total hydrocarbon column in these formations exceeds 4,500 ft in the field. The largest hydrocarbon column within a single reservoir exceeds 1,500 ft in the Nugget sandstone in the Anschutz Ranch East field.

6. Structural and stratigraphic traps.

Beaufort. Similar types of structures to those occurring on the coastal plain are anticipated in the Beaufort Sea (Fig. 15).

The shelf area has possibilities for fault traps (normal, reverse, and growth faults) in the Brookian sequence and anticlines and normal fault traps in the Ellesmerian sequence. Stratigraphic traps may occur in the form of lenses, channels or bars, porosity variations, and onlaps in both the Brookian and Ellesmerian sequences. Possibilities for truncation traps beneath unconformities may exist in the Ellesmerian.

The slope area shows promise for anticlines, normal-faulted structures, and shale diapirs as trapping mechanisms in the Brookian. Stratigraphic traps may occur also as lenses, channels, bars, or porosity variations in the Brookian.

Thrust belt. During the past 7 years sizable reverses have been established in 20 new fields in intricately faulted, assymetric folded anticlines on the hanging wall (overthrust) block of three major thrust plates in the southern portion of this province (Fig. 16).

Indications are that significant hydrocarbons also probably will be found in footwall (subthrust) traps beneath the Absaroka thrust in the near future (Royse, 1979). Recent work by Sandberg and Gutschick (1979) and Sando and others (1981) shows strong evidence that stratigraphic traps, resulting from facies changes, are a distinct possibility in the Mississippian Mission Canyon limestone in the thrust belt.

It is concluded that the right combination of (1) thick sedimentary sections, (2) rich and mature source rocks, (3) excellent reservoirs, and (4) adequate trapping features can transform previously nonprospective provinces into highly prospective ones.

Fig. 10

Map of North Slope*

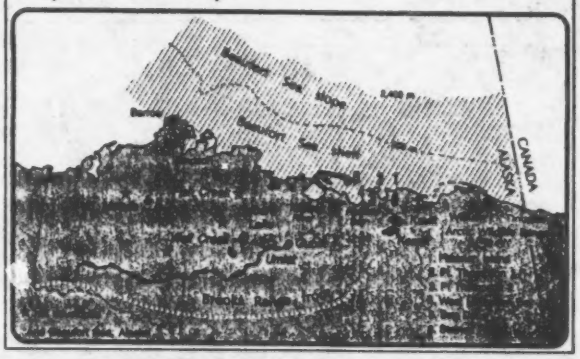


Fig. 11

Generalized geologic map*

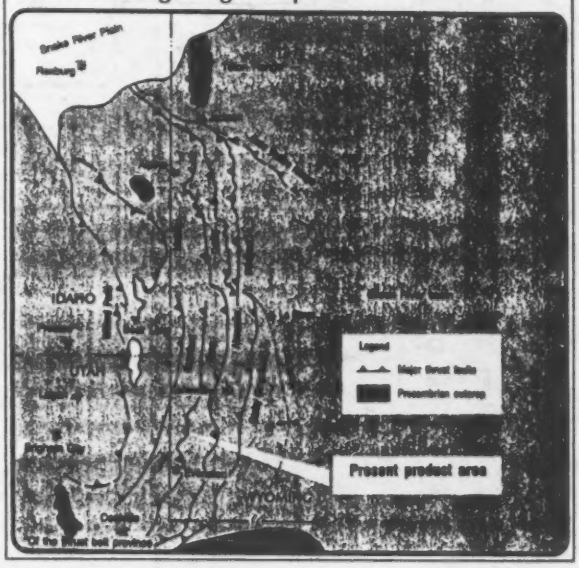
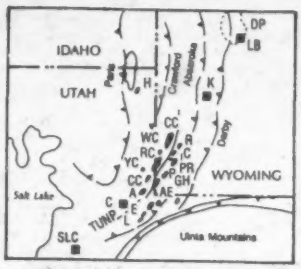


Fig. 12

New fields*



Legend

WC-CC	Whitney Canyon Carter Creek
RC	Red Canyon
YC	Yellow Creek
CC	Cave Creek
A	Anschutz Ranch
C	Clear Creek
R	Ryckman
P	Painter Reservoir
RP	Painter Reservoir East
GH	Glasscock Hollow
A E	Anschutz Ranch East
PV	Pineview
E	Elkhorn
L	Lodgepole
H	Hogback Ridge

*In the Wyoming-Utah-Idaho thrust belt

OGJ

The onshore Wyoming-Utah-Idaho thrust belt and the offshore Beaufort Sea shelf and slope are examples of exploration areas which had no obvious potential a few years ago.

These areas now are estimated to contain 18% of the total U.S. undiscovered oil and 16% of the gas, and therefore have a very visible impact on total U.S. oil and gas resource estimates.

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Fig. 13

Generalized stratigraphic chart*

Sequence	Geologic Age	Formation or Group	Oil or Gas
Brookian[1] Sequence	Tertiary	Sagavanirktok Fm.	● ☼
	Late Cretaceous	Prince Creek or Schrader Bluff Fm.	● ☼
		Seabee Fm.	☼
	Early Cretaceous	Nanushuk Group	● ☼
		Torok Fm.	
		Pebble Shale	
		Kuparuk River Fm.[2]	●
Ellesmerian Sequence	Jurassic	Kingak Shale	☼
	Triassic	Sag River Ss.	●
		Shublik Fm.	
	Triassic and Permian	Sadlerochit Group	● ☼
	Pennsylvanian and Mississippi	Lisburne Group	● ☼
	Mississippian and Upper Devonian	Endicott Group	● ☼
Franklinian Sequence	Pre-Late Devonian	Argillite[1]	

1. Informal stratigraphic term
2. Of Jones and Speers (1976) Figure 13

*Arctic coastal plain, northern Alaska

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Fig. 14

Generalized stratigraphic chart*

Geologic Age		Formation or Group		Oil or Gas	Thickness Range
Tertiary		Green River Fm.			0-8,000'
		Wasatch Fm.			
Cretaceous	Late	Adaville Fm.			6,000'-16,000'
		Hillard Fm.			
		Frontier Fm.		RS ●	
	Early	Aspen Shale		RS ●	10,000'
		Bear River Fm.		RS ✱	
		Ephraim CGL.of Gannett Group			
Jurassic		Stump Fm.		R ●	500'-1,000'
		Preuss Ss.[1]	Salt	R ✱	
		Twin Creek Ls.		RS ✱	1,200'-3,500'
		Gypsum Spring Mbr			
Jurassic and Triassic		Nugget Ss.		R ✱	500'-2,000'
Late Triassic		Ankareh Fm.		R ✱	2,000'-7,000'
Early Triassic		Thaynes Fm.		R, S ☼	
		Woodside Fm.			
		Dinwoody Fm.		R ☼	
Permian		Phosphoria Fm.[2]		R, S ☼	400'-5,000'
Pennsylvanian		Weber Ss.		R ☼	750'-4,000'
Mississippian	Madison Group	Mission Canyon Ls.[3]		R ☼	1,000'-7,000'
		Lodgepole Ls.		RS ☼	
Devonian	Darby FM[4]	Three Forks Fm.		RS ☼	500'-3,000'
		Jefferson Fm.			
Ordovician		Bighorn Dolomite		RS ☼	250'-2,000'
Cambrian		Gallatin Fm.			1,500'-5,000'
		Gros Ventre Fm.			
		Flathead Ss.			
Precambrian		Uinta Mtn. Group			>20,000'

● - Oil productive
✱ - Oil and gas productive
☼ - Gas productive
☼ - Gas with condensate productive
R- Known or potential reservoir rock
S- Known or potential source rock

[1] of Maher (1976)
[2] And equivalent strata
[3] Brazer limestone of some authors
[4] Locally in Wyoming

*Of the Wyoming-Utah-Idaho thrust belt showing productive formations and known or potential reservoir and source rocks.

OGJ

Idaho's Muldoon trough—next overthrust play

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Professor of Geology
Boise State University
Boise, Idaho

Sea floor spreading from the east Pacific ridge from Triassic to late Tertiary has deformed eastern Idaho in positive ways relating to petroleum potential.

It has produced a basin of thick marine deposition, restricted basin conditions favorable to petroleum genesis (silled basin), orogenic belts with accompanying thick clastic reservoir rocks, numerous folds, and reef environments.

The tectonic map of Idaho shown here illustrates 11 significant structural features, which portray the geologic history and conditions pertinent to a favorable exploraton target—the Muldoon trough.

Four major features of similar patterns of curvature are regional thrusting, lineations, line of plutonic intrusions, and centers of persistent uplift. These indicate great eastward movement north and south of the Muldoon area forming large structural salients. The Muldoon trough consists of a large structural reentrant between the two salients.

The regional thrust pattern is portrayed by Landsat photography as well as by surface faults. It also correlates well with the experimental models of (Beutner, 1977). The curvature of the plutonic line and the centers of uplift parallel the thrust line and therefore indicate that the eastern edge of the batholith is possibly thrust over underlying sediments. Basin configurations by Rose, 1977; Oaks, et al., 1977; Peterson, 1981; and Suttner, et al., 1981, if projected, fit the Muldoon reentrant very nicely.

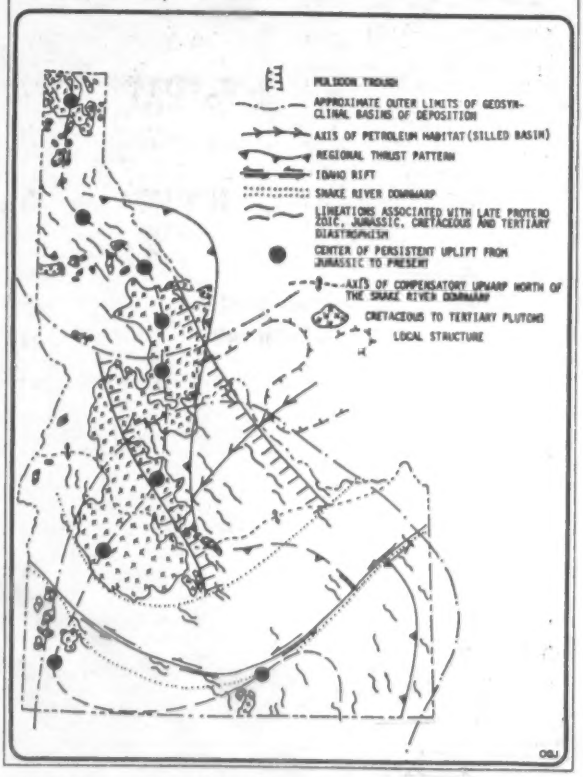
The Snake River downwarp probably contains very deeply buried Paleozoic and Mesozoic sections and possibly an early Tertiary sedimentary section. Any petroleum spilled from such rocks should have migrated upward and northward into the Muldoon trough.

Post-Miocene folding within the trough has occurred and was probably caused largely by differential compaction and subsidence over older folds, faults, and topographic highs. These young surface structures, therefore, might reflect deeper structural traps.

Lithologies. The shelf carbonates and reef facies of early Paleozoic age and the sandstones and limestones of late Paleozoic, found in western Montana, extend into eastern Idaho. They reach thicknesses of 10,000-15,000 ft. They are typically miogeosynclinal suites and represent the northern edge of the geosyncline extending from Utah and Nevada.

Tectonic map of Idaho

Fig. 1


MULDOON TROUGH
APPROXIMATE OUTER LIMITS OF GEOSYNCLINAL BASINS OF DEPOSITION
AXIS OF PETROLEUM HABITAT (SILLED BASIN)
REGIONAL THRUST PATTERN
IDAHO RIFT
SNAKE RIVER DOWNWARP
LINEATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH LATE PROTEROZOIC, JURASSIC, CRETACEOUS AND TERTIARY DIASTROPHISM
CENTER OF PERSISTENT UPLIFT FROM JURASSIC TO PRESENT
AXIS OF COMPENSATORY UPWARP NORTH OF THE SNAKE RIVER DOWNWARP
CRETACEOUS TO TERTIARY PLUTONS
LOCAL STRUCTURE
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The Mesozoic clastics of western Montana appear to thicken in a westward direction and should extend into the Muldoon trough. By projection it appears that their thickness in the trough could be as much as 15,000 ft. No Mesozoic rocks crop out within the trough, but evidence of their subsurface existence consists of various kinds:

1. The trough area is surrounded by the Mesozoic sections of western Montana, the Idaho-Oregon border, southwestern Idaho, northern Nevada, southeastern Idaho, and western Wyoming.

2. The section in western Montana appears to thicken toward eastern Idaho (Peterson, 1981).

3. The section in southeastern Idaho is thick and should extend across the downwarp into the Muldoon area by gradual thinning.

4. The Muldoon trough area was low in late Paleozoic time, receiving a thick marine section of rocks. The trough should have continued low during Mesozoic time, because the thrusting, which was responsible for the trough reentrant, began in Triassic and continued through early Tertiary.

5. Other workers such as (Peterson, 1981) have shown the Mesozoic basin

possibility in the Muldoon area if reasonable projections are considered.

Tertiary volcanics provide seals and reservoir rocks for shallow trap possibilities.

Environmental factors. Restricted and silled basin conditions probably existed within the Muldoon trough from time to time. This is indicated by suites of black organic shale and limestone of Paleozoic ages associated with carbonate buildup and thick sandstone sections. Also the trough is a narrow elongate basin at the edge of the geosyncline and between two large thrust formed salients.

It could easily have been sealed off by reefing and banks forming across the narrow entrance. Landsat photos indicate a local basin of moderate size in western Montana, the axis of which coincides with the projected axis of the trough. This smaller and narrower basin if projected westward, could represent a silled basin portion of the trough.

The clastic suites of Mesozoic age in western Montana contain dark marine and lagoonal lignitic beds that could be source material for biogenic gas (Peterson, 1981). The Tertiary section, in addition to volcanics, contains up to 5,000 ft of lacustrine beds with coaly and lignitic material—also a probable gas source. These Mesozoic and Tertiary sediments should be considered potential producers within the Muldoon trough.

Other factors. Work by (Rose, 1977) indicates good reef potential of Mississippian age within this area.

Thrusting, recumbent folding, and structural complexity in this area indicate thrust plates overlying younger rocks.

A thick clastic wedge derived from the Antler orogenic belt has probably formed in the western portion of the Muldoon trough from Mississippian to Jurassic time. This should have great reservoir potential and should be considered the best prospect area in the basin.

The Idaho Rift (Warner, 1975) along with downwarping could have influenced the southern end of the Muldoon area by late Tertiary structural alteration, geothermal alteration, and migration rejuvenation. The influence could be either positive or negative in regard to petroleum potential, but the northern edge of the downwarp should not be written off as nonprospective.

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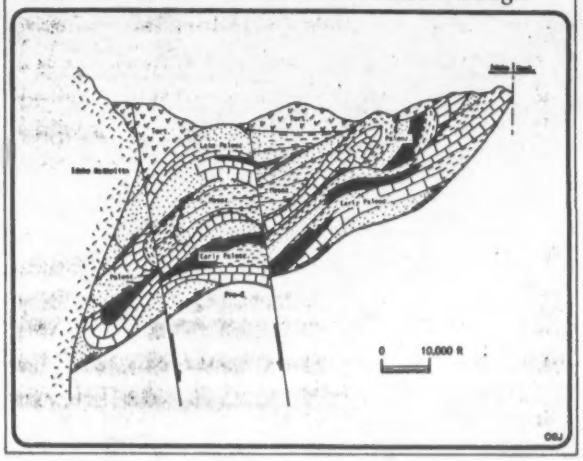
Fig. 2

Schematic E-W cross section Muldoon trough



WYOMING

Prolific production is reported at a well in Wyoming's Buck Draw field, Powder River basin.

The Campbell County success is Louisiana Land & Exploration Co. 33-18 M&M in NE SE 18-41n-73w. Flow was 2,360 b/d of oil and 5,500 Mcfd of gas from the Cretaceous Dakota sand at 12,550-598 ft on a 25/64 in. choke with flowing tubing pressure 3,264 psi.

Location is 2½ miles northeast of Dakota gas and oil in Powell field.

LL&E has 49.8% working interest in the well. Southland Royalty and LAE Energy Inc. hold 25%. Home has 20% and First Energy Corp. and Tricentrol Resources each with 2.6.

There may be a slackening in overrall Rocky Mountain drilling, but deep holes are in the news.

Coastal Oil & Gas Co. just finished a dry hole at 24,818 ft in Fremont County, Wyo., and Amerada Hess will drill to 23,000 ft at one in Natrona County, Wyo.

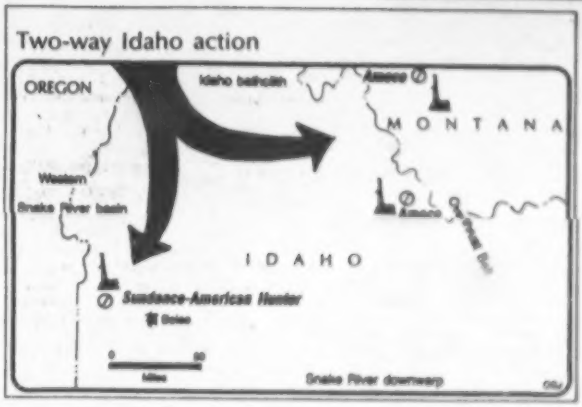
The deep dry hole is the 1 Owl Creek Federal, SW NE 26-5n-3e. It went to 24,818 ft with noncommercial gas found in two zones of the Cretaceous. A test of the Muddy at 23,540-582 ft on a 14/64 in. choke had 1.5 MMcfd of gas and 240 b/d of water. There were also some gas shows in the Cretaceous Mesaverde at 16,888-18,252 ft.

This well lacked only 946 ft of making a new drilling depth score for the Rocky Mountain region. Rainbow Resources has the deep hole at 25,764 ft in the Pacific Creek site, 34-27n-103w, Sweetwater County, Greater Green River basin. That hole was drilled in 1979.

The new Amerada Hess attempt is the 35-1 Pine Mountain in SW NW 35-35n-84w. This well set for 23,000 ft at a site 28 miles west-northwest of Casper on the Casper Arch off the east flank of the Wind River basin.

Location is 1 mile west of of Pine Mountain field, a shallow Tensleep oil pool at 1,800 ft. It is also 20 miles southeast of CIG 1-16-36-86 Bullfrog Unit, NE NW 6-36n-86w, a Waltman field well, one of the deepest producing wells in the region.

EXPLORATION



Snake River test renews interest in Idaho

Good shows of natural gas in the western Snake River Plain of Idaho have enticed the wildcatters to drill wildcats in this area over the past half century or longer.

Most of Idaho's drilling in the past has been in this section, also known as the Vale-Ontario basin. Early day gas finds in Ada, Canyon, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, and Washington counties fired some small gas booms. A few wells were tapped with enough reserves to light lamps in ranches and homes along the way. But nothing very promising was ever reported from well bore diggings.

Then, in the late 1950s, another gas play erupted in the basin northwest of Boise. But this play blew out too.

Another Snake River test. There is new interest in the prospects of the western Snake River basin as a result of a wildcat location in Canyon County.

Sundance Oil Co. and American Hunter Ltd. filed for a permit to drill a 5,000 ft wildcat 5 miles northwest of Caldwell. The 1-30 Linning is drilling in 30-5n-3w. Location is near the center of the western Snake River basin at the apex of a large gravity high, according to Northwest Oil Report of Portland.

Three of these large anomalies trending northwest, en echelon along the axis of the basin, have been recognized since the work of Baldwin and Hill in 1959 (USGS open file report, 1960, Gravity Survey in part of the Snake River Plain), the Oregon publication adds.

There are reports of several seismic surveys having been run in the area over the past several months. It is assumed, according to Northwest Oil Report, that these studies were used to help pick a site to drill for hydrocarbons.

The objective depth of 5,000 ft would put it in the Pliocene sediments of the Chalk Hills and Poison Creek formations above the Columbia River basalt. Most of the gas shows have come from these rocks in this basin, according to records.

But, the report adds, since the 1970s more tests have penetrated through the Columbia River basalt into the underlying sediments of the Sucker Creek formation.

The new wildcat spot lies in an area of other gas tests. Three of these, Oroco 1 Richardson in 19-4n-3w, 1 Cleveland in 9-5n-4w, El Paso 1 Webber-State, 16-5n-3w, were drilled in 1955-56. There were gas shows in all three, and tests were made, the best being in the Richardson well. Flow was 300 Mcfd of gas on a formation test. Other tests had less, and the flow went to zero.

Northwest Oil Report records point out that the latest test in this region was in 1981 at Champlin A-1 Upper Deer Flat in 19-2n-2w. It went to 9,022 ft. Other holes drilled in the area in recent years include Cal Standard 1 Highland in 24-6n-5w, 11,963 ft in 1972; Halbouty 1 James in 27-4n-1w to 14,006 ft in 1976. The Standard and Champlin wells did have several good gas shows below the Columbia River basalt, according to Northwest Oil Report files, but there were no shows above the basalt.

Other information on this area may be found in V. Newton and R. Corcoran, 1963, Petroleum Geology of the Western Snake River Basin, Oregon Department of Geology and Minerals, Oil and Gas Investigations 1. Check with Northwest Oil Report for current drilling status of regional wells.

Will increase Idaho interest. In recent years, any new wildcat location in Idaho has stirred

exploratory enthusiasm.

Drilling through the years has uncovered nothing that can be called a commercial deposit. There have been dozens and dozens of holes drilled, most of them in the western Snake River basin. But there has been a new exploratory flurry opened up in this, be in the past 5 or 6 years—the Overthrust Belt on the east side, running down from Canada through western Montana, southeastern Idaho, southwestern Wyoming, and into Utah and Arizona on the far south.

There are two more important wildcats drilling on the accompanying map, both in the Overthrust Belt thrust zone of southwestern Lincoln County, Wyoming toward [illegible] at 19.0 million). Federal et NRM Oil Gas Co. This one is 20 miles southeast of Salmon and is the first hole in the township, not unusual in a state where drilling density is quite robust. Mobil et al. [illegible] 21 miles northeast of Kemmerer, 9 miles from Smiths Fork, NW SW 14-23n-37e, abandoned in 1981 with no depth released.

The company also is drilling about 70 miles north to northwest in Bingham County, Idaho, at 2 [illegible] Gravel, NW NW 11-4s-37e. This well is in the Big Hole basin with a Precambrian objective at 10,000 ft. Location is 40 miles southwest of Dillon and 200 miles from any production. Rig being in Montana.

Sutter Texaco completed 1 SW Ranch #A-21 [illegible] 7-5n-4e, 4½ mi E, NE 9. This test bottomed out in Paleozoic rocks. There are also no [illegible]

Finally, however, the real luck in the township. It was drilled off the west flank of the Stanley River anticline, 9 miles southeast of Kingfisher in the Cabin Mountain basin near the eastern edge of the Overthrust Belt, according to Petroleum Information, Denver publication.

All of the action plus the events the holes give the exploration team information and should provide some needed additional concepts in doing so in Idaho.

The Lincoln County test is in an area where geologists feel that the probable gas potential of the region covers about 5,000 sq miles. More 6,000-ft gas reserve to determine whether this gas potential is really there.

By the eastern Idaho test there hole is another step in what is the [illegible] is a prospective service of the vast Overthrust Belt, which [illegible] Rocky Mountains [illegible] This second continues in Montana, Wyoming, Utah, and into Idaho. Many exploration and several what is thought to be geological prospects of North-central throughout the region.

[illegible]
Exploration Editor

ALABAMA

One of the most important discoveries of the year has been confirmed in southwestern Alabama, but the find is much smaller than the discovery well.

Superior Oil Co. 1 Board of School Commissioners Unit 32 in 35-1n-1w, southwest offset gas to the discovery well of Mexico field, Mobile County, flowed 192 bbl of oil, 43 [illegible] on a 48/64 in. choke with tubing pressure 1[illegible] psi.

The [illegible] confirmation is the Superior Smackover at 17,[illegible] ft.

Earlier, the 3 Amoco W. Hill et al. Unit 35-1n-1w, 5 miles northeast of Cold Creek field, flowed 6,488 bbl of oil and 3.2 MMcfd of gas from the Smackover, making it one of the biggest such strikes yet. The flow was a combined output from two Smackover zones.

Superior holds 90% working interest in the project with Sabine Production Co. holding 10% working interest after payout, says the Jackson paper.

COLORADO

Gas production has been extended to Circle field, southeastern Colorado.

Big Four Petroleum Co. completed two Morrow gas wells in the northern Powers County field, 9 miles southeast of Lamar.

The 1 Maddox [illegible] 22-22s-45w, flowed 5.1 MMcfd of gas from perforations at 4,622-[illegible] ft on a 19/64 in. choke with a flowing tubing pressure of [illegible] psi.

And ½ mile northwest, Big Four completed 1 Prairie Dog in [illegible] 23s-45w flowing 3.8 MMcfd of gas from the Morrow at 4,[illegible] ft on a 17/64 in. opening.

Flowing tubing pressure was [illegible] psi.

This field was opened in 1978 by Bissinger Petroleum Co.

It also has production in the Pennsylvanian Keyes sand which produces in the northwestern Texhoma basin in Oklahoma and in Colorado as well.

LOUISIANA

An South Louisiana's Lafourche Parish, South Timbalier field, Vaa Oil Exploration Co. completed 1 Gilbert gas extension in [illegible] Blk. 1 mile southwest of the field limit.

The well flowed [illegible] bpd of 39° gravity oil and 380 Mcfd of gas plus [illegible] of water on an 8/64 in. choke from the Sagittula sand of Miocene age at [illegible] ft. Flowing tubing pressure was [illegible] psi and shut-in [illegible] pressure [illegible] psi.

Wood Louisiana's Tiger Bayou field has been extended in West Baton Rouge Parish.

Chevron USA et al. Tunnell, et al No. 1, flowed [illegible] Mcfd of gas from the Cibicides Tuscaloosa at [illegible] ft. Flowing tubing pressure was [illegible] psi, shut-in tubing pressure [illegible] psi. Total depth is [illegible] ft.

Tiger Bayou field is the discovery area of the Tuscaloosa trend. Depth is [illegible] ft. Chevron is Tiger Bayou Bridge Parish. The field has several gas zones between [illegible] and [illegible] ft at the Tuscaloosa.

Gas (Main Pass) a Duvall Louisiana has a new gas well.

The Tennessee Duvall, operator, Block [illegible] Main Pass, [illegible]

Flow was [illegible] of gas and [illegible] of condensate, [illegible] choke, [illegible] psi flowing tubing pressure at [illegible] psi and flowing pressure [illegible] psi.

Operations are [illegible] at another well in Plaquemines Parish field, Southeast Louisiana.

Mechanical Productions Co. of Houston completed 1 Lake Hilltop Plantation [illegible] 28-20S-25E, flowing [illegible] of oil, [illegible] of gas and [illegible] of water on a [illegible] choke with a flowing tubing pressure of [illegible] psi and shut-in pressure [illegible] psi.

Operations are [illegible] at another well in Terrebonne Parish field, Southeast Louisiana.

Mechanical Productions Co. of Houston completed 1 Lake Hilltop Plantation [illegible] 28-20S-25E, flowing [illegible] of oil, [illegible] of gas and [illegible] of water on a [illegible] choke with a flowing tubing pressure. No pressures [illegible] psi.

Operations are [illegible] at another well in the field since Mechanical [illegible]

Petroleum Information of Denver notes that the combined output of these wells is [illegible] of oil and [illegible] of gas from the Pleistocene at [illegible] ft.

Exploration Corp. [illegible] Bay field, one of the giants of the Gulf Coast region, [illegible] Parish. [illegible] No. 1 was [illegible] at [illegible] feet [illegible]

Flow was [illegible] of gas and [illegible] of condensate, [illegible] choke with tubing pressure [illegible] psi. Pay is the Miocene at [illegible] ft.

AUG 2 1983

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

47572

Senator James Mc Clure
Energy Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Mc Clure:

As a long time Wood River resident and avid outdoor enthusiast I have had the oppertunity to experience the unique beauty that belongs to Idaho's wilderness. I would like to see the beauty that "land untrammeled by man" offers to those who cannot experience it elsewhere. Let's save the 6.5 million acres (The Idaho Endangered Wilderness Core) for future generations, and if we can't save all of it, please use "soft release" language so that it may be considered again. Thank you for your time, I hope we can save as much of our land as wilderness as we can.

Sincerely,

Betty Bell

Betty Bell
Bell 563
Kell SW
83340

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

12825 (Lw)

Idaho Wilderness

921 Holly
Boise, Idaho 83702
August 6, 1983

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Marta

Dear Senator McClure:

Regarding the Idaho Forest Management Act, I urge you to include the "Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core" as a minimum in your bill. I intend to support the full Conservationists/Sportmen's proposal when it is released in October.

Presently many of the ten key areas are heavly used by hikers, fishermen, and campers. To allow timber companies, etc. into these areas would be a terrible loss. There would be irreversible damage to streams, and wildlife habitat and to suggest the forests would be replanted and restored as found, is to go against experience.

In your bill I urge you not to include 'hard release" language. Please leave future generations an opportunity to have a say. Why do you have to decide for all generations now? Our life styles, demands and needs may be different in fifteen years, why must you lock us into a system?

I urge you to protect at least 50% of the remaining 6.5 million acres of forest roadless land. This would be the "wise use of the earth and its resources for the lasting good of man".

Sincerely,

Marta Bennett

Marta Bennett

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

47243

Dear Senator James McClure:

Idaho has many things to offer to people and to wildlife. There are beautiful areas that are only accessable by foot. We have populations of bighorn sheep, mountain goat, cougar, elk, and wild plant life. This forest land needs the National Wilderness designation to remain as such.

If this area is open to logging the future of this land is grim. Erosion from logging roads causing silt deposits in water may have a negative effect on water quality and on the spawning of trout and salmon. These roads will also have a negative effect on elk herds.

There is a three year 40 billion board feet backlog of timber nationwide. There is no great need for the timber in this area. Mills have shut down in Idaho because of the economy not because of the lack of timber.

The cost of building logging roads is put upon the public through price increases in timber products and through taxpayer subsidy to timber industry. Forest service money that would be used for roads could be put to better use for fish and wildlife habitat improvement.

A 1980 study by the National Resource Defense Council entitled Giving Away the National Forests found that during 1974-1978 in Caribou, Challis, Salmon, Sawtooth and Targhee forests money was lost on timber sales. An analysis on the Jersey Jack timber sale in Nez Perce National forest showed the forest would lose money on the sale.

There is not a need to open this area. The loss would be too great. The populations of wildlife and plant life would surely suffer.

There can be no greater thrill than to be hiking and to spot a mountain goat or a fawn. It would be a tragic loss if the only place to see wild game would be in a zoo. To go into a wilderness area and camp is so pleasurable without the noise of motorcycles or snowmobiles.

Senator McClure, have you been away from Idaho so long that you have forgotten its beauty?

Wilderness designation is necessary to protect this land, the wildlife and plant life. Future Idahoans and others should also have the pleasure to enjoy this beautiful country.

Tourism is Idaho's second largest industry. I believe the more wilderness there is the more Idaho will have to offer to our visitors.

Do not include any "hard release" language in your bill. If this land is not considered for wilderness now, hopefully it will be in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Michael Bennett

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

August 22, 1983

Senator James McClure
U. S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

AUG 4 1983

Dear Senator McClure,

Your recent Wildemess hearing in Lewiston, Idaho conflicted with my work schedule, so I send these comments to you for your consideration as you look at a fair plan for the future of Idaho's Wilderness.

1. I strongly urge you to include in your Wilderness designation the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core. In addition to these ten key areas, I recommend you include the Elk Summit area. This includes the area south of Savage Ridge Road to the Selway-Bitterroot boundary and both sides above the guard station (not including the campground.) I backpacked in this area one week ago and found it to offer a true wilderness experience for my sixyt-one year old companion and myself. Roads into this area would certainly drive off the existing moose herd which we saw. Roads already built in this area have proven to be both ecologically and financially unsound, as you know. The trail is now open to motorcycles which seems both dangerous to bikers and hikers, and certainly destructive to the ecology of this area.

This overall proposal would still open over 50% of the remaining wildlands to roads, yet protect the most critical areas for fish and wildlife, recreation, and Idaho's recreation economy.

2. The "hard release" language of your proposed bill would permanently ban any future Wilderness consideration for any areas not classified now. This is too inflexible for what we know now. I strongly oppose hard release and favor soft release.

3. I want you to save and protect at least 50% of the remaining 6.5 million acres of Forest roadless land as the cost of road building in similar areas has proven to NOT be cost effective to taxpayers and woefully damaging to the Wildlife of the area.

4. Finally, I intend to support the full conservationist/ sportspeople's proposal when it is released in October.

Thank you for your serious consideration of these issues.

Sincerely,

Mary Lou Bennington

Mary Lou Bennington
NE 1010 Maple ST. Ext.
Pullman, Washington 99163

GEORGE A. BETTAS
ROUTE 1, BOX 324
PULLMAN, WA 99163
509 332-1383

August 26, 1983

AUG 29 1983

(bw) id Wilderness

Senator James McClure
Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dr. George 47606

Dear Senator McClure:

Please include the following information in the hearing record for the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee concerning Wilderness Legislation.

As a life-long resident of the Northwest I have had the opportunity to do an extensive amount of hiking and horse packing throughout the Clearwater National Forest. The Kelly Creek, Weitas Creek, Cayuse Creek, and Mallard-Larkin areas comprise a unique area for recreationists within the State of Idaho. This area known as the proposed "Great Burn Wilderness" is unique in the fact that it is prime habitat for elk, black bear, and other wildlife. This area also contains a number of grizzly bear and wolf. I have personally observed, photographed and documented wolf tracks in this area. Both the grizzly bear and the wolf are endangered species and we have an obligation to preserve their habitat wherever they currently exist.

This area contains the Cayuse Creek-Kelly Creek cut-throat trout fishery. This fishery is a unique and delicate resource in this area. It also must be preserved for future generations of Americans.

The proposed "Great Burn Wilderness" is largely devoid of marketable timber. Thus, it is a prime candidate for wilderness classification.

I urge the Subcommittee members to consider this area for classification as a wilderness or roadless area where recreation and wildlife come first and commercial uses last.

Sincerely,

George A. Bettas

George A. Bettas

GAB:gs

32-427 O—84——55

AUG 3 1983

For the Hearing Record

BD Wilderness

8/3/83

Rod Bonzo & Chris Wilson
700 Riverview Dr.
Idaho Falls, Id 83401

Senator McClure
U.S. Senate
Wash, D.C 20510

46928

Dear Senator McClure:

I am writing this letter to give you my input on the Idaho Wilderness issue, as I was unable to attend the hearing. I am grateful for your concern in this important issue. Protecting our natural habitat for future generations is a responsibility we cannot ignore. Toward this end, I strongly urge you to include in your legislative proposal all of the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core, especially the Sawtooth Completion, White Cloud & Boulder Mtns., Northern Lemhis, Palisades, Garns Mtn., and Salmo-Priest Areas. I also strictly oppose hard release. This type of permanent bar without allowing for future consideration is senseless. Further, I feel that at a minimum, at least 50% of the 6.5 million acres of Forest roadless land be protected in your legislative package. I think that the Idaho Wilderness Bill should be considered on its own and should not be combined with those of other states. I have completed your questionaire in support of option 4 and intend to support the full conservationists/sportsmen's proposal when released in October. Christine and I will be following your actions on this important topic and voting accordingly.

Sincerely

Rodney E. Bonzo
Christine J. Wilson

AUG 8 1983 BD Wilderness

For The Hearing Record

re: Idaho Forest Management Act

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Glen

18345

Sir:

This is to urge you to include the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core in your bill. I intend to support the full conservationists/Sportsmen's proposal when it is released in October. Also, to urge you not to include "hard release" language in your bill. At least 50% of the remaining 6.5 million acres of Forest roadless land must be protected by your legislation.

Respectfully,

Glenn C Caldwell

AUG 5 1983

BRANDT AGENCY

INSURANCE - REAL ESTATE

PHONE 466-7821
203 11TH AVENUE SOUTH
NAMPA, IDAHO 83651

(bw)

(wilderness testimony)

August 2, 1983

The Honorable James McClure
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

9847

Dear Jim:

There were so many people signed up to be heard at your forthcoming hearing to be held in Boise that I have deemed it better to [redacted]. I observe that "environmentalists have packed the list". Some are honest and sincere, some are socialists (to say the least).

I realize your reading time is limited, but it would be of interest to you to sketch the items in the enclosed bulletin of Sagebrush Rebellion, which I have marked.

For some strange reason private ownership of property seems to be bad in the eyes of some people. I wonder why we own our homes and farms, our factories. Why not have it all owned by all of us? I guess that's the way it is in U.S.S.R. Why is private ownership so disasterous? I'll bet that few environmentalists object to the private ownership of their own homes. It's really a matter of degree of federal ownership. I personally favor getting as much property on the tax roll as possible, just as we have in the past. It is this desire to own that has been the incentive which caused our people to work hard and provide a better life for everybody because of production.

Please at least hold the line for expansion of wilderness area. Multiple use is best. Sell all that can produce more in private hands.

Very truly yours,

John H. Brandt

JHB/sma
Enclosure

Sagebrush Rebellion, Inc.

P.O. Box 545 Boise, Idaho 83701 (208) 345-6670

Summer 1983

REVERSABLE TRENDS...

Environmentalists gained a measure of public support early-on by PRETENDING to be in sympathy with the average, outdoors-loving American's various uses of the public lands. Wooing the hunter, especially, they popularized emotional misconceptions via dozens of hunting and outdoor magazines. A virtual bombardment of colorful fragments of the myth of "our" land, land that "belongs to everybody" emanated from outdoor sports periodicals.

However, serious students of their movement have long realized that the purists, the real movers and shakers, in environmentalist circles do not anticipate ANYONE "spoiling" natural resources in the pursuit of PRIVATE enterprise for business OR pleasure.

From a current and typical national news service item promoting preservation and harsher laws to "protect endangered species" we read:

> "Habitat destruction is the major culprit."

Habitat destruction IS, of course, ALL development. New farming, cutting trees to build homes, drilling oil so elderly poor people won't be cold, growing domestic animals for human consumption, or mining vital minerals for national defense - any such activity in a new place would "destroy" the exact existing ecosystem, whether done in high desert country, grassland, rocky canyons, frozen tundra, or deep, dark woods.

In laying blame for the supposed destruction of the planet, fanatic writers no longer name only producers. For instance, the next sentence of this particular news article further informs us:

> "Then comes hunters..."

Valid use of the land by private citizens for hunting is not to be allowed. (The secret is definitely out (as 24 million acres of new national parkland in Alaska EXCLUDES all hunters except state residents and hunting and environmentalist interests clash at Congressional hearings), but it is sad that for so long the environmentalists have been able to plant the seeds of their anti-use ideas in publications supported by hunters.

* * *

Regarding simple ACCESS onto federal land where wildlife is considered "vulnerable to excessive hunter pressure":

> "Violation of a restricted road is a misdemeanor punishable by a $500 fine, 6 months imprisonment, or both."

* * *

And from a recent BLM publication:

> "Free firewood on federal land is generally a thing of the past."

WHAT HAPPENED to "the public land that belongs to all of us"? Since when can you go to prison just for driving on your own road or have to pay to pick up firewood on your own place?

SAGEBRUSH REBELLION, INC.
P. O. BOX 545
BOISE, IDAHO 83701

West End Project

215 11th Ave. So.

Nampa, ID 83651

WALL STREET JOURNAL WARNS OF "CALLOUS" ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENT

SRI has stood not only for principles of highest and best use of the public land, but has served as a tool to aid people in the effort to "fight back" against increasing unfair government regulations, arbitrary decisions, and excessive police power enforcement.

While we've primarily addressed the unappropriated BLM lands and problems peculiar to citizens of the fourteen Western states, we have enjoyed enthusiastic support from all over the country. We are aware that kindred problems exist coast to coast because of almost universal zoning and overzealous government regulation of the USE of not only "public" land, but of everyone else's as well.

Sagebrushers are also well aware that the situation has been brought about by a force popularly known as the "environmental movement."

An excellent editorial in the WALL STREET JOURNAL of May 18, reporting on the difficulties of homeowners in East Everglades, Florida, sums it up very well. Deleting dated material and adding our own editorial emphasis, we would like to quote from it extensively: Citing a parallel in the history of Europe where an ESTABLISHED ELITE created mass support for ITSELF based on romanticism, the editor points out that the troubles of the East Everglades..."lay bare a very disturbing feature of the environmental movement which we have REPEATEDLY encountered across the country. MORE CALLOUS DISREGARD TOWARD DUE PROCESS, PROPERTY RIGHTS AND ULTIMATELY THE HOMES AND SETTLED EXISTENCE OF FELLOW HUMANITY IS BEING DISPLAYED THESE DAYS BY THE DEFENDERS OF NATURE THAN BY ANY OTHER AMERICAN POLITICAL MOVEMENT WITH WHICH WE ARE FAMILIAR."

The editor asserts that "...environmental issues often seem to cause perfectly decent people to abandon otherwise dearly held principles of legality and fairness.

"A massive change appears to take place in public opinion when an area is labeled 'environmentally sensitive' or even when a congressman covets it for a park. The presumption immediately arises that the individuals who live there have become enemies of the people, no matter how harmoniously or how long they may have lived on the land.

"They become depersonalized in the public debate. The Rocky Glades residents, for instance, have been called squatter and SWAMP CREATURES, even though their homes are comfortably middle class and fully permitted. If someone is building a home, he becomes a 'developer,' the worst insult in the environmental lexicon. In truth, the type of person who prefers the rural live is more likely to know and respect the land than many of his critics, but his only constituency is himself and a handful of neighbors.

"we've seen the results from the East Everglades to the Santa Monica Mountains in California to Ohio's Cuyahoga Valley. Life becomes a maze of Kafkaesque regulation. In the worst cases, people can LOSE THEIR HOMES seemingly through bureaucratic whim. NO ONE SEEMS TO CARE, AND THERE IS ALMOST NO APPEAL."

The JOURNAL concludes: "The environmental movement doesn't like to hear about its VICTIMS, to the point of attempting to discredit those who champion their forlorn cause. The Sierra Club will intone that it cares about smog, about wildlife, but it seems to have little time for people. It may plead the rightness of its cause to excuse this blind spot, but THE REST OF THE COUNTRY SHOULD BE SERIOUSLY WORRIED when any form of moral presumption is allowed to trample the rights and lives of isolated people."

We agree.

****

"The environmental movement has dramatically altered our concept of individual liberty. In many instances, the destruction of constitutional protections has been justified as a necessary effect of "state" goals. That erosion of individual rights, the violations of due process, and in a final sense, the taking of property by government are events without historic parallel in this country."

- Joseph Gughemetti and Eugene Wheeler in The Taking -

"Last year expenditures by business and government to comply with environmental laws and regulations were estimated at over $55 billion or $245 per man, woman and child in the United States."

- President Reagan
June 11, 1983 -

* * *

WHAT LEGACY WILL WE LEAVE?

****

Reprint from:

41,000 People Face $1 Billion Federal Takeover

NATIONAL INHOLDER NEWS

May Edition

Senators Mark Hatfield (R-OR) and Robert Packwood (R-OR) introduced S-627 to create a new National Scenic Area on the Columbia River between Oregon and Washington near Portland. Companion legislation, HR 1747 was introduced in the House by Congressmen Jim Weaver (D-OR) and Les AuCoin (D-OR).

The Columbia Gorge is 80 miles long and includes the homes, farms, and ranches of over 41,000 people, many there for generations. The bill would allow 20% of the private land to be condemned with a price tag rivaling the $1.3 billion Redwood National Park and $1 billion Santa Monica Mountains NRA.

As in past NSA proposals, the Secretary of Agriculture, through the Forest Service, would have almost dictatorial powers making the final decision on nearly all land use matters. Sawtooth and Mt. Rogers NRA's are examples of similar areas managed by the Forest Service, both having poor records in land-owner relations.

At Mt. Rogers the Forest Service purchased full fee title to far more land than Congress intended. Of the 39,500 acres planned for the area, 40% were supposed to be protected with easements. By 1980, 14 years after creation, 26,000 acres had been purchased in fee *Without one scenic easement acquired.* Until stopped by the NIA, the Forest Service was planning a new round of condemnations.

* * * * * * *

— IT'S A FREE COUNTRY ALL RIGHT... BUT THIS IS A NATIONAL AREA!

***

NO MORE WILDERNESS

In the past SAGEBRUSH REBELLION, INC., has addressed only unappropriated BLM lands. It has come to our attention, however, that proposed conversion of vast amounts of multiple-use Forest Service lands - now under study - into LOCKED UP Wilderness will create extreme hardship and distress for many Westerners. SRI, therefore, endorses the following resolution, and recommends that trade, union and producer groups, Chambers of Commerce, local governments, PTA's, and civic clubs endorse similar resolutions, tailoring details to your area as needed, and publicize your NO MORE WILDERNESS stand NOW while Congress is considering action on this vital lands issue.

A RESOLUTION

WHEREAS Idaho presently has 64% of its total land area owned and controlled by the federal government; and

WHEREAS millions of acres of these lands have already been withdrawn from traditional multiple-use management through such restrictive land use classifications as National Recreation Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Wildlife Refuges, Research Natural Areas, Historic Areas and Monuments, National Conservation Areas and Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas; and

WHEREAS Idaho has already contributed 3,825,954 acres of national forest to the National Wilderness Preservation System; has an additional 1,035,674 acres that have been recommended for Wilderness classification and has another 640,924 acres being studied for possible designation as Wilderness; and

WHEREAS over 2,000,000 additional acres of Bureau of Land Management land in Idaho have been recommended or are being studied for recommendation as Wilderness; and

WHEREAS Idaho has experienced job losses and a depletion of its resource base due to Wilderness classifications and continuing Wilderness studies, which, if not resolved immediately and totally will result in continued employment losses and reduced recreational opportunities as well as a diminished quality of life and changes in traditional lifestyles for Idaho citizens whose welfare and employment opportunities are dependent upon these lands and their resources; and

WHEREAS the United States is dependent on foreign sources for much of its strategic mineral needs; and

WHEREAS Wilderness designations and studies are placing in jeopardy the present and future availability of Idaho's tremendous mineral resources including certain strategic minerals; and

WHEREAS numerous public opinion surveys have repeatedly confirmed that the majority of Idaho citizens strongly believe Idaho has enough land in Wilderness classification; and

WHEREAS all fourteen Western states can cite similar statistics demonstrating both the detrimental effect of restrictive federal management of lands within their borders and prevailing public opposition to additional Wilderness;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that SAGEBRUSH REBELLION, INC., urges the adoption of federal legislation that would release all federal lands in Recommended Wilderness, Further Planning, or Recommended Non-Wilderness status to traditional multiple-use, and we further urge that Congress designate no additional lands in Idaho or any other state as wilderness areas and make no further additions to present Wilderness areas.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to the members of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and to the members of the Congressional delegation representing the State of Idaho in the Congress of the United States.

CUYHOGA VALLEY REVISITED

The PLIGHT of federal land acquisition VICTIMS in the Cuyhoga Valley, Ohio, recently made national TV. SRI sent telegrams to all U.S. senators and representatives, asking that they watch the program. We also requested:

> PLEASE VOTE AGAINST ALL NEW FEDERAL CONTROL OF LAND OR RESOURCES - AS THE PROPOSED OWYHEE CANYON LANDS AND JACKS CREEK WILDERNESS AREAS. BUREAUCRATIC ABUSE ENOUGH IN IDAHO AND NATIONWIDE.

NOW follow-ups are in order...INDIVIDUAL voices raised to stop all federal land lock-up schemes. It matters not to those whose lives are disrupted, if land is taken (or use more severely restricted) for a national recreation area, wildlife enhancement, wild and scenic river, national park, sensitive habitat, visual resource, preserve, wilderness designation, or environmental study area. Abuse is abuse no matter the name on the cover. BE HEARD!

IRONICALLY, UNLESS THE TREND TOWARD FEDERAL CONTROL IS REVERSED, ONLY GOVERNMENT AGENTS WILL BE ALLOWED TO TAKE WILD ANIMALS. PROVISIONS NOW WRITTEN INTO MANY LAWS AND PROGRAMS PERMIT AGENCY PERSONNEL TO HUNT - EVEN ENDANGERED SPECIES - AS A MANAGEMENT TOOL. (WE PAY THEIR SALARIES AND EXPENSES WHILE THEY GO HUNTING, OFTEN FROM EXPENSIVE AIRCRAFT; THE LAWS PRESCRIBING IT FORBIDDING PRIVATE CITIZENS THE SAME ADVENTURE.)

* * * * * * *

RELIGION, HISTORY AND FREEDOM

Several writers now have called attention to the liturgical overtones of the environmental movement, calling it a "religion" and using terms like "nature cult" and "Wilderness worship."

Perhaps our nation needs to be inspired anew by reminders of the enduring truths of our precious economic and spiritual heritage, to sweep away the nonsensical fog that is threatening to envelop us.

Many have noted that ONLY in the U.S.A., where we have WORKED HARD and learned to USE our resources wisely and efficiently, are people even free to seek the "Wilderness experience." Only in this highly productive society can people of ordinary birth and means afford the fancy gear and provisions, not to mention the leisure time, to enjoy an extended period when they don't have to worry about providing themselves with life's necessities.

EVERYTHING NEEDED TO SUSTAIN MORTAL LIFE MUST BE TAKEN FROM THE GROUND.

That fact is the key to understanding that the hyper-environmentalist's fanatical aversion to disturbing the land REFLECTS HIS WILLINGNESS to be dependent on others - his intent to let others do the work of wresting out of the earth that which he and his fellow men need (and his indifference to the issue of whether there will be enough for everyone).

His philosophical intent and indifference are quite at odds with the "work ethic" and Christian charity which have served America so well from colonial to modern times.

Envrionmentalist agitators are aware that their basic tenets are revolutionary. They publicly attack and ridicule national leaders who speak out for traditional beliefs.

One traditional belief at issue, for instance, is recognition of man's responsibility to use and care for resources properly - good stewardship. Arguing that man is "greedy" and "destructive" and must be locked off the land by ever more restrictive laws, ecologists incite their followers to "stop the industrial beast." (The "beast" being the composite of man's systems for supplying human needs.)

Taking up the debate, we would like to cite what we consider a reputable authority on environment: the Bible, on which our highest public servants take their oaths of office, and on which our very liberty is founded.

In Genesis I, man was told to subdue the earth and was given DOMINION over the fish, animals and birds. Then, in Genesis II, we find that "...there was not a man to TILL the ground," and after the Garden of Eden was planted, God put man there (in THE PERFECT ENVIRONMENT) "...to DRESS IT AND TO KEEP IT."

These first references in written history regarding man's relationship to his earthly environs refute quite soundly the mistaken notion of preservation by lock-up, that plants and animals left to themselves will thrive. We gain new insight into the reality of climax forests, rampaging packs of inbred, disease-riddled coyotes, and destruction of vast rangelands and choice meadows by over-populated wild horse herds and the subsequent cruel death by starvation of many of these beautiful creatures of the West as their food supply diminishes. (Romanticism and even emotionalism can be invoked much quicker and more honestly in defense of proper resource management than in defense of super-environmentalism.)

MAN'S INTELLIGENCE, HARD WORK, AND CREATIVITY IN OBEDIENCE TO GOD ARE SURELY NEEDED BY THE REST OF EARTH'S LIVING THINGS.

Let's pray and work for more men and women in positions of authority who respect the FOUNDATIONS of our unique, prosperous and sharing America; let's expose all who by preaching the abandonment of those foundations seek to destroy our freedom.

***

"Willful Blindness"

A lawsuit alone held a hole (among [illegible]) statement) of highly [illegible] data and one company, [illegible] Field House and two family being terminated by a five-hundred-

So we had only contradictory [illegible] with [illegible] statements, [illegible] suppression, etc., but we decided on the possibility of planning in many [illegible] (the show statement to [illegible]) the basic concept that the [illegible] of a source of [illegible] when he [illegible] in the world depend on [illegible] Farmers, especially our [illegible] Western Farmers, to share all the very [illegible] of [illegible] and natural [illegible].

* * *

The world press reports on [illegible] groups whose acts of subversion have already caused hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of damage to other people's property in the name of "private rights." One group boasted of sending a book that exploded in

the office of the Prime Minister of England. Thousands of persons, [illegible] "Animal Liberation Front," have [illegible] [illegible] of violence, including [illegible] in France. Women [illegible] [illegible] Front," who [illegible] "Liberation Front," who [illegible] [illegible] Florida." The [illegible] [illegible] Britain, and Liberation, the FLF, [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] have been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

Senator James McClure
Energy Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington D.C. 20510

AUG 29 1983

(bw) Idaho Wilderness

47537

Dear Les

Dear Senator McClure:

Why is it that man refuses to learn from history, so that he is doomed to repeat it---over and over? Before you vote for legislation that would curtail our enjoyment of our national forest land, why don't you look at the history of our Great Lakes, rivers, and oceans--- all polluted and destroyed by legislators such as you?

And after you pass your destructive legislation, you would seek to tie the hands of future wise men who would otherwise overturn and revoke your mistake---if it were not for the "hard release." If destruction of our forests is righteous, hard release would be unnecessary.

If your legislation succeeds, I will personally work to bring your voting record to the eyes of your voters, so that you yourself may witness those future wise men in your time.

Sincerely,

Les Breitman, M.D.
Box 3171
Ketchum, Idaho 83340

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

AUG 2 9 1993

(bw)

47538 Idaho Wilderness

Senator James Mc Clure
U.S. Senate Energy Committee
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Bruce

Dear Senator McClure,

As a real Idaho mountain boy, I see the value of Idaho's wilderness areas and wish that the following areas be reatined as wilderness: the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core as outlined by the Idaho Conservation League, the Pioneers and the Little Wood River next to them which provides winter feeding grounds for the elk, the White Clouds, especially the East side, the Smokies, andCache Peak. I'm particularly concerned about the quality of our watershed in Idaho. That is what makes Idaho one of the most beautiful states in the Union.

I believe in "soft release" language. There are areas that have not even been evaluated yet.

Thank you for your consideration on this matter.

Sincerely,

Bruce Brink Jr.
P.O. Box 14
Stanley, Id.
83278

AUG 1 0 1983

Laura M. Burgess
Box 291
Iona, Idaho 83427
8-8-83

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

(BW) Wilderness
Charles
47131

Dear Senator McClure: Dear Laura

I'm writing this letter for your Wilderness Hearings.

I support the 10 area "Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core" (as defined by the Idaho Conservation League) for designation as wilderness. You undoubtedly have ICL's release on this, so I won't list these areas again for you. I am especially interested in the Garns-mountain, Palisades, Bear Creek, Pine Creek areas as we use them for hiking and cross-country skiing. They are relatively near us and are spectacularly qualified as wilderness. I would like to see as much of the remaining roadless areas as possible designated as wilderness.

Also, please don't include "release language" in the bill that you introduce in the Senate. Actual wilderness is dwindling too fast as it is.

Yours truly,
Laura M. Burgess

Charles H. Burgess
Box 291
Ivana, Idaho 83427
8-8-83

(pw) Wilderness

Senator James McClure
U. S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

I am writing this letter in lieau of testifying at your Idaho Wilderness Hearings. Please include this letter in your hearing records.

I strongly support more wilderness for Idaho. Various conservation groups in Idaho have defined a "wilderness core area" comprised of the following:

1. Long Canyon, Selkirk Crest
2. Mallard-Larkins
3. Great Burn - Cayuse Creek
4. Payette Crest (French Creek, Lick Creek - Secesh River, Needles
5. Sawtooth Complation (Tennile East, Tennile West, South Boise - Yaha River)
6. White Cloud - Boulder Mtns.
7. Northern Sawtooths
8. Palisades
9. Garns Mountain
10. Salmon - Priest.

These 10 areas should be considered key to any Idaho Wilderness area and, as such, should be designated as new wilderness areas. I would like to see all of the current roadless areas which are left in Idaho designated as wilderness.

I am opposed to any ~~"~~release language which would ban future consideration for areas not selected now as wilderness.

Yours truly,
Charles H Burgess

(BW) Wilderness
AUG 2 1983
Dear Keith
8-16-83
47297

Senator Mc Clure
Energy + Natural Resources Committee
U.S. Senate Wash. DC 20510

Dear Senator Mc Clure,

I Am writing to voice my concern about the Areas of Idaho to be designated and protected as Wilderness.

As a non resident of Idaho I did not receive your mailing on this matter but as a citizen who works in Idaho and uses the public lands under consideration for the great majority of my recreational activity I feel compelled to voice my concerns to you at this time.

I feel strongly that the Idaho Fish + Game proposal for Wilderness designation be given a very detailed consideration by you during this decision-making time. I feel their proposal has been arrived at with as little bias as possible and is in the best interests of the Sportsman, Conservationist, Timber and mining people of Idaho.

I am specifically concerned about the Mallard-Larkin, Hoodoo-Great Burn areas which encompass the Kelly Creek drainage (a premier natural cutthroat stream) and one of the few remaining quality elk herds in the state.

The harvesting of mature timber in itself is not detrimental to fish and wildlife, in fact the browse created by sensible timber harvest is necessary and usually increases game herds. The problem comes with the building of roads into these areas for access to the timber. This, along with clear-cutting when allowed, results in silting of stream beds which prevents natural spawning of salmon & trout and prevents the growth of small aquatic insects that are necessary in the food chain of the stream fish. The interruption of the food chain and natural reproduction would completely destroy a fishery such as Kelly Creek.

There are many studies available

From game biologists that clearly show that Elk do not remain in an area when road building exceeds 2 miles per square mile of land. Elk are very sensitive to pressure from man, that is why they have evolved from a plains animal to a deep forest & mountain animal. There is no place left for the Elk to go. If we don't save his habitat now he will surely become as rare as the Bison. Such a regal animal deserves a better fate.

Much of the continual conflict between timber interests and the sportsmen could be eliminated if a method of removing timber from remote areas could be found that would leave these areas without roads. I feel the timber industry has been remiss in not researching and developing alternate access methods. In this day of high technology the only major change they have made is from the horse & steam donkey to the internal

combustion engine. I challenge them to develop new methods of harvest that will not destroy or seriously damage the other values of the land.

I'm sure you have been inundated with facts and studies both pro & con on this topic so I will only quote on a study I found most interesting. The Natural Resources Defense Council published a report indicating that it costs more to build the roads into many of these areas than the sale of the timber produces. This additional cost is born by the tax payer. Essentially we are being charged to destroy what we seek to preserve. Here are some figures from that study to illustrate the magnitude of the problem: During the years 1974-1978 the Caribou Forest returned 24 cents per dollar spent on timber sales for a total of $1,565,700 loss; the Targhee lost $3,775,700; the Sawtooth lost $2,945,400 during the same period. A recent analysis, by a professional forester, of the Jerry Peak

Timber Sale in The Nez Perce National Forest indicates This sale will Lose $4,585,327 because of The high cost of Road construction — which will be born by The Tax payers. It seems Logical to me That if it costs Three Times what The Timber is worth to get it out it would be economically sound to Leave it where it is. I'm sure The Timber people would feel The same if They were Responsible for The TOTAL cost of Road construction. It makes No Sense to destroy an Area's Wilderness Charastaricts or its Fish + Wildlife Values and Pay to have it done.

In conclusion I request my Views As stated in This Letter be Read into The Permanent Record. I Rely on your Judgment, Intelligence and Foresight to make An Appropriate decision in This matter That will be Fair to All Concerned.

Sincerely yours.

Keith L. Campmon

Member. Idaho State Bowhunters

Ass. Member Professional Bowhunters Society

AUG 2 9 1983

(bw) Idaho Wilderness

For the Hearing Record:

William B. Cardozo
P.O. Box 2889
Ketchum, Idaho 83340

Senator James Mc Clure
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear William
47556

Dear Senator McClure:

This letter addresses the Wilderness Lands issue. I understand that there are 6.5 million acres that are being considered for wilderness designation. Despite the economic considerations for mining and timber industries, I would like to see as much of this land stay in its pristine wilderness state. Having lived in numberous other states in the union, I have become awafe that I daho is the last state in the lower forty-eight that has such a parcel of land. The rest of America cannot afford to lose this acerage.

I have spent a great deal of time in some of the remote wilderness areas; i.e. the Pioneers, the White Clouds, the Middle Fork and Main of the River of No Return Wilderness. Roads into these areas as used by the timber and mining industries leave scars that take considerable time to heal. Man's persistant intrusion into these areas causes a displacement of wildlife habitat and causesunnatural erosion which dirties streams and ruins the river ecology. This kind af damage takes many lifetimes to correct.

Now understandably this hurts Idaho's timber and mining industries by not allowing for their economic growth, [redacted] but the recreation industry brings in more dollars to the state of Idaho annually than do either the mining and timber industry combined. In lieu of this fact, as well as obvious ecological factors, we cannot afford to lose this precious resource.

Thank you for your consideration and efforts in getting public imput on such a vital issue.

Sincerely,

William B Cardozo

AUG 9 1983

John and Elinor Centa
11303 HAYDEN BLUFF LANE
HAYDEN LAKE, ID 83835

August 5, 1983

46961 Idaho

The Honorable Senator James McClure
361 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear John

Dear Senator McClure,

Congratulations on your letter to President Reagan requesting that he rescind Executive order 12348, thus abolishing the Property Review Board. We urge you and Rep. Craig to press this action with all vigor! We agree that a review of public land holding is desirable and proper, but we believe that disposition decisions must be made at local/regional levels by officials who know the area and the will of the people directly concerned.

In addition we totally oppose the Reagan/Watt thrust to give the Forest Service top management authority to sell tracts of land following Washington, DC directives and guidelines. We have greatconfidence in and have had good experiences with regional managements when they are not pressured from Washington on land sale matters. We understand thismisguided program is dead -- we just want you to do everything necessary to bury it.

Concerning the Wilderness and roadless area controversy, we believe we - and YOU- have the responsibility of preserving a major portion of these areas for future generations, rather than turning them over to industry, under pressure, so they can make a quick profit. We should not lock up land decisions now, but should allow freedom of review and decision by future generations as their changed popular needs dictate. We urge you to write "soft release" language into your proposed bill. A copy of an editorial article in the Spokesman-Review is attached for perspective on the infamous James Watt and his policies. Another article on the future geographical shifts of the timber industry to the Southeast suggests that we should not rape the last of our Idaho roadless areas as a last gasp profit making ploy before the bulk of the industry begins to move out!

Our personal knowledge of the following Idaho roadless areas dictates that they should be preserved as is and protected in your proposed bill: Salmo-Priest, Long Canyon, Selkirk Crest, Mallard Larkin and Great Burn. Other areas like Payette Crest, White Clouds and Garns Mountain should also be protected as recommended by the Idaho Conservation League.

From an economic point of view, these wilderness and roadless areas are essential to Idaho's future well being. Even now, the $ contribution of Tourism to Idaho's economy ranks it third in the state, above the fifth place position of the wood products industry. In northern Idaho, tourism is a major industry, and the attraction to this area is based on beautiful forests, lakes and streams for hunting, fishing and camping -- let alone sightseeing. The beautiful outdoors is a major reason why many of us have moved to north Idaho where the quality of outdoor living is so great.

As our national population grows, and people move to Idaho to have a chance to enjoy the unspoiled outdoors, the preserved Wilderness/roadless areas will be a priceless heritage, saved for them by us, and especially by YOU!!!

Proposal #4 for 4.5 million additional acres, in your questionnaire

represents the minimum acreage that should be preserved now, for once the land is roaded, logged, mined or otherwise abused, and the wildlife dispersed or eliminated, it cannot be restored for the use and enjoyment of future generations. be

We request that this letter ade a partoof the public testimony collected at your August 16 public hearing in Coeur d'Alene.

Sincerely,

John and Elmer Cook

PLEASE NOTE

low. . . and the headless horseman

As the crowd around him jeered, and it quickly ame clear why the Sleepy Hollow's laundry room s been dubbed the Green Latrine.

he gentleman who, like most guests, has been ing back to the motel for years, said, "In all e years I've never seen Clayton catch a fish."

rmons admits he fishes some in October, but most of his fishing in the Green Latrine.

ing the subject, he nods to a guest who's d in a fishing school and said, "I like the d course best. That's when they teach you double haul without knocking the worm off

atrine didn't get a nationwide reputation f tall tales alone. Serious fly fishing talk sions on angling tactics and hatches are as rolls and coffee.

it Parmons sold out last year might have d most of the regular clientele, but not

old to Larry and Lynn Miller. Larry's r at the Latrine since he first came t Yellowstone six years ago.

rmons still a regular visitor, the as lost none of its charm. Fly fishers the Sleepy Hollow still belongs to

I don't know how James Watt survives.

The way he has his foot stuffed in his mouth all the time, you'd think he'd starve to death.

A front page story last week quoted the Interior Secretary as he once again blamed the press for not giving the public the "honest story" about his policies.

In particular, he said he has been unfairly accused of choking off purchases of land for additions to our national parks.

In one breath he said the Reagan administration is requesting land acquisitions at the same rate the Carter administration did in its last year. But in the next breath he tells us this actually won't be done for several years — maybe.

So because the press has unfairly unreported something he has not done, he says the nasty press is giving him a bad public image.

He forgot to mention:

— Forty members of Congress have called for his resignation.

— Six coastal states have filed suit against his outer continental shelf leasing program.

— Virtually all national conservation groups — representing about six million citizens — have called for his resignation.

— In the fall of 1981, an Associated Press/NBC poll found that of those Americans who had an opinion on Watt, 70 percent disapproved of the way he was handling his job.

Let's not just blame the press, Jim. Let's blame much of country.

From the beginning of his term, Watt has openly crusaded to embargo any further expansion of the national park and refuge systems. Nevertheless, Congress appropriated more than four times as much money as Watt had requested for the Land and Water Conservation Fund — money Watt hasn't spent.

This fund was established so that at least a modest share of oil and gas tax revenuses would be used to acquire national, state and community parks.

When the secretary says he is committed to improving national parks and refuges, he primarily means he wants to build more roads, erect more buildings, restrooms and restaurants.

He ignores the fact that most — not all — of our parks already are overdeveloped and that to "improve" our parks we need to enhance the longterm health of trees, birds, plants, animals, grasslands, wetlands and other living resources.

I've heard Watt brag about wetland acquisitions the Fish and Wildlife Service's has made with hunters fees.

But what about the 1977 FWS report which proposed 1.9 million acres of wetlands needed to be protected through acquisition under a 10-year duck stamp program?

Watt probably thinks it would be generating bad public opinion to report that at the present rate of acquisition, the program would take 78 years to complete.

Former President Jimmy Carter has summarized Watt's performance this way: "It is quite likely that (Watt) will go down in history among our nation's Cabinet officers as one who most seriously betrayed the public trust. . . With his personal antics, he has become a caricature of irresponsibility — impervious to any criticism or suggestion."

RESCREEN & SCORER HALFTONES

879

The Wall St. Journal 7/19/83

Timber Firms Moving to the South As Supplies in Northwest Diminish

By Thomas E. Ricks
Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

For the past half century, the nation's forest-products industry has made its home among the majestic firs and mountains of the Pacific Northwest. But as that region's supply of trees diminishes, the industry is moving to the South.

With the influx of new businesses, many Southerners now talk of timber with the reverence once reserved for cotton and tobacco. Last year, for instance, Georgia-Pacific Corp. moved its headquarters to Atlanta from Portland, Ore. Only two paper mills were started in the U.S. last year, and both are deep in Dixie. One, built by one American subsidiary of a British company, is in Hawkinsville, Ga. The other, in Columbus, Miss., is owned by Weyerhaeuser Co., a company based in Tacoma, Wash. And Louisiana-Pacific Corp., which hasn't expanded in the West in the past decade, has built or bought about two dozen plants in the South in that time.

The timber companies are moving South "for the cheap land, cheap labor, cheap taxes and ideal growing conditions," says Larry Miller of the United Woodcutters Association, a Mississippi labor group. "It's a paradise for them."

There's a flaw in this paradise, but it won't be evident for several decades. Almost three-quarters of the forest land in the South is in private, non-industry hands. And if those private landowners don't do a better job of replenishing their supply of trees, the South's natural advantages will be useless.

A Nomadic Industry

Logging in this country has always been nomadic. The industry has cut and moved on, from New England to the Great Lakes after the Civil War, to the South around the turn of the century, and to the West in the 1950s and 1960s.

But those days of wandering are numbered. Because naturally occurring supplies of trees won't meet future demand, the industry has to move toward an agricultural system of planting, managing and harvesting.

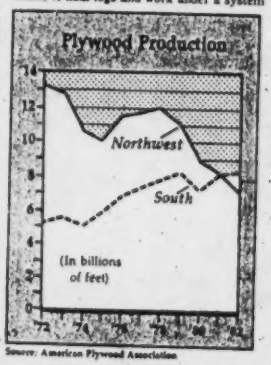
In the Pacific Coast states, more timber is being cut than is being grown. "All our projections show they can't sustain the volume of harvest," says Forest Service economist Brian Wall. "The inventory is dropping dramatically."

Already, timber is the top agricultural product in South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Last year, the region topped the Northwest in plywood production for the first time, accounting for about half the U.S. output. Just 25 years ago, the South didn't produce any plywood. The region also produces a third of the nation's lumber and two-thirds of its pulpwood, which is used to make paper.

The industry has been settling in the South in part because about 5% of the world's softwood trees—the stuff of basic building lumber—grow there. Foresters like the South because it offers plentiful rainfall, a long growing season, and flat land receptive to mechanical harvesters.

But the lures of the region are as much man-made as natural. While much of the Northwestern forest-products industry is unionized, every Southern state has passed right-to-work laws. Southern woodworkers make an average hourly wage, about half that of their Northern counterparts.

Although many of the workers still use mules to haul logs and work under a system



Source: American Plywood Association

str. Miller of the woodcutters' association compares to sharecropping, more and more companies are turning to automated harvesting. Two people using traditional machinery can fill three or four trucks of pulpwood in a day, foresters say. But one person on a new feller-buncher, which looks like a tank with a giant pair of scissors attached, can cut as many as 12 truckloads a day.

The South uses about 85% of the lumber it cuts, much of it in housing. Close to 60% of all housing starts in the first five months of this year took place in the South—which the Census Bureau defines as a region that includes the old Confederacy as well as Oklahoma, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware and Washington, D.C.

Sun Belt companies favor local lumber partly because of lower transportation costs. It costs $4,064 to ship 50 tons of lumber by rail from Portland, Oregon, to Houston—about six times the cost of moving the same amount to Houston from a sawmill in Silsbee, Texas.

The Southern timber boom, strong as it is now, could turn to bust in a few decades because it rests on a shaky foundation.

In the Northwest, the federal government owns more than half of the commercial timberland and can reclassify it at any time as wilderness or recreational areas. In the South, the government owns less than a tenth of the forested land. While lumber companies like the freedom from government intervention, having three-quarters of the regions commercial timberland in private hands also makes the industry vulnerable.

Much Southern timber comes from forests owned by farmers, who have the land cleared for planting. Because the landowners aren't in the timber business, they often don't replant.

Most private landowners in the South simply let nature take its course. That often means letting the land run to elm, sweet gum and red maple—hardwoods that commercial foresters deride as trash trees. According to the Forest Service, only one in every three acres of privately held timberland is adequately regenerated after it is cut.

Evaporating Land Surplus

Although the South is still growing more trees than it is losing, the region's land surplus is evaporating. The industry worries that today's timberland will be tomorrow's shopping mall or giant farm. The Forest Service predicts that during the next 50 years, about 15 million acres of Southern forest land will be lost.

If landowners worry the timber companies, some companies scare the environmentalists. As the Southern countryside grows more crowded, commercial foresters are draining and planting wetlands, which in their natural state incubate and protect wildlife.

The tree farms that replace the nourishing wetlands, environmentalists say, are "pine monoculture" deserts. It's not clear how much the long, dull rows of uniform pines affect the production of wildlife; but there's no doubt that these new woods are neither dark nor lovely nor deep.

It's a far cry from the old days, says John Clark Jr., a Champion International Co. forester, as he walks past feller-bunchers and other heavy machinery in the South Carolina woods.

"It used to be a lumberjack would go in and cut wood and raise hell on the weekend," he says. "Now it's a lot more complicated than that."

John and Elinor Centa
11303 HAYDEN BLUFF LANE
HAYDEN LAKE, ID 83835

August 9, 1983

The Honorable Senator James McClure
361 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator McClure,

As a lifelong republican who worked and voted for President Reagan and You, I urge you to apply all possible pressure on the administration to promptly remove James Watt and John Crowley from the key environmental positions they now abuse.

I am totally frustrated, angered and embarassed by the irresponsible-to-the-general-public actions of these two men in all areas of administration (and proposed sale) of public lands. Further Watt's actions on oil leasing, mineral exploitation, and coal leasing - to mention a very few horrible examples - demand policy reversal and his immediate removal from office. Further, they and their Washington minions have been totally insensitive and unresponsive to the public's dismay over the give-away to private industry programs they have espoused.

To clarify my position, I am not anti business or profit! I worked for duPont for 40 years and am an advent supporter of responsible industry and its need and right to make a decent profit. However excellent progress and profits can be made without ripping off the rights of the American people.

To add insult to injury, Watt is a loud mouthed boor.

I applaud Reagan's efforts to cut big government down to size, but am so insensed at his environmental appointments and policies that I will have no choice but to work for his defeat at the next election - and for the defeat of those who support Watt and company - unless they are promptly changed.

You and I are both republicans and I hope we can work together on programs that are good both for the republican party and the majority of American citizens.

Irately yours,

John M Centa

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

P.O. Box 673
Priest River, Idaho 83856
AUG 29 1983
August 26, 1983

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

24600

Dear Senator McClure and Energy Committee Members:

I am writing with regard to the proposed Idaho Forest Management Act, as a resident and part owner of 40 acres in the Selkirk Range near Priest River, Idaho. I strongly urge you to reserve wilderness classification for all of the 6.5 million acres of remaining roadless land in Idaho. In particular, the ten areas of the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core require permanent protection as key habitat for such rare wildlife as the bighorn sheep, mountain goat, cougar, endangered woodland caribou, grizzley bear, and gray wolf, in addition to including many prized salmon and trout streams. These ten key areas are as follows:

1. Long Canyon - Selkirk Crest
2. Mallard - Larkins
3. Great Burn - Cayuse Creek
4. Payette Crest
5. Sawtooth Completion
6. White Cloud - Boulder Mtns.
7. Northern Lemhis
8. Palisades
9. Garns Mountain
10. Salmo Priest

If Congress feels it cannot grant permanent wilderness status to all 6.5 million acres of roadless area at this time, I urge you to consider only "soft release" and for as few lands as possible.

My concern to grant all of Idaho's roadless areas wilderness status is based on 2 main issues:

(1) Idaho is unique among all the contiguous 48 states in containing sizeable stretches of roadless mountain land which includes prime fishing streams, virgin timber, and key habitat for increasingly valued wildlife. The percent of federal lands which are still roadless or contain old growth forest and such wildlife habitat is extremely small. I make this point to contest anti-wilderness opinion on the relatively large portions of Idaho public land already in wilderness. It is Idaho's responsibility to protect our remaining wild lands for the national interest.

(2) Virgin timber has become a hated term in the forest industry. The very notion of protecting this resource is viewed as a foolish refusal to capitalize on the high value of a rare and disappearing level of quality in the lumber business, which will merely rot on the stump otherwise. I cannot express strongly enough that the true value of this resource is in the live trees, maintaining a climax forest habitat, and not in the exclusive furniture products which can be made by cutting them down. Do we want our oldest and most spectacular forest land to serve the interests of the wealthy minority or remain standing to educate our general public, provide prime hiking and fishing for outdoor recreators, and a home for already diminished numbers of wildlife?

I must express personal sentiment on both the Long Canyon and the Salmo - Priest areas as they are closer to home for me. I have hiked through the 3,000 year old red cedars, mountain hemlocks, and Western white pines of the Salmo - Priest region and even sat down in the hollow cavern of one

of these fabulous trees which was easily large enough to hold 3 other people. The pristine waters of the Upper Priest River and spectacular views frmmx from Shed Roof, Snowy Top, and Little Snowy Top Mountains are unexcelled. Many of the ferns covering the forest floor along the river valley are as tall as a person and create a magical effect beneath the ancient, towering trees.

Please grant permanent wilderness status to all of the 10 areas of the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core and consider only soft release for whatever portions of the 6.5 million acres of roadless lands which cannot be immediately classified as wilderness.

Sincerely,
Laura Clark
Priest River, Idaho

Laura Clark

LEWISTON ORTHOPAEDIC ASSOCIATES, P.A.

R.C. Colburn, M.D.
C.D. Hinman, M.D.
M.R. Schroeder, M.D.
O.E. Kaltenbeugh, M.D.

W.S. Douglas, M.D., Emeritus

B.R. Imthurn, C.R.N.P.

R.L. Feckler, Administrator

August 17, 1983

47274

Senator James A. McClure
Room 5229, Dirksen Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

RE: For the Hearing Record

Dear Senator McClure:

Thank you for holding the hearings on the Idaho Wilderness Areas.

I would urge you to consider the character of the area that we live in, and the importance to us of relatively unspoiled wilderness areas. I am quite aware of the importance of the forest industry to my local area in particular, and I do derive some direct economic benefit from that. Nonetheless, I feel that the real economic importance of the wilderness areas has been largely ignored. In my personal experience this summer I have been in contact with at least ten people coming from distant areas to Idaho and contributing to our economy. These people come specifically for the contact with the wilderness areas.

I would urge you to include in any proposals the endangered Idaho Wilderness Corporation which has been proposed by conservation organizations. I have personal interest in the Long Canyon Selkirk Crest area, the Mallard-Larkin area, the Great Burn Cayuse Creek area and the Salmo-Priest area.

I don't think that most of us who consider ourselves as conservationists are so terribly concerned about the removal of some trees from these areas, but we are very much concerned about the road building activities that go along with logging in particular, and the documented destruction of wildlife habitat and of stream quality and fisheries is of major concern. A secondary objection is the subsidy given to the logging industry

BRYDEN CANYON CENTER • 320 WARNER DRIVE • LEWISTON, IDAHO 83501 PHONE: 743-3523

by the building of these roads at public expense.

I would urge you to consider including at least half of the present roadless area as wilderness, and to not include hard release language in the bill.

Sincerely yours,

R. C. Colburn, M.D.

RCC:kh

For the hearing record
(on wilderness)

AUG 29 1983

(bu idaho wilderness)

47548

Dear Mike

Dear Senator Mc Clure:

As I was unable to attend the recent wilderness hearings, I would like this letter to be included as part of that record. I was born and raised on a farm in Idaho, so I think that I can pretty well understand what makes the state of Idaho tick and what aspects of it make it such a great state. I also recently graduated from the College of Forestry at the University of Idaho, so I believe that I also have a fairly good knowledge of natural resource management and the kinds of decisions and issues involved.

To get right to the point, I must first say that I am a strong supporter of wilderness. I don't feel that, of course, all the land should be designated as wilderness, but I do feel that much of the 6.5 million acres under study should have a wilderness or other protective designation. I realize that Idaho does have more wilderness than any other state outside of Alaska, but I do not really feel that that should enter into the final decision. Idaho just seems to have more than its fair share of scenic and valuable land, and that is one reason why I believe that it is such a great state.

My reasons for more wilderness are many, and I don't have enough space to describe them all and in the depth that they deserve, but I will list some of the more important reasons. Wilderness is the best place for many species of fish, wildlife, and flora to live undisturbed. It is also very valuable as a watershed and in controlling run-off, so it has a direct effect on areas and people that may be many miles from the nearest wilderness. These unique areas are also very important places for backcountry recreation, where people can view and become a part

of completely undisturbed landscape. Keeping areas unmarked for people to enjoy (and they don't necessarily have to be physically in a wilderness area to enjoy it and derive satisfaction!) is one of the most important aspects of wilderness. It is the only place in the world that can remain unaltered forever by man, and so I want my children and successive generations the same chance to enjoy these areas that I have now.

The reasons against wilderness seem mostly to be a matter of economics. The logging industry, while wanting little more wilderness, already has a huge backlog of uncut timber of about one billion board feet. Also, many projects are federally subsidized (and so paid for by us, the public) because it costs more to put the roads in than what the marginal timber is worth. And many forests in these study areas are definitely of marginal timber value. It would seem much better to use this money for reforestation and in intensive management of the more productive land, of which there is much of in Idaho.

And of course, the mining industry wants everything open for possible development, too. They want the land tied-up so that they will always have a chance for exploration, even if there is nothing that they could utilize in these areas. And many times, after the exploration has taken place, the area will be too disturbed for wilderness or other protective consideration.

The economical reasons against wilderness always gets down to the loss of jobs. There will be a loss, I'll agree, but who really knows how many? Also, seeing that tourism is the

second-leading industry itself in Idaho, wilderness will certainly create jobs and bring in a lot of money that way to the state. I am currently working 20 hours a week as a janitor, but I would not exchange this job for a well-paying job in one of the above industries if it meant harming some of the untouched land that I love.

In concluding, I would like to say that while I do realize that there are economical reasons for creating no more wilderness, I believe that these are far outweighed by my previous points for the creation of more wilderness (including a few economical reasons of their own). Of the 6.5 million acres being studied, I believe that around 3 million acres should be given wilderness designation. I don't feel that I possess enough facts and knowledge about any particular area to make a recommendation, except for one. I do feel very strongly about a wilderness designation for the White Clouds-Boulder Mountains area, and I believe than an open-pit molybdenum mine would be very incompatible with such an outstanding area. Thank you for considering my thoughts and viewpoints, and I hope that you will give them some serious thought.

Sincerely yours,

Mike Cothern
10008 M'Ron St.
Boise, Idaho 83709

AUG 29 1983

KENNEDY, duPONT & CRABTREE
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW
SUITE 301, WESTSIDE OFFICES
POST OFFICE BOX 2188
KETCHUM, IDAHO 83340

JAMES L. KENNEDY, JR., P.A.
CHARLES E. duPONT, JR., P.A.
J. STEPHEN CRABTREE, P.A.

TELEPHONE
AREA CODE 208
726-8255

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

#47591

August 25, 1983

Senator James McClure
United States Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Stephen

Idaho wilderness

Re: Proposed Legislation on
Idaho Wilderness

Dear Senator McClure:

Since I was unable to attend the hearing in Boise on August 9, 1983, I am writing to express a deep concern that critical wilderness areas in Idaho remain protected by desigation as roadless areas.

Preservation of the unique quality of Idaho's wilderness areas has long been essential to the economic health of such communities as the Ketchum-Sun Valley area. Increasingly, such protection is becoming critical to all of Idaho. Tourism is just as much an industry in this state as are logging and mining.

The members of this firm fully support the position of the Idaho Conservation League and Idaho Environmental Council that at least 50 percent of the remaining 6.5 million acres of roadless land in Idaho remain fully protected. Such protection should be afforded to the "Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core".

As residents of the Wood River Valley, we especially are concerned that the Boulders, White Clouds, and Pioneers not be opened up to mining operations. Anything less than roadless wilderness status for these areas definitely would have an adverse effect on the economic health and quality of life in this area.

Thank you for your anticipated consideration of the concerns expressed herein.

Very truly yours,
KENNEDY, duPONT & CRABTREE

J. Stephen Crabtree

JSC/jh

32-427 O—84——57

2 Letters

For The Hearing Record

re: Idaho Forest Management Act

(BW) Wilderness Testimony 47132

Dear Lena & Curtis

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Sir:

This is to urge you to include the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core in your bill. I intend to support the full conservationists/Sportsmen's proposal when it is released in October. Also, to urge you not to include "hard release" language in your bill. At least 50% of the remaining 6.5 million acres of Forest roadless land must be protected by your legislation.

Respectfully,
Lena M. Cremeens
1307 Brookhaven Dr.
Boise, Idaho 83709

For The Hearing Record

re: Idaho Forest Management Act

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Sir:

This is to urge you to include the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core in your bill. I intend to support the full conservationists/Sportsmen's proposal when it is released in October. Also, to urge you <u>not</u> to include "hard release" language in your bill. At least 50% of the remaining 6.5 million acres of Forest roadless land must be protected by your legislation.

Respectfully,

Curtis A. Cremeens SMSgt (Ret)
1307 Brooklawn Dr
Boise, Id. 83709

AUG 1 2 1983 (BW) Wilderness

Adolf Heinrich
Chairman of the Board
Howard R. Koskella
Commissioner
Everett K. Allen
Commissioner
J. W. Crutcher
Clerk

Valley County Board of County Commissioners
Court House Building Cascade, Idaho 83611 Phone 382-4297

August 9, 1983

29070
Dear John

The Honorable James A. McClure
361 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

The Valley County Board of Commissioners adopted the attached statement at its regular meeting on August 8, 1983.

The statement is being submitted to yu as testimony to be considered at the forthcoming hearings on the subject of wilderness designation in Idaho forests.

Thank you for your consideration of the views of this Board.

Sincerely,

J. W. Crutcher, Clerk
Board of Commissioners
Valley County, Idaho

jwc:pr

cc: Senator Steve Symms
Representative Larry Criag
Representative George Hansen
Governon John V. Evans

Adolf Heinrich
Chairman of the Board
Howard R. Koskella
Commissioner
Everett K. Allen
Commissioner
J. W. Crutcher
Clerk

Valley County Board of County Commissioners
Court House Building Cascade, Idaho 83611 Phone 382-4297

STATEMENT TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES

Members of the Committee:

Valley County contains just under 2,000,000 acres of National Forest land. This public land is a very important factor in the county's economy.

The forest products industry is the major private employment sector in Valley County.

For many years receipts from the sale of national forest products have supported much of the County's road system and contributed largely to the school system.

Recreation has become a very important element of the County's economy. Most of this recreation - on the national forests - is dependent on adequate road access.

Valley County has unsurpassed scenery and generally provides a pleasant environment.

Over time our experience has convinced us that the Forest Service, operating under the principles of multiple use, is providing well for the public's interest.

We strongly support the multiple use principle. In our view additional wilderness designations are not needed to protect the interests of the people of Valley County. Even less do we need mre uncertainty over the future management of the roadless areas.

In summary we urge a speedy legislative resolution of the roadless area question. In our view this legislation should: declare the Forest Service's RARE # Environmental Impact statement legally sufficient, designate not more than - at the most- 1,000,000 acres of additional wilderness and release the rest of roadless areas for consideration for wilderness.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, VALLEY COUNTY

Adolf Heinrich

Adolf Heinrich, Chairman

Howard R Koskella

Howard Koskella

Everett K Allen by P Lemmenbrau Deputy Clerk

Everett K. Allen

P. Wilderness

For The Hearing Record

re: Idaho Forest Management Act

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

46935

Sir:

This is to urge you to include the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core in your bill. I intend to support the full conservationists/Sportsmen's proposal when it is released in October. Also, to urge you not to include "hard release" language in your bill. At least 50% of the remaining 6.5 million acres of Forest roadless land must be protected by your legislation.

Respectfully,

Martha Oatton

(Added to mail list 8/16/83 A.F.)

AUG 10 1983

(RW) Wilderness

"For The Hearing Record" - 47130

Dear Bud

Dear Senator McClure:

I have known some of my friends receiving a letter from you on a wilderness hearing you will have Aug. 16 and 17 in C'D'A and Lewiston. In your letter you gave 4 proposals on future wilderness additions. Since I did not get this I would like to go on the record as saying I favor ☑ **Proposal #3.**

I have lived here in northern Idaho for 4 years and me & my friends have fished, hunted, backpacked & liked many of the proposed additions planned for Idaho. I personally would like to endorse the ones that I am familiar with & used quite often. The following beautiful and reasonable & fair additions in the Panhandle are: ***Selkirk Wilderness** along with Long Canyon, ***Scotchman Peak Wilderness**, ***Mallard Larkin Wilderness**, ***Salmo-Priest area**, ***Grandmother Mountain** & the additions planned under proposal #3 in the Clearwater N.F.

These additions in this part of Idaho will only make up a few percent of the total land base both private and goverment here. The majority of the land will still be available for many kinds of management activities. The wilderness areas will generate money by various recreationists (hunters, hikers, fishermen, tourists, etc.).

This combination of wilderness & non-wilderness use will be good for a diversified economy. We should also seek to recruit more clean industry to add to the opportunitys along with the many resource related jobs we have which tend to fluctuate up & down.

Again these proposed additions are in my mind fair & reasonable. Thanks for hearing me out.

Sincerely,
Brad

Brad Denton
U.S. Forest Service
Shoshone Work Center
Prichard Star Route
Wallace, Idaho 83873

P.S. - I have a forestry (winter 84-U of Idaho) degree, have worked 2 years in Forest Cruising, 3 years as a Timber Cruiser (U.S.F.S.) & this year a lookout on Little Guard Lookout Tower.

Sherry Dodson
August 16, 1983

idaho wilderness

47597 AUG 29 1983

Dear Senator McClure,

Certain philosophers and religious leaders throughout history have expressed the thought that humans are the caretakers, not the owners, of the earth. Until relatively recently, this concept played an important role in our view of ourselves as humans in relation to, and in interaction with, our environment. Given several thousand years of human consciousness, it is easy to see how the idea of human as caretaker emerged. The focus of that concept has unfortunately shifted to the prevalent view of humans as owners of their environment, with a rightful role as "manager". A concurrent popular view of humans as the superior lifeform has reinforced this assumption of the human as as owner/manager role.

I believe we are neither more nor less important than the other essential elements of life on this planet: other animal species, plants, water, air and the earth itself.

However, humans are the only lifeform on earth capable of, and willing to, take more than we need and give back more than we take from our environment. Because of this power, and our lack of wisdom and managerial skills, we as humans have exploited all but a few remaining pockets of our environment.

I believe it is immoral, unethical and blasphemous to disrupt the natural, or sacred, balance of nature. Unless we make a concerted effort to restore that harmonious balance by minimizing our negative impact on our environment, we will destroy it not only for other life-forms but for ourselves as well.

An important step in the right direction would be to pass a strong Idaho Wilderness bill. I support the Idaho endangered Wilderness Core, particularily the Long Canyon,Salmo Priest, Scotchman's Peak and Selkirk Crest as wilderness. In addition, I favor soft-release language rather than hard release. Please enter this testimony in the Congressional Hearing Record. Thank You.

Sincerely,

Sherry Dodson

Sherry Dodson
523 No. Florence
Sandpoint, Idaho

AUG 1 1983

(EW) Wilderness Testimony

CONTRACTORS
ENGINEERS
DEVELOPERS
Address on Envelope

MORRISON-KNUDSEN COMPANY, INC.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
ONE MORRISON-KNUDSEN PLAZA
P.O. BOX 7808 / BOISE, IDAHO 83729 / U.S.A.
PHONE: (208) 345-8000 / TELEX: 368439

ATTN: FOR IDAHO WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

Dear Paul

47043

DEAR SENATOR MCCLURE:

I AM WRITING TO VOICE MY VEHEMENT SUPPORT FOR ESTABLISHING THE **WHITE CLOUD MTS.** AS A PERMANENT WILDERNESS AREA. I HAVE VENTURED INTO THE BACKCOUNTRY OF NORTH AMERICA FROM SOUTHWEST TEXAS TO THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. AND YET THE WHITE CLOUDS ARE ONE OF MY MOST CHERISHED PLACES TO GO. I RECENTLY RETURNED FROM A TREK THAT TOOK ME FROM ONE SIDE TO ANOTHER. I WAS DISTURBED BY THE RECENT DETERIORIZATION OF SOME AREAS, DUE TO MOTOR CYCLE USE OTHER DISREGUARD FOR NATURE.

MY PARTNER, RICHARD MCMINN, AND I did go cross country to areas that many fewer people go to. It is one of the most pristine areas I've seen. WE TRIED FISHING AT QUIET LAKE, with no luck for hours THERE were plenty of smart fish NOT so smart fishermen. However, along about dusk RICHARD pulled in the biggest Mountain Lake Cutthroat I've ever seen. It's a memory that will last a lifetime. I truly want MY CHILDREN AND THEIRS TO EXPERIENCE THE SAME ELATION. SINCERELY RAND D. DUNN

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

AUG 29 1983

A7540

Senator James Mc Clure
Energy Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington,,D.C. 20510

Dear Jim

Dear Senator Mc Clure:

My name is Jim Dutcher, and last year we met over dinner with John MacMillian; I enjoyed that evening very much and talking to you. The decision that lies before us is not an easy one. As a director of Wilderness films I've had the opportunity to visit many beautiful places all over the Western United States and Canada, and I have chosen to live in Idaho because it offers the most varied and unique wild lands in the West. It is important that we preserve these lands as wilderness and not allow mining and timber interests to build roads and cause the type of erosion that destroys habitats for so much wildlife. Please save the Idaho Endangered Wilderness Core, the 6.5 million acres under consideration. Thank you.

Jim W. Dutcher Dutcher

P.O. Box 1432
Sun Valley
ID. 83353
U.S.A.

Hecla Mining Company

August 15, 1983

13719

FOR IDAHO WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

Senator James A. McClure
3121 Dirksen Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

My name is Gene Ealy, I reside in Kingston, Idaho, am vice president of exploration for Hecla Mining Company, and I will testify on its behalf. Hecla produces silver, lead, zinc, and gold from its mines in Idaho, Washington, and Colorado.

I frankly admit to speaking to you in an attempt to protect our selfish interests. By "our," I do not mean Hecla Mining Company, but instead "our" is meant to include every single man, woman, and child in Idaho and in the United States. Our standard of living is lowering. Our dependency on foreign countries to provide the raw materials of industry is increasing, our defenses are less sure because of that same dependency, and men and women are out of work in a land which has perennially been blessed with bountiful natural resources to feed its economy.

In such a setting, it is counter to the best interests of all of us to be considering designation of potential mineral-bearing lands as wilderness lands. Such a designation effectively removes the lands from the public domain to all but an infinitesimal few who are able to travel to and in such lands.

Because mineral deposits are rare and usually buried, they are difficult and costly to find. Designation of additional wilderness would narrow the chances of finding the raw materials needed for industry, and will eventually increase our dependency on foreign countries to supply such minerals, contribute to a lower standard of living for our people, and exacerbate the unemployment problem. We therefore oppose any addition of National Forest lands to wilderness designation.

As an explorationist, I reject the concept that large acreages such as are proposed to be added to the wilderness lands can be effectively studied, and classified unlikely to contain valuable minerals. Because significant mineral deposits are relatively small, usually buried, have highly variable genetic sources and include such a large number of materials that could be of interest, it is very difficult to condemn any substantial acreage from containing valuable minerals. In light of its futility, we support release of all RARE II and/or wilderness study lands to multiple use status.

P.O. Box 320, Wallace, Idaho 83873 • (208) 752-1251 • TELEX 326476

Thank you for the opportunity to express our views.

Sincerely,

Gene K. Ealy
Vice President - Exploration

GKE:sb

FLY FISHERMAN

Dave Engerbretson
Western Editor

46957

August 2, 1983

Senator Jim McClure
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

As a long time resident of Moscow, Idaho, and an outdoorsman, I am greatly concerned about maintaining Idaho's rich heritage, her unique quality of life and her fish and wildlife. I am, therefore, very much interested in the Idaho Wilderness Bill which you will be sponsoring.

Unfortunately, the heavy August travel schedule resulting from my duties as the Western Editor of Fly Fisherman Magazine will prevent me from attending your hearings on the Wilderness Bill. I would, however, like to add my support for including the Kelly Creek/Cayuse Creek drainage in its present condition in the Wilderness Bill.

As I'm sure you're aware, the Kelly/Cayuse drainage has become an international showplace for the effectiveness of special catch-and-release stream management practices Thanks to sound management, the once threatened West Slope Cutthroat trout population in the area is now very healthy. And, as a result of greatly improved fishing, the rivers have justifiably gained "Blue Ribbon" status.

The future of these rivers is now threatened by the tentative plans of the U.S. Forest Service to road and log the area in the Toboggan Ridge Project. Such road building and logging will unquestionably lead to increased stream siltation and the destruction of the primary spawning grounds for the West Slope Cutthroat trout that inhabit the drainage.

In addition, the area included in the Forest Service Plan is home to the grey wolf, an endangered species, the grizzly bear, a threatened species, and it is prime elk habitat. Roading, logging and increased accessibility will be damaging to the wildlife of the entire region.

In view of the fact that all indications are that the dollar value of the timber in the area is exceeded by the cost of roadbuilding, and that forest fires earlier in this century left the soil unsuitable for reforestation by more valuable timber species, the Forest Service plan seems open to serious

Fly Fisherman Magazine
1272 Highland Drive
Moscow, Idaho 83843
An Historical Times Inc. Publication

question. Such a plan is also questionable in view of the depressed market for timber products, and the fact that what timber was cut would be transported to mill operations in Montana not Idaho.

It would appear that Idaho has much to lose and little to gain by roading and logging the Toboggan Ridge Project.

Therefore, I again, urge you to use every means at your disposal to include the Kelly/Cayuse Creek drainage in the Idaho Wilderness Bill.

I have taken the liberty of enclosing a copy of an article of mine on fishing in North Idaho which was published in the September issue of our magazine.

Please include a copy of this letter in the Congressional Record.

Thank you very much for your help in this vital matter.

Sincerely,

Dave Engerbretson
Western Editor

cc: Gov. John Evans
Mr. Jim Bates

AUTHOR'S PHOTO

St. Joe River

Idaho Treasures

DAVE ENGERBRETSON

FLY FISHING AND SOLITUDE are made for each other. In fact, fly fishing *is* solitude. No matter how crowded the stream, in the angler's mind there is only the water, the fly and the fish. In the depths of his concentration, the angler finds solitude. But it's usually a fragile thing, easily shattered by a cursing fisherman downstream, or even a chance glance in his direction.

Thus, most of us only find the illusion of solitude. We embrace it briefly, enjoy it while we hold it, and feel sadness at its passing.

True solitude is another matter. It is *real*. It has substance. True solitude is not easily broken, but can be turned this way and that in the mind as well as the eye. It can be savored. True solitude, as rare as a fine jewel, is meant to be treasured.

Rare jewels are not easily discovered, but they do exist for those who search. And for the angler seeking the treasure of solitude, it can be found in the aptly named Gem State—Idaho.

DAVE ENGERBRETSON, FFM's western editor, lives in Moscow, Idaho.

When pressed to name a few of Idaho's trout streams, the average angler likely would reply, "Well, the Henrys Fork is one." He might think a bit, and add the Snake to his list, and, if his knowledge of geography was something above average, he might, after some pondering, come up with the Salmon River. After that, it is most probable that the list would come to an abrupt end.

Perhaps that's not so strange for a state that many have difficulty even finding on a map. Idahoans are used to being confused with Iowa and Ohio, or to being from "somewhere way out West." In fact, we like it that way—it helps preserve the solitude on our favorite trout streams.

Selway River

JUST SUCH ANONYMITY enabled me to enjoy one of my very best days of fishing last season. I turned my car south off U.S. Highway 12, the Lolo Highway, and followed the gravel road into the Nez Perce National Forest of northern Idaho. For 18 miles the road closely parallels the pristine Selway River, and the driving is difficult because it's all but impossible to keep your eyes off the tumbling water and the magnificent canyon. Deep, quiet pools beckon at

Kelly Creek

CHARLES S. KELLEY

every bend, and each dancing riffle calls out for a drifting nymph.

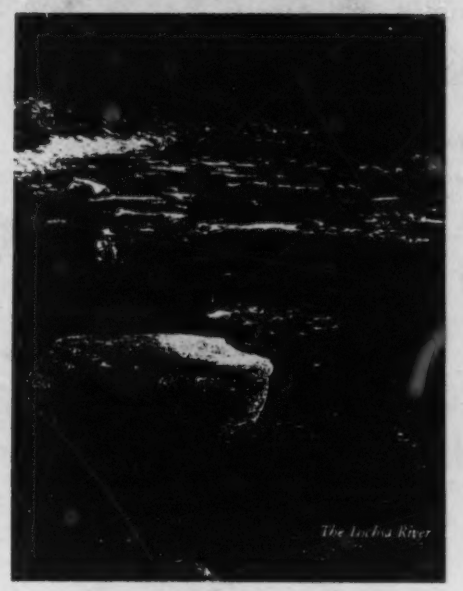
It was the height of the tourist season, but I saw no other anglers that bright blue August day. I resisted the temptation to stop until I reached the campground at the end of the road near the Selway Falls. I signed into the book at the ranger station, donned my fishing gear, and walked alone up the footpath beyond the road's end. The solitude was instant, and it was real.

I walked until I could no longer stand to look at the sparkling water without fishing it. Even through my waders, the water was icy as I stepped into it, but the shiver that went through my body most likely was from pure excitement. Solitude does that to me.

Born high in the snowfields of the Bitterroot Mountains, the Selway, above the falls, is open to catch-and-release fishing with barbless flies and single-hook lures only, and it is home to the lovely little West Slope cutthroat trout.

My flies floated on water so clear that they seemed to be suspended in air, and bright, deep-bodied fish in the 12 to 15-inch range struck at them with abandon. I fished for hours, and the only other humans I saw were a couple of kayakers who waved a greeting as they passed, and a string of riders and packhorses parading silently by on the trail high above me. There were no other anglers. It was a day of which dreams are made.

In Idaho, such idyllic days are the rule rather than the exception. That might be difficult to comprehend if you've never visited the state, or if your only experience there has been standing shoulder to shoulder with a horde of other anglers on the Henrys Fork in June. But the entire state of Idaho is difficult to comprehend.


The Lochsa River

32-427 O—84——58

With an area of almost 83,000 square miles, Idaho could easily contain the entire states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and about half of New York. Around this vast area, much of it rugged wilderness, are scattered a mere 900,000 people—fewer than in many major cities of the country.

And there is no lack of fishing water. More than 16,000 miles of streams and rivers flow through Idaho, with 945 miles of them having special regulations to insure quality angling. To this add 35,375 acres of lakes ranging in size from the huge Pend Oreille—so large and deep that the U.S. Navy has a submarine research station there—to tiny mountain ponds accessible only by foot or horseback. A wide variety of fish can be found in the state's abundant waters. Smallmouth and largemouth bass and an assortment of panfish inhabit many of the lowland lakes and streams; and rainbow, brown, brook, and cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden, salmon and steelhead are readily available to the cold-water angler.

There are many ways to experience the fishing wealth in Idaho, and many of them are true adventures. Wilderness outfitters provide guided raft trips on several of the most remote rivers such as the Middle Fork of the Salmon and the main Salmon; these trips offer excellent fishing for the beautiful West Slope cutthroat trout amidst the state's most magnificent scenery. Other outfitters offer horsepack trips into the backcountry for trout, or jet boat trips into Hell's Canyon—the country's deepest gorge—for some of the best smallmouth bass fishing found anywhere. Hundreds of miles of hiking trails follow the wilderness streams or lead to the high lakes, and logging roads and state highways provide access for the less hearty.

Though there is only one major north-south highway in the state, Highway 95 along its western border, and a couple of east-west highways at either end of it, anglers who wish to explore by car will have little difficulty finding pristine water and beautiful scenery. State highway maps reveal many improved roads leading into the back country, and fishing is generally available from most of them.

Adventurous anglers with a week or so to spare would do well to simply go "prospecting" with a map, ask some questions in local service stations and sporting goods stores, and search for their own places of solitude. They are there for the finding, and discovering their own special places is half of the fun. Primitive campsites are readily available throughout the state, and the angler with a tent or camping trailer is sure to find good fishing, beautiful scenery and rare adventure.

Lochsa River

STREAMS THAT ARE EASILY accessible, but at the same time wild and uncrowded, abound in the northern part of the state. Prime examples are the Lochsa and the Selway. Forming the boundary between the Clearwater National Forest to the north, and the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area to the south, the Lochsa flows beside a portion of U.S. Highway 12 which runs between Missoula, Montana, and Lewiston, Idaho.

First seen by white men on the Lewis and Clark expedition of 1805, this remote wilderness canyon and its river were unknown to the casual traveler until as recently as 1962, when Highway 12—the Lolo Highway—was completed. Despite the highway's presence, the character of the wilderness remains much as it was in the days of Lewis and Clark. Scarred by large, uncontrolled forest fires which burned through the area between 1910 and 1934, the area has been reclaimed by the forests, but huge blackened stumps still stand in silent testimony to the infernos that once raged through the canyon.

While the fishing for native cutthroat, rainbow and Dolly Varden can be good anywhere along the Lochsa, the best area is the catch-and-release stretch upstream from the Wilderness Gateway Campground near mile marker 123. Since the imposition of the catch-and-release rule several years ago, this section of the river has become a prime example of the effectiveness of special regulations in the improvement of fishing quality.

In the Salish Indian dialect, the word "Lochsa" means "rough water," and the river is aptly named. Filled with large boulders, the river tumbles through its narrow canyon in a series of riffles, runs and pools that provide a variety of fishing opportunities for the passing angler. Roadside pull-outs are numerous, allowing the angler to stop to fish wherever the spirit moves him.

My usual technique is to rig two rods—one with a fast sinking tip line and a Deep Sparkle Caddis Pupa or other buggy looking nymph, and the other with a floating line, nine- or 10-foot leader, and a Stimulator, Elk Hair Caddis, or Royal Wulff dry fly. By driving while wearing my fishing vest, I can get out of the car and fish with either technique. Waders generally are unnecessary on the Lochsa, because it is an easy matter to scramble along the rocky bank beside the road and fish very effectively. On the other hand, if waders are worn and a suitable crossing can be found, it is possible to hike along the opposite side of the river and fish spots that rarely see a fly since most roadside anglers never cross the stream. Fish in the 12- to 14-inch range are common, and some to 16- to 18-inches can be expected.

About 26 miles downstream from the beginning of the special regulation water, the Lochsa joins the Selway near the town of Lowell, Idaho, to become the [illegible] Fork of the Clearwater River. An improved gravel road follows the Selway upstream into the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area for 18 miles before ending at the Selway Falls Campground.

A few motels exist in or near the town of Lowell, but they are quite spartan, and anglers would do well to plan to camp in one of the many primitive camping areas along either the Lochsa or the Selway. Most of the areas will have pit toilets and drinking water available, or the self-contained camper can find numerous hide-away spots to pull off the road to camp. And that's really the ideal way to experience this wilderness area.

Virtually no highway services exist between Missoula, Montana and Lowell, Idaho so be prepared with a full tank of gasoline before leaving Missoula. Fuel and supplies are available in Lowell and points west.

St. Joe River

FARTHER NORTH, the Coeur d'Alene lake chain offers excellent springtime bass fishing from a canoe or float tube, and the cool, clear waters of the St. Joe National Forest

provide opportunities for the trout fisherman seeking wild fish in a remote setting. The best bet for visiting anglers is the St. Joe River which flows in a generally westerly direction between the settlements of Red Ives and St. Maries, a distance of about 90 miles. Again, an improved gravel road follows the river closely, and campsites are available every few miles. Access to the road is either from St. Maries to the west, or by driving 30 miles south off Interstate 90 at Wallace, Idaho.

Fly fishermen will find the best fishing on the upper reaches of the St. Joe between the village of Avery, 47 miles upstream from St. Maries, and the road's end at Red Ives, 39 miles above Avery. Except for fuel and some groceries at Avery, there are no services after leaving either St. Maries or Wallace.

Above its confluence with Prospector Creek, 13 miles upstream from Avery, the St. Joe is designated as "Wild Trout Water," and fishing is restricted to barbless flies and single-hook artificial lures only. Three trout longer than 13 inches may be kept. Although similar in character to the Lochsa, the upper St. Joe is even more pristine due to the absence of a major highway along its banks.

As in most of Idaho's remote waters, fly patterns usually are not critical and any high-riding dry fly or fast-sinking nymph will produce well. The most popular dry fly in Idaho is the Renegade—a simple fore-and-aft style pattern, that, because of its effectiveness, has practically become the "state fly." It is tied with a stiff brown hackle at the rear of the hook shank, a peacock herl body, and a white hackle at the front of the hook. In sizes #10 to #16 it's dynamite on cutthroat.

AUTHOR'S PHOTO

Kelly Creek

Of all the remote trout streams in Idaho, my favorites are Kelly Creek and its tributary, Cayuse Creek, deep in the heart of the Clearwater National Forest. Unequaled for mountain scenery, this area provides a wilderness fishing experience at its very best.

There is no "easy" way to the Kelly Creek area. The gravel roads are long, rough and dusty, and it's far from even the smallest village, but therein lies much of its charm. Mountains rise steeply from the river's edge, and air sparkles with unpolluted clarity, and the water rushes cold and clear. Surely the country has changed little from the days before the white man. When your tent is pitched and your fire crackles in the dying light of day, you are no longer in the 20th Century.

Kelly Creek is accessible by either of two routes. From the north, turn south off Interstate 90 at Superior, Montana, and follow the "improved" gravel road for about 40 miles to the Kelly Creek Ranger Station. From the south, follow State Highway 11 from its intersection with U.S. Highway 12 near Orofino, Idaho, to the village of Pierce, and then continue for about 50 miles on the gravel road to the Kelly Creek Ranger Station. If your car is equipped with a CB radio, it is a good idea to turn it to the channel indicated on the roadside signs to help keep track of the logging trucks that frequent the road. No services of any kind are available after leaving either Pierce or Superior, so plan to fill with gasoline at those locations.

The Kelly Creek Ranger Station is located at the confluence of Kelly Creek with the North Fork of the Clearwater River, and there is a large campground at the junction of the rivers. From the campground, a rough gravel road runs upstream along Kelly Creek for approximately 11 miles, and fishing is fine by the road. An alternative is to follow the road upstream until it crosses the river, park at the bridge, and fish upstream from there.

From the bridge, a hiking and horsepack trail follows the river, at times swinging high above the water and occasionally dipping down to stream level. Backpacking anglers can follow the trail, make camp along the river, and enjoy superb angling. If you don't wish to backpack, set up camp down a little dirt road that turns right just past the bridge. Bring your own water or boil river water for drinking. Drinking water is available at the Kelly Creek Ranger Station Campground.

In addition to Kelly Creek, its tributary, Cayuse Creek, can provide excellent fly fishing for those who seek a little variety in the scenery and fishing. To reach Cayuse Creek,

follow the gravel road across the Kelly Creek bridge, and continue driving about seven to 10 miles up the pass until you come to the Cayuse Creek bridge. The fishing can be very good in either direction from the bridge.

The elevation and normally heavy snowpack, often make access to the area impossible until late June, and the fishing is not generally good until well into July. Even better are the months of August and September—grasshopper time, when your favorite 'hopper pattern is sure to bring results.

If the 'hoppers aren't on, the Elk Hair Caddis, Stimulator, Royal Wulff, or the good old Renegade are usually effective on top, or the Sparkle Caddis Pupa, G.R. Hare's Ear, or Casual Dress Nymph fished wet. Since the streams are not deep, even the wets can be fished on a dry line with a nine- to 10-foot leader.

During the 1960's, the population of West Slope cutthroat trout had almost disappeared from the Kelly Creek drainage. In an attempt to preserve the species, a research program was begun, and in 1970 the fishing regulations were changed to permit only catch-and-release fishing with barbless flies and single-hook lures only. Since the special regulations went into effect, these native fish have made a tremendous comeback, and the project now stands as another outstanding model of the effectiveness of catch-and-release management. Fish in the 12- to 16-inch range are common, and some will run considerably larger.

The Lochsa, Selway, St. Joe, Kelly and Cayuse are but a small sample of Idaho's fishing. Wherever you happen to be in this magnificent and wild state, good fishing is not far away. Those who believe that the angling map of the United States ends at the western border of Montana don't know what they're missing. If it's solitude, scenery and adventure you're after, grab a map, pack your camping gear and go exploring. Exceptional fishing is waiting up almost any backroad in Idaho.

—Kelly Creek Controversy—

UNFORTUNATELY, MAGNIFICENT Kelly Creek watershed is now embroiled in controversy, and is threatened with destruction as a result of the U.S. Forest Service plans to build roads and log the area. These plans, while not final, are strongly opposed by the Idaho Fish and Game Department.

The Forest Service contends that the area can be roaded and logged with little effect on the fish and wildlife of the area, but the contentions are vigorously disputed by conservationists who fear that such actions will lead to increased siltation in the cutthroat's spawning waters, and will greatly reduce the fish population. They also fear that the habitat destruction and increased intrusion by man—due to the roads—will have an adverse effect on the elk, grizzly (a threatened species), and Rocky Mountain wolf (an endangered species) that now inhabit the area.

Considering the potential effect upon fish and wildlife, anglers and other sportsmen question the Forest Service's plans especially in view of the limited value of the region's timber resources. The predominent tree in the area is the lodgepole pine which has relatively little commercial value, and it has been estimated that the cost of the road building —$80-150,000 per mile—will exceed the value of the timber harvested. Therefore, the roads will be built, not by logging profits, but by "hard money" —tax dollars appropriated by Congress.

The Forest Service contends that it is more interested in reforesting the area with more desirable trees for harvesting in the future. However, as a result of the widespread forest fires during the early 1900's, the soil has a very high ash content, and studies have shown that, in similar areas of Idaho, reforestation is ineffective.

Conservationists also note that the logging industry throughout the West is severely depressed due to the country's poor economy. Mills throughout the state have closed because of the low demand for forest products. Thus, the need to log the Kelly Creek drainage seems open to question.

The situation is in limbo until the Forest Service completes its plan and unveils it to the public. Then, the Idaho Fish and Game Department is expected to appeal the plan in court if it feels that adequate consideration has not been given to the preservation of the area's fish and wildlife. To comment on the matter, direct your letters to: John Hosack, Supervisor, The Clearwater National Forest, U.S. Forest Service, Route 4, Orofino, ID 83544. It would also help to contact the congressman from your area regarding the expenditure of your tax dollars for road building in the Kelly Creek area. The project is officially known as the "Toboggan Creek Project."

As recently as 1981 Kelly Creek was the focus of another controversy when an individual sought permission to install a dredge mining operation on the river in search of gold. Three fly fishermen opposed the operation and testified at the public hearing on the matter. As a result of their pleas on behalf of the river, the miner decided to abandon his proposal.

In a letter to the Idaho Water Resources Department, the prospective miner wrote, "Their testimony made me realize that although maybe, just maybe, constitutionally, I have as much right to the use of Federal lands, there appears to be times when a man's moral obligation should shut his mouth, put his constitution in his hip pocket and make him take a walk. I hope to spend more time on Kelly Creek this summer, however—fishing with my family." A few fly fishermen can make a difference!

DAVE ENGERBRETSON

47568

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

Senator James Mc Clure
Energy Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Julie

Dear Senator Mc Clure:

As a Wood River resident and local business owner, I am concerned about preserving the unroaded national forest lands as Wilderness. I understand that this includes tha Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core, aproximately 6.5 million acres. My husband and I believe that the tourism which we experience in Ketchum as a direct result of our proximity to the White Clouds and Boulders is a as valuable an industry as mining or forest products. As a family we enjoy hiking and camping in theese areas too, and feel that further development would spoil the unspoiled beauty of these areas.

Please preserve as much wilderness in Idaho as possible so that future generations may enjoy this beautiful country, both locals and visitors. I x strongly urge that a no mining clause be included in any legislation on the White Clouds, we love this area and want to save it as wilderness, thank you.

Sincerely,

Julie Evans
Box 120
Ketchum, ID 83340

Julie Evans
Box 120
Ketchum ID
83340

DOYLE GARY EVERS, D.D.S.
3510 12th Street
Lewiston, Idaho 83501
(208) 746-8249

1983

August 17, 1983

The Honorable James A. McClure
Chairman: Senate Committee on Energy
and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

47369

Subject: Testimony to the Subcommittee on Public Lands

Dear Senator McClure:

I would like to go on record to support the Idaho Department of Fish and Game Wilderness Proposal.

I would also like to have included all the lands, in addition to the above proposal, that the Idaho Forest Industry Council, dated April 28, 1983, has proposed (Table I, Summary of Industry's Wilderness Recommendations.)

I feel that the lands proposed by Fish and Game are vital to our watersheds and game habitat to the point that if they conflict with forest industry, there is recreation potential that forest industry is ignoring. There is recreation potential in all wildlands.

The Forest Industry Proposal should be tempered with the idea that the wilderness areas should be complete ecosystems without the land being parcelled out of small or large stands of timber.

I have also walked in the White Cloud Mountain and Borah Peak area of the Rare II Study and feel they are proper areas to be included in Idaho Wilderness. They are rugged mountainous areas with some timber but great expanses of brush and rocky ridges.

At present, the Forest Service needs some finality to Roadless Area Policy. The Clearwater National Forest Administration has forged ahead in spite of public outcry against the roading of Kelly Creek, Cayuse Creek and Toboggan Ridge area. The taxpayer's money is presently being spent to subsidize a roading project that the standing timber will barely pay for. Economically speaking, the timber industry is presently in a slump due to product demand. The Reagan Administration budget cuts have not effected cost-effectiveness in the Clearwater Forest in that $250,000 was just spent on road survey projects which may very well be disignated as roadless area. The Bighorn-Weitas, Hoodoo, Great Burn area is poor, sandy, quartz-like soil that when roaded and logged continues to erode for years following the injury. The watershed and game habitat would recover very slowly over decades, if ever it recovered.

I love this land and feel we have to prosper in the land. Quality of life is a large part of prospering in this land. I feel the roadless areas I suggest will not significantly affect timber industry prosperity in a reasonably demanding construction economy.

Senator McClure, I respectfully submit these ideas to you in hopes that compromise, based on careful study, will prevail in your proposed senate legislation regarding Idaho Roadless Areas. I spend my non-work time in wild areas and I budget my resources toward those days outdoors. I would be glad to discuss ideas of compromise with anyone concerned.

Sincerely,

Doyle Gary Evers D.D.S.

Doyle Gary Evers, D.D.S.

DGE/pr

TO: Senator James McClure
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

47550
(b&w) Idaho Wilderness

AUG 23 1983

Dear Senator McClure,

Dear James

I am writing in regards to Idaho Wilderness Lands. I have been a resident of Idaho for 3yrs. (from Wisconsin) and have absolutely fell in love with the people and the land. Please do not underestimate our Wilderness AREAS for the present time and for years to come. I cannot STRESS this enough - please take a couple minutes and really consider the importance of this issue. The timber INDUSTRY and the Idaho Mining Association has different view points and attitudes and different concerns - because of their interests. Please stop and consider what their deep interests ARE AS compared to a citizen such as myself. I am not saying they are wrong - all I'm saying is - is that where ~~are~~ our interests really should be - is the long term or short term thinking? Where ~~will be~~ the Wilderness AREAS & Forests & undisturbed hills & mountains be 20, 40, AND 100 years from now IF we take this alternative or that alternative?

Thank you for taking the time out of your busy daily schedule to lend an ear to a friend from Idaho. Thank You! God BLESS you and your actions

*Please include this in the official hearing record

James K. Garratt

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Idaho Wilderness

FOR THE HEARING RECORD 47324

I wish to testify at this hearing because of the need to protect Idaho roadless areas. Once a road goes into an area, the area is forever changed. The wildlife is forced onto smaller and smaller areas as we did with the Indians. Haven't we as a nation yet learned that we have an obligation to preserve what exists before "us"? It is my conviction that economic issues are not sufficient grounds to warrant the destruction of the undisturbed natural habitat of our federal lands caused by roading. The earth needs some places without human encroachment if it and we are to survive into the 21st century. We have not yet learned what to do with the pollution we have thus far created by mining, logging and industry. We need to deal with these problems first instead of the rape and pillaging more of our federal lands. We owe it to the nation not to squander our remaining roadless lands for economic gain. Can't we learn from what has happened in California and Colorado? Idaho's roadless areas are a national treasure.

It is unthinkable to me that "hard release" language would be used to permanently ban any future wilderness consideration if an area is not classified wilderness now. Hard release language should not be included in this bill. Perhaps future senators will have a more protective viewpoint. Priorities change with the times. No one should play God for all time with public lands. Future doors should not be closed now.

The ICL recommends urging at least 50% of the 6.5 million acres of Forest roadless land be protected. I would prefer the percentage be more than that. I have lived in both California and Colorado. Idaho, as yet, has a chance to preserve it's naturalness. Please recognize that not all your constituents view roads as beneficial to Idaho's economic growth.

It is normal for timber sales on my ranger district to be deficit sales. The government does not make money. We do not regenerate trees fast enough to continue at past harvest rates. Even our district has cut back volume quotas. The North Fork Ranger District has more potential at this time, I feel, to manage for recreation. The Salmon River runs west from North Fork and has a large river floating as well as camping impact. Eight or so yrs. back no one floated the Salmon day stretch commercially. Now there are 3+ outfitters for that short stretch. The Forest Service allows launching of 8 permits of up to 30 people daily from Corn Creek for the roadless area float. I understand the recreation industry is the 3rd largest in the state. It seems to be growing here and creates seasonal new jobs locally.

There are also a number of backpacking trails well used in our area. More could be established for horse, hiker and fishermen. Established campgrounds are also minimal and could be expanded.

P. 2
Senator James McClure
FOR THE HEARING RECORD

I urge the inclusion of the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core as a minimum in your legislation. The Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core is reproduced below:

1. Long Canyon — White Cloud — Long Canyon, the key area of this proposal, is the [illegible] *Sawtooth Mountains. A glaciated canyon system ranging 15 miles, Long Canyon is primarily a mixture of alpine lakes, rock and talus, with grass and forested* [illegible] *The Salmon River Canyon is a rocky, rugged area of great scenic value and vistas. Support for Long Canyon is quite universal — the Salmon City Chamber of Commerce has been instrumental in the Forest Service's evaluation.*

2. Middle Fork — Boundary Creek, 100,000 acres — Salmon River country on the Challis — Salmon Districts. Middle Fork is a haven for wildlife. Elk, deer, mountain [illegible] *and a variety of fish, and the numerous lakes and streams support good fishing. The area is a good mix of summer and winter hunting and fishing and outstanding* [illegible] *and the surrounding. The timber volume potential would cover 75% of the area's need and saving. Perhaps the most controversial area in the state. The Idaho Fish and Game Commission has identified Middle Fork Lakes and Great Burn (below) as the most critical wildlife areas in Idaho needing Wilderness protection.*

3. Great Burn - Coyote Creek — High, open country swept by fires in the early 1900's, this is an outstanding fish and wildlife area. Kelly Creek and Coyote Creeks are nationally recognized Blue Ribbon trout streams. Prime habitat for elk, gray wolves and grizzly bears are also found here. Excellent hiking, hunting, fishing and a valuable economic resource for the area.

4. Fayette Creek (French Creek, Lick Creek-Salmon River, Needles) — An area of spectacular scenery with rugged lakes, hanging valleys and glacially scoured peaks (more than 35 over 8,000' here). The high meadows and forests are home to elk, mule deer, black bear, and other wildlife. Hiking, hunting and fishing are excellent. The white granite that makes up the Core is highly erosive and proposed logging and road building will damage fisheries and wildlife.

5. Sawtooth Contribution (Granite Basin, Toxaway, West Side, Alpine, Sawtooth Front, Sawtooth Back, Elk Creek, Fourth of July, Redfish Lake, Stanley Basin, Upper Salmon River) — Rugged country on the west and south flanks of the Sawtooths with many lakes and streams and an unbelievable diversity of scenery. Home to elk, mule deer, black bear, and other wildlife. Close to Sun and Ski Valley.

6. White Cloud — Boulder Mountains (40,000 acres) — The most spectacular mountain scenery in Idaho, offering unlimited hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, camping, and mountain climbing opportunities. Prime support for Congressional Proposal and the Wilderness Society plan for the White Cloud and Boulder Mountains.

7. Meyers Cowley — Some of the highest mountains in Idaho, with more than 60 lakes scattered throughout the granitic basins and cirques. The area's deep forests are home to elk, bear, and mountain goat. Excellent [illegible]

8. Palisades — A spectacular alpine area on the Idaho-Wyoming border. Palisades has rugged peaks, lakes and [illegible] *The area has good hiking trails and high wildlife values, including elk, moose, bald eagles and others. There are minor timber values and no oil and gas has been discovered in the area. Close to eastern Idaho urban centers.*

9. Game Mountain — Lying between Idaho Falls and the Teton Dam, this area is a wildlife haven. Deer, elk, mountain goat, bald and golden eagles and other species are found here. Good trout streams and hunting areas are found in Game Mountain. Close to Idaho Falls and open each to the rapidly urban and suburban Idaho Falls area.

10. Salmon River — Salmon River is the most famous river in Idaho with an established land or river use pattern (which is not the case with most of the rivers on the list). The area is like an island, has forest, giant red cedars over 5,000 years old, granite flows of all sizes, lakes, and excellent fishing. The Salmon River is the largest river in the 5,000 acre area.

The areas affecting me personally are the Lemhi Range (#7) and the West Big Hole. West Big Hole deer and elk migrations-lives have been disturbed by roads and logging. Game that was plentiful 20 years ago is now only seen occasionally. Our area is heavily hunted each season with differing hunting dates for Montana and Idaho. Leave some place for the herds to go by allowing the combining with Montana's West Big Hole Wilderness. Keep roads out of this area.

The Sawtooths, White Clouds and Boulder Mtns. are all within recreational distance from the Sun Valley area. Sun Valley is 'the' Idaho tourist industry drawing spot and recreational management seems appropriate. Hiking trails instead of RV hookups would keep the quality of this tourist center entact.

Borah Peak should be protected since it is Idaho's highest mountain.

Finally, any lands being considered near Yellowstone, Jackson areas should be given high priority since the high public use of the area for recreation is already established.

Thank you for considering my views.

Sincerely Yours
Daniel J. Tietz

Box 1122
North Fork, Id. 83466

(BW) Books & Wilderness Testimony

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

1910 Ray Avenue
Caldwell, Idaho 83605
July 30, 1983

Hon. James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington 25, D.C.

AUG 11 1983

27644

Dear Margaret

Dear Jim:

Due to a trip I planned months before I knew the dates of the Idaho wilderness hearings, I will not be able to testify in person. Since I feel strongly about wilderness for Idaho and do know some of the proposed areas well, I am sending the enclosed testimony to be placed in the hearing record. I believe that the following areas I have personally hiked in should be made wilderness, and I list these in order of importance:

1. White Cloud- Boulder (all of the present land in the SNRA except for the access roads)
2. Pioneer Mountains
3. The Smokies
4. Payette: Lick Creek-Needles, French Creek-Patrick Butte.

To help you know what these areas are like I am enclosing a copy of my trail guide, Trails of the Sawtooth and White Cloud Mountains. Information about the White Clouds is found on pages 97-134, and the Boulders on pages 136-148.

I am also enclosing a copy of my second trail guide, Trails of Western Idaho. Information on the Lick Creek-Needles area is found on pages 67-92. Information on the French Creek-Patrick Butte area is found on pages 58-66. The Pioneer Mountains are described on pages 199-225 and the Smokies on pages 226-240. If you read the description of the scenery in the first paragraph or two of each hike in both books you will quickly get an idea of the different areas.

Any area which receives high backcountry recreation use and which is unusually scenic should be made wilderness. The last time (1976) I was at Walker Lake in the White Clouds there were 50 other people camped there. Additional unspoiled areas to hike in are badly needed, especially near resort centers such as Sun Valley and McCall.

Backcountry timber sales often require the Forest Service to build roads which cost more than the value of the timber taken out. Mines may be developed, with the destruction of scenery that goes along with this, and then abandoned because of a drop in the price of the metal. For example, even the new Cyprus Mine at Clayton may not open after all.

Idaho's resource of scenery is unique and will make us more money through tourism in the long run than any logging or mining done in scenic areas.

Sincerely,

Margaret Fuller

Margaret Fuller

August 8, 1983

46164

U.S. Senator James McClure
2106 Dirkson Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Jim:

I am writing in regard to August 9th Senate Energy and Natural Resource Committee hearing in Boise.

Since I will not be able to attend I am submitting the following:

I believe your goal to resolve this issue soon is an essential move.

I do not think that we can determine at this time that we will not need the resources contained in the new proposed wilderness areas. Idaho now has 3.8 million acres of wilderness and we simply don't need any more. Surely the few who can afford in time and money and who enjoy the good health to travel in a wilderness area can get by with 3.8 million acres. If we (The United States) need the resources in these areas they are now available, if we never need them the areas will remain largely unchanged.

It would seem criminal at this time to designate any more wilderness in view of the fact that the resources could be needed and that people who are unable for whatever reason to visit a wilderness can get much the same enjoyment from areas that are not locked up.

I believe that specific reference to specific wilderness areas is unnecessary at this time. We have 3.8 million acres and there is little chance this does not contain enough diversity to meet the needs of those who will use them.

The issue should simply be whether there is now enough wilderness and whether the remaining areas should be released to multiple use. For these areas to be of greatest value to the greatest number of Americans they should be in multiple use now.

Thank you for this opportunity to be heard.

Sincerely,

Chad C. Gibson

Chad C. Gibson

AUG - 8 1983

(BW) Wilderness

46362 Dear Eric

August 11, 1983
1944 Ardella Dr.
Pocatello, ID 83201

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committe
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure;

I would like this letter to be included in the HEARING RECORD of the Idaho Falls, august 11 hearing for the senate Energy and Natural resources Committee.

Due to unforseen problems I was unable to attend the ID. falls public hearing, in which I was registered to testify. I would like to submit my statment at this time.

Possibly the greatest resource Idaho has to offer, not only to Idahoans, but to this country as a whole, is its great beauty. It is true that we are experiencing hard times economically, but this is no reason to unneccessarily exploit our great rescources.

I would like to recomend the following for any legislation on Idaho's wilderness.

FIRST:

Hard release language must not be used. It is not possible to forsee at this time the conditions and needs of this area in ten or more years, at the present time. Because of this it seems ludicrous to pass legislation that cannot be easily amended or changed. Therefore, in any legislation SOFT RELEASE LANGUAGE MUST BE USED!

SECOND.

In legislation these areas , refered as wilderness core areas, must be included.

Long Canyon —Selkirk Crest
Mallare — Larkins
Great burn —Cayuse Creek
Payette Crest (French Creek, Lick Creek-Secesh River, Needles)
Sawtooth Completion
White Cloud— Boulder Mountains
Northern Lemhis

Palisades
Garnes Mountain
Salmo-Priest

THIRD

These following areas located in eastern Idaho should also be included in any legislation:

Italian Peaks
Lionhead
Diamond Peak
Borah Peak
Pahsimeroi
West Big Hole
Palisades and Garns Mountain
Bear Creek
Worm Creek
Mt. Naomi
West Mink Creek
Stump Creek

These areas have special importance to me because of their closness to my home, Pocatello. Even though these areas might not warrent the same consideration as the core wilderness areas, they are still very important, and should not be overlooked.

FOURTH

I would urge that at least fifty percent (50 %) fo the remaining 6.5 million acres of roadless land in Idaho be protected in any legislation.

I hope that these sugestions are taken.

Thank you

Eric J. Bier

For the Hearing Record
Wilderness

AUG 29 1983

47557

Jerry L. Gifford
P.O. Box 588
Cascade, Idaho
83611

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

(bw) Idaho Wilderness

Dear Senator McClure & Dear Jerry-

Every piece of land not already destroyed by peoples greed OR so called "development" OR "management" should be saved by making it Wilderness. We need All the Wild Areas we have left. The Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core is a minimum of what we should have. I urge you to support All Wilderness proposals by Conservation groups.

I am also opposed to any so called "hard release" language in any wilderness bill. In fact, many areas should be converted back to wilderness for its highest benefit to the people of Idaho and the Nation.

Sincerely
Jerry L. Gifford

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

Senator James McClure
Energy Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

47600

(bcc
kl cwild

AUG 29 1983

Dear Sam

Senator McClure:

My job takes me to places all over the world as well as many different states. I am on the road six months out of the year. There is no where I would rather come home to than Idaho. That is why I'm writing you this letter.

I have seen first hand in too many places how mining and logging has spoiled the natural beauty of the landscape. It's too late to reverse the damage that has been done to these other areas. Please don't let Idaho be raped in the same thoughtless, selfish way!

I am in favor of keeping all of the 6.5 million acres of public, unroaded wilderness untouched. My favorite use of the wilderness is catch-and-release dry fly fishing. The sense of peace I feel inside from my wilderness experiences has got to be worth more than any amount of income generated in such horrible ways as mining and logging. Please use your influence to KEEP IDAHO IDAHO by keeping Idaho's 6.5 million acres unroaded wilderness WILDERNESS.

Thank you for listening to the people who really care.

Sam Greenwood
Sam Greenwood
P.O 2874
Ketchum Idaho
83340

Sun Valley MAGAZINE

#47582

AUG 29 1983

(bw) Idaho wilderness

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

Dear Gretchen

Se tor James McClure
U.S. Senate: Energy Committee
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

We live and work in an area whose economic well being depends on the existence of wilderness nearby. We are concerned about the 3.8 million acres of land in the National Wilderness System including the River of No Return Wilderness, the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, and the Sawtooth Wilderness. We are also concerned about the 6.5 million acres of National Forest land which are now roadless. We strongly believe that these millions of acres should remain wilderness.

Yours truly,

Publisher

Editor ← Logged to

Advertising Director

8-25-83

P.O. BOX 2950 • KETCHUM • IDAHO 83340 • PHONE: (208) 726-9666

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

AUG 29 1983

Gretchen Guard
P.O. Box 1687
Sun Valley ID
83353

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate, Energy Committee
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure,

I live in an area whose economic well being depends on the existance of wilderness nearby. I am concerned about the 3.8 million acres of land in the National Wilderness System including the River of No Return Wilderness, the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness and the Sawtooth Wilderness. I am also concerned about the 6.5 million acres of National Forest land which are now roadless. I strongly believe that these millions of acres should remain wilderness.

Yours truly,

Gretchen Guard

Gretchen Guard
8-22-83

47567

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

Aug 29 1983

Idaho Wilderness

Senator James McClure

Energy Committee

U.S. Senate

Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator James McClure,

Dear Cindy, Ned & Eric

We are very concerned about the future of our wilderness areas. We moved to Idaho nine years ago because of the beautiful quality of life it offers. Now its time for us to speak out for the protection of that quality and to urge you to listen to our plea. Please leave the 6.5 million acres and also the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core roadless. We also ask you to use "no hard release" language in your bill. Think of the future of our unique state.

Thank you for your time

sincerely,

Cindy, Ned & Eric Hamlin
Box 1449
Ketchum, Idaho
83340

Idaho Environmental Council

P.O. Box 1708
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

23 August 1983

4242

Senator James McClure
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

AUG 29 1983

Dear Senator McClure:

I was called out of town and thus was unable to testify in Boise on August 9, 1983. Please accept this letter as testimony that I would have given on behalf of the Idaho Environmental Council had I been able to appear. Please make it a part of the official hearing record.

We have some comments on the format of the hearings. First, most wilderness supporters are not paid to advocate Wilderness, unlike employees of the resource extraction industries, who are paid to oppose it. Thus, hearings which run from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. are definitely biased against wilderness supporters; the sessions should have included some time after normal working hours, for example 7:00 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. Most members of the I.E.C. have to work for a living and many were not able to take time off to testify.

Secondly, we feel that your staff was unduly inquisitive with people who called in to book time to testify. In our opinion, it was not necessary for you to know in advance which forests and which areas a person wished to address and from what point of view.

It is curious that your staff required so much information from people wishing to testify but were unable to supply them in return with firm and accurate information about when they would be scheduled to testify despite the fact that the sign-up cut-off was more than a week before the first hearing. Because of this, many witnesses had to be away from their workplaces an inordinate length of time in order to give a few moments of testimony.

On the other hand, some people were denied the right to testify because of your staff's bungling. For example, my next door neighbor, Mr. David Probst, phoned in to find out when he would be testifying, was told 9:00, arrived at 8:00, and found the hearing already over. This is a disgrace! We can only speculate, but the results might have been even more overwhelmningly pro-Wilderness if people like Mr. Probst had been permitted to testify.

Finally, we feel that the date of the hearing could not have been chosen worse from the point of view of receiving representative

testimony. Many Idahoans take vacations during the month of August and most outfitters, who have a deep interest in how the wilderness question is resolved, are out working then. September or October hearings would have been much fairer and would not have slowed down the process too much.

At this time, the I.E.C. is unable to give you a complete slate of areas which we support for Wilderness designation since our studies of the potential candidates have not yet been completed. We will be able to supply you with a complete proposal approximately on October 1. However, there are a number of areas which are definitely qualified for Wilderness designation and which ought to be in any Idaho bill.

The following areas have outstanding Wilderness qualities and will definitely be included in our final proposal.

1. Long Canyon, in north Idaho, is well qualified for Wilderness since it has a great deal of local support and is the only remaining wild valley in the Selkirk Range.

2. Mallard Larkins and Hoodoo-Great Burn have outstanding wildlife values, including verified wolf sightings.

3. The Payette Crest areas, near McCall contain little timber, steep and spectacular mountain ranges, and are important to maintain the tourist economy of McCall. These areas include French Creek, Lick Creek, Needles, and the Secesh River.

4. The Sawtooth Wilderness should be completed by extending it to its natural boundaries by the addition of Tenmile East, Tenmile West, South Boise-Yuba River, and additional land in the Boise and Sawtooth National Forests which was not inventoried during R.A.R.E. II. These additional areas include the R.A.R.E. I areas Black Warrior and Yuba River on the Boise National Forest and the South Boise-Yuba River extension on the Sawtooth.

5. The Palisades in eastern Idaho have a great deal of local support and are important to recreationists there.

6. The North Lemhis, part of a dry and practically treeless range, should be added to the Wilderness Bill.

7. The I.E.C. supports the conservation coalition proposal for a White Clouds-Boulder Wilderness of approximately 450,000 acres. We urge that a "no mining" provision be attached to the bill designating this area as Wilderness. However, we feel that the people of Idaho consider the White Cloud-Boulder area important enough that it deserves its own hearings and a separate bill.

8. We support the following areas on the Boise National Forest which, with the exception of Steel Mountain, were not inventoried

during R.A.R.E. II: South Fork Boise-Danskin, Trinities East and West, Steel Mountain, Scott Mountain, Snowbank Mountain, Curtiss Lake, and Brown's Creek-Breadwinner. In particular, the Trinities, Browns Creek-Breadwinner, and South Fork Boise-Danskin are close to Boise and very important to local hunters and fishermen.

Again, we will submit a more complete proposal to you after we have had the summer to study potential candidates.

Sincerely,

Alan R. Hausrath

Alan R. Hausrath, President
Idaho Environmental Council

cc: Governor John Evans
Representative John Seiberling

AUG 29 1983

46179

David V.V. Heimbach
P.O. Box 2762
Sun Valley, Idaho 83353
(208) 726-3838

August 26, 1983

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

Governor Evans:

I'm writing you because I'm a very concerned citizen. I'm very concerned about all the lands in the National Wilderness system including the River of No Return, the Selway-Bitterroot, and the Sawtooth Wildernesses in particular. I live in an area with a recreation-based economy and all of that wilderness area is vital to that base. We're spending millions of dollars at this very moment to develope a fish hatchery at Decker Flats just south of Redfish Lake in hopes of developing the salmon sport fishing industry. The development of tourism through this area is the direction we should keep. Let these areas remain roadless and free of scars from roads and switchbacks as a result of timber and mining development.

In addition to the areas I have already mentioned, I'm also very concerned about the Lost River Range, the Payette Crest, the Salmon-Priest, Mallard Larkin, and the Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest areas.

I can only hope that you will be far sighted enough not to let these areas be carved up and laced with permanent scars that can never be erased for generations to come. Work to preserve our natural beauty and keep our direction toward development of our tourist industry.

Sincerely,

David V.V. Heimbach

DVVH:cg

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

AUG 2 9 1983

(bw) idaho wilderness

47558

Dear Ron

Senator James Mc Clure
Energy Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Mc Clure:

As an avid outdoorsman and sports enthusiast, I have had the opportunity to see alot of Idaho's wild lands firsthand. Let's not give away our future to short-term profit based interests such as logging and mining. I would like Idaho to be known as a place that respects wilderness and preserves it. Let's make Idaho the number #1 state in wilderness acreage and save all 6.5 million acres under consideration. We are known as the "Gem" state, our true gems are the wild unroaded acres, filled with wildlife, crossed by clear rivers and watched over by majestic mountains .

Please do everything you are capable of, as a legislator and citizen, to keep Idaho, Idaho.

Sincerely,
Ron Heller

Ron Heller
Box 845
Ketchum, ID. 83340

(BW) Hearing Testimony

JUL 29 1983

1001 North Sixteenth
Boise, Idaho 83702
July 23, 1983

41056
Dear Ruth

Dear Senator McClure:

In lieu of oral testimony at the August9,1983 Wilderness hearing, I am submitting this letter. Please include it in the hearing record.

Idaho's Wild Lands are very important, Therefore, I believe, they should be considered in a bill that is an entirely Idaho Wilderness Bill. Please do not allow Idaho's wildernesses to be tied to the wilderness bills of other states.

In order to keep Idaho as beautiful as it now is and as near an ideal environment as possible, I urge you to work for keeping all of Idaho's roadless areas as Wilderness. It is important for the well-being and life of the wildlife as well as for the people of Idaho thatthis protection be made. Too many species of animals, birds, and plants have already become extinct. Many more are on the endangered species lists. If we tried, we humans could not create an ecosystem as perfect as Nature has given us freely. We cannot continue to destroy our priceless heritage of Nature at its best.

There is already a large portion of our land available for other uses. Since the timber industry has ownership of oraaccess to good quality timber, and has a back-log of timber, there in no need for more lands be made available to them. Regrowth of trees on those lands shouldsupply future needs.

Again may I say, the importance of the Wilderness is immeasurable to the people of Idaho.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth Herrington

Ruth Herrington

47271

August 22, 1983

Senator McClure,

We were unable to attend the public hearing in Coeur d'Alene on the Wilderness legislation. We would appreciate if you would include our comments with the hearing record.

We feel the areas - Selkirk Crest, Long Canyon, Scotchman Peak, and Salmo-Priest should definitely be declared wilderness areas. They are an important part of our heritage. We need to do everything possible to protect the few untouched areas that are left. We would like our children and generations to come to be able to see what this beautiful State is made of. There will be no second chance if they way to repair the damage. I feel there can be a balance between economics and conservation with proper ~~management~~ of our ~~forest~~ forests and natural resources there should be no reason to ravage the United States of every possible source.

The areas in question are vital for the survival of certain wildlife. God made us all a part of the earth - what gives us the right to destroy the animals?

It would be very sad to have to go to another country to see what America used to look like. Our national parks are already

recreating freedoms of Idaho Primo wilderness area.

I do thank you for listening to the public opinions. Something the elected officials do anymore. Money can't buy everything and modern technology can't fix everything.

Thank you
Dan Tatt
Karen and Kel
Lawrence.
2300 Sokol Rd
Sandpoint Idaho
83864

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

AUG 2 9 1983 (bw)

Idaho Wilderness 47560 Dear Spencer

Senator James McClure
Energy Committee
U. S. Senate
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure,

As a 37 year resident of Idaho, A carpenter, and coming from a third generation family, both sides having homesteaded here last century, who have always been involved in farming, ranching, and forestry, I resent your one-sided view of the wilderness issue.

To destroy marginal lands of high senic value, subsidise the lumber industry and forest service does not make any sense to me.

I demand that a substantial portion of our great state be preserved for my children and all the generations to follow.

Sincerely yours,

Spencer Hjort
P.O. Box 2818
Ketchum, Idaho
83340

W-I FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.

3/29/83: 3090 & 2090 (Wilderness Areas)

Sandpoint Division
P.O. Box 278
Sandpoint, Idaho 83864
(208) 263-3154

1983

(bw) Idaho Wilderness

August 29, 1983

36641

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D. C. 20510

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL HEARING Dear Jim,

Dear Senator McClure:

It seems that everyone promoting wilderness wants one in their back-yard and that is the end of their logic. No more logic, no more discussion, no more anything. Anybody that believes in logging is a greedy butcher of trees.

This type of argument does a great disservice to the hundreds of people that have been involved in logging in the Selkirks; it is especially unfair to the men who have been removing the bark beetle attacked spruce trees on the Blue Beetle and Red Spruce Timber Sales just north of Long Canyon. They have worked to control an epidemic in conditions almost unimaginable to the average letter writer - bitter cold, and ten feet of snow. They weren't collecting welfare or unemployment - they were producing members of society and logging in Ten Feet of snow! Unfortunately it is a rarety that a man able to do this extremely difficult and skillful work is much of a letter writer, and therefore, he goes largely unnoticed.

With this cushion of snow under them the effects of their logging is almost unbelievably nil. Main haul roads that were built out of snow, look like forest foot paths today. This is unlike any other logging. When the crews are gone, so are the dead and dying trees and all that remains are a few narrow trails through a healthy stand of timber.

It is a fool's viewpoint that Long Canyon will remain as is. The old growth Idaho White Pine is not a climax tree capable of reproducing itself in heavy shade. In fact, they are already rapidly disappearing. The spruce is becoming heavily infested with insects that are very capable of killing all the spruce in the canyon and reinfesting the areas salvaged and returned to health by the afore mentioned loggers. Always there is the threat of fire, as is much evidenced by the Trapper Peak burn around Hidden Lake just a few miles north of Long Canyon.

Here Beaver Creek is the same grand glacially carved valley as Long Canyon, but totally gutted by fire. It is quite common in wilderness management to let fire take its natural course, and burn all in its path inside the wilderness boundary.

Therefore, the two worst scenarios of log or don't log are as follows:

Log: Dying timber is removed and few narrow trails remain. The stand will look identical to the Red Spruce Timber Sale of 1982-83.

Wilderness: Dying timber remains, large insect infestations, uncontrolled wildfire.

If the timber is managed and a mature tree becomes dimension lumber or beautiful paneling in one's home, I prefer this to a pile of rot or a burnt snag. I also don't mind, if in converting this timber to lumber, that W-I or L-P make a profit. In the words of Calvin Coolidge, "Large profits mean large payrolls."

It seems that the rallying cry and desire of the modern lock-it-up interests, is quality wilderness. The definition of this quality is to a great extent tied to how much old growth timber is taken away from the sawmill interests. It's almost become absurd in Long Canyon - amount of quality will be determined by how much valuable timber is allowed to die and rot or burn away. Don't let those people who work at logging or sawmilling turn it into lumber. Don't look at the quality of work done on the Red Spruce Timber Sale. Don't allow a resource to be used and a profit generated.

With 125,000 square miles of this nation (an area 45 times larger than all of Idaho north of Sandpoint) already locked-up as wilderness - a large part of which already contains old growth - I say, enough is enough. I am opposed to Long Canyon being designated wilderness.

Very Truly Yours,

Larry Isenberg
Resource Manager

LI/bgs

To be entered into the hearing record of the Senate Energy and Natural Resource Committee.

St. Rt. 2, Box 127A
Bonners Ferry, ID 83805
15 August 1983

Long, Tracy & Thomas

AUG 29 1983

The Honorable James McClure
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

bw Idaho wilderness

47530

Dear Senator McClure:

We are writing you concerning your current study of proposed wilderness designation for the Long Canyon area in Boundary County. We appreciate the difficulty of the task you have undertaken in receiving input from all concerned entities from which you must make your decision and recommendations.

However, several of our acquaintances feel as we do in that your mail survey falls short of really addressing the issue. The survey suggests that the ultimate decision comes down to one of four discrete options with no room in between for compromise. As you are surely aware, our community is currently very polarized by this issue plus the recent union strike and ensuing closure at the Louisiana-Pacific lumber mill at Moyie Springs. We are afraid that your survey may actually promote this "cut-and-dry" type of decision-making while many people doubtless feel the best solution to the Long Canyon issue lies somewhere in between your proposed four options.

It is our belief that the wilderness issue in our community is not just a "Republican vs. Democrat" or "Logger vs. Environmentalist" concern. Unfortunately for the general populace, such as ourselves, who do not subscribe to either of the extreme views on this issue; it appears that a compromise has been omitted as an option. Furthermore, the sensationalism and emotionalism involved in this issue seem to have clouded the facts to such a degree that it is impossible to know what to believe.

Based on our understanding of the information we have been able to obtain, we feel the best solution to the issue would be the inclusion of Long Canyon (only the canyon itself) and the Selkirk Crest, without extensive acreage attached,

for wilderness designation. As we see it, such a solution would not only resolve the issue at hand, but may also serve to reunite some of the polarized factions in our community. With such a compromise neither extreme would have won nor lost.

We are hopeful that through your efforts the extreme views on the Long Canyon issue can be brought together in a compromise solution such as we have proposed. Thank you for your time and cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Thomas M. Iverson

Tracy Howe Iverson

Dear Wendy

AUG 29 1983 47565

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

Senator Mc Clure
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Mc Clure:

As a resident of the Wood River Valley I feel strongly that the roadless areas of Idaho's National Forests must be preserved as wilderness. I do not want to see these beautiful wild lands opened for development to mining and forest industries, I especially do not want the White Clouds opened to mining. I would like to see all 6.5 million acres known as thw IDAHO WILDERNESS CORE, preserved as wilderness , and that any legislation you write ~~will~~ include "soft-release" language..

Thank you for yourtime, please save our wilderness for future generations to enjoy. We need it.

Wendy Jacquet, Box 783
Ketchum, ID

Wendy D. Jt
Box 783
Ketchum, ID 83340

32-427 O—84——60

Rt 1 Box 259
athol, Id 83801

Senator James McClure
US Senate
Energy Committee
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator,

I have been urged by the Kootenai Environmental alliance to testify about the wilderness bill. They even provide workshops so we well know what we are supposed to say. While I am a member of the Idaho Wildlife Federation I cannot support the position of the Idaho Conservation League which is trying to lock your hearings in Northern Idaho.

I need not mention economic impacts. The timber industry well do that. However I can remind you that a large percentage of our small towns are heavily dependent upon logging related employment in both the long term and near term out look.

My primary concern with all the conservation leagues and other environmental alliances is that they have the mistaken notion that preservation is conservation. It is not. The other notion espoused by the ICL (over)

is that the needs of people are secondary to all other concerns. Once an area is in Wilderness it is there for good. Wilderness areas have a biological purpose, but to continue to expand the wilderness area is to further shrink the areas accessable to the average citizen. It is only the strong or affluent who can utilize wilderness areas. The increasing population of senior citizens who cannot backpack or hire horses are effectively eliminated from enjoying those areas. This, then crowds more people into the existing national forest areas, placing increased pressure on those areas. Any ecosystem has a limit on the amount of people pressure it can endure. As our population expands, (and it is) we should not crowd them into smaller forest areas.

I do not favor expanding the Idaho wilderness beyond the minimum. The Fish and Game dep'arment have recommended an area desirable for protection of wildlife populations. Preservation beyond their

recommendation is unnecessary and even undesirable.

I am finding that too many "conservation" organizations have the philosophy that natural resources are not to be managed for the benefit of the human population, and as such, used wisely. Instead these groups want resources managed only to benefit the resource. In other words, human interest come second. Wildlife, renewable resources of any biological order can and should be used to benefit human life. That use must be limited to a level that is sustained by the ecosystem. That means scientific management to produce balance between use and conservation. Wilderness designation removes a large part of the management equation from science and puts it in the hands of evolutionary nature, and human needs are then

relegated to secondary or lower status. Biological systems like forests and wildlife cannot be preserved in the state one finds them today. Forests mature and die, wildlife habitat matures and feeds fewer animals. Wild fire destroys and renews the cycle. The problem is, natures cycles run in hundreds of years while man must go on.

I would urge you to limit the amount of land designated as wilderness more toward the recommendation of the Idaho Fish and Game and certainly not the extensive list urged by the Idaho Conservation League.

Sincerely
Hobart G Jenkins

570 Fairmount Avenue
Chatham, NJ 07928
August 15, 1983

The Hon. Jim McClure
361 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

I've been following the reports on the threat to Kelly Creek in outdoor publications. I am fortunate enough to be able to fish in Idaho every year as well as other parts of the country and the potential threat posed to Kelly Creekhas me more upset than any issue in recent years.

Kelly Creek is truly unique both as one of the few remaining places in our nation where one can enjoy unspoiled wilderness trout fishing that is reasonably accessible and, aesthetically, nearly perfect. My days on Kelly Creek rank at the very top of my list of peak experiences in the out-of-doors.

Please help protect this treasure by opposing the Toboggan Creek Project and supporting the inclusion of the drainage in Idaho's Wilderness Bill.

I would also like to have my letter included as part of the Congressional record on the Idaho Wilderness.

Sincerely,

Allan L. Johnson

Allan L. Johnson

cc: Governor John Evans
Jim Bates
John Hosack

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

August 26, 1983

47570

SENATORE JAMES McCLURE
ENERGY COMMITTEE
U.S. SENATE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

AUG 29 1983

Dear Connie

Dear Senator McClure:

I moved here from Seattle and am proud that Idaho offers the most public, unroaded wilderness in the continental United States. I am urging you to use your influence to save the 6.5 million acres known as the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core particularly from the logging and mining idustries. I have a year old daughter. It means very much to me to have her be able to experience the same wilderness areas that I now enjoy when she is my age. Once these lands are roaded they are lost forever. Please don't give in to the short term economic pressures brought to bear by miners and loggers. Keep in mind the long-term economic advantages of tourism which will keep visitors returning to Idaho years after their own states have been destroyed. You can be proud and humbled for shaping the destiny of Idaho and the whole country in this way.

Thank you very much.

Connie Johnson
Box 1883
Hailey, ID 83333

Dear (Bus) Id
Vickie
Wil

August 28, 1983

47816

Senator McClure,

The following areas should be considered for wilderness designation: (1) Long Canyon--Selkirk Crest; (2) Mallard-Larkins (200,000 acres); (3) Great Burn-Cayuse Creek (Mallard-Larkins and Great Burn according to Idaho Fish and Game are considered the most critical); (4) Payette Crest (French Creek, Lick Creek-Secesh, Needles); (5) Sawtooth Completion (Tenmile East, Tenmile West, South Boise-Yuba River); (6) White Cloud-Boulder Mountains (450,000 acres with a clause prohibiting mining); (7) Northern Lemhis; (8) Palisades (250,000 acres); (9) Garns Mountain; (10) Salmo-Priest (8000 acres-critical for Caribou). Other areas in my immediate area include Steel Mountain, Trinities, Red Mountain, Scott Mountain, Rapid River, Council Mountain, Pioneers, Cache Peak, Deadwood River, and Danskins-S.F.Boise River.

There is simply no reason to open these roadless areas and others like them for development at this time. Logging particularly is exclusionary of other uses. The timber industry does not need the wood--we have over three years worth of trees back-logged at this time. Wilderness isn't stopping our timber industry. The cost of roads repeatedly exceeds the timber's value in Idaho. This is nothing short of a glorified welfare system for the logging industry. This practice is irresponsible and needs to come to an end.

Creation of wilderness creates jobs. Tourism is now the 3rd largest industry in the state. People don't come to Idaho to admire our clearcutting or our slash and burn techniques. They come here to fish, to hike, to climb, to hunt, to float our rivers, to enjoy our wilderness.

I'm opposed to your "hard release" language proposed with your bill. There is simply no reason for it except to appease a few of your friends in the logging and mining industry. Everyone else will suffer. Most of these areas can still be evaluated in the future if need be. The trees will still be there. The minerals will still be there. But the wilderness may not still be there if the loggers and miners get hold of it.

Fish and Game has come out strongly supporting wilderness in key areas. Let's honor their requests. Their proposals are based on facts. Large wilderness areas are critical for hunting elk, bighorn sheep, mountain goat, cougar, and other species. You simply don't have elk where you have a lot of roads. Fishing is always adversely affected by logging roads. Wild trout and salmon populations depend on unsilted gravel beds to spawn. It is very important that we protect our streams and rivers by leaving them undisturbed as wilderness.

For these reasons I recommend that all 6.5 million acres be left alone as wilderness. Most of Idaho is already roaded and open for development. Let's leave a little of it as it is. Some people have the misconception that our wilderness areas are increasing in Idaho. Although these areas don't have the official title of wilderness they are roadless and are therefore protected. Every time a wilderness area is created however, other areas are opened up for development as a compromise. Our wilderness areas are therefore constantly shrinking. The timber industry argues that more and more areas are being tied up, but the reverse is actually true. More and more wilderness areas are

being roaded and opened for development.

As a taxpayer I am tired of subsidizing logging roads that cost more than the timber that is harvested. It's poor business and I certainly wouldn't run my business that way. The economic woes of the timber and mining industry cannot be blamed on the amount of wilderness that exists. It is simply a matter of supply and demand. The demand for timber has fallen off. Our tourism industry is growing and needs more wilderness. Let's invest a little in our tourist industry. Let's invest in Idaho's most important natural resource. Let's invest in Idaho's wilderness.

Sincerely,

Neil and Vickie Adamson
200 S. 3rd. E.
Mountain Home, Id. 83647

SEP 0 2 1983 (BW) Wilderness Testimony

Clearwater
National
Forest

12730 Highway 12
Orofino, ID 83544

1950

August 26, 1983

47742

Dear James

Honorable James McClure
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

As requested by Barbara Wise we are submitting the following information to be entered as a part of the record for your recent wilderness hearings.

CLEARWATER NATIONAL FOREST INFORMATION

GENERAL FOREST MAKE-UP AND TIMBER HARVEST POTENTIAL

The present make-up of the Forest can be described by dividing the 1.8 million acres in three nearly equal portions. One-third of the Forest area has a road system in place. It is that portion of the Forest from which timber is being produced. It can be generally described as being the more productive part of the Forest, much of which escaped the massive burns, therefore supporting heavy stands of mature timber. Nearly half of this portion has been cutover, is under contract for harvest or planned for sales in the next few years.

Another third consists of classified wilderness (Selway-Bitterroot 260,000 acres), roadless areas proposed for wilderness during RARE II (four areas totaling 190,000 acres), and other lands not suitable or capable for timber production.

The remaining third is made up of roadless areas inventoried and evaluated during the RARE II process or in unit plans and proposed for nonwilderness uses. Much of this portion of the Forest burned during the early part of the century. It contains brushfields, young stands of timber with scattered pockets of mature timber and some extensive areas of mature timber. Plans are to provide access to these lands over the next fifty years in order to place the timber land in a managed condition.

The Clearwater Forest has the potential, under a fully managed condition, to produce over 400 million board feet annually on a sustained basis. The fully managed condition could not be achieved under the most ideal conditions for about fifty years when all stands are accessed and under a schedule for harvest and regeneration.

Historically the Forest has produced about 170 million board feet annually from the accessed lands. The Forest Plan analysis projects harvest volumes

to increase to 190 MMBF in the first decade with about 130 MM coming from areas accessed in the past and 60 MM annually from newly accessed areas. Increases are projected for future decades as access is provided to presently unroaded areas suitable for timber production.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT AND ELK HABITAT

Forest plan analysis shows that elk production can be increased through timber harvest on winter range and that the two uses need not conflict on summer range. This is shown by the increase in elk populations on the developed portion of the Forest, particularly the Palouse District where either sex controlled hunts have been initiated due to farm crop damage by elk. The elk herds and harvest have been on the increase, about ten percent per year, since bull elk harvest only was started. The increase has occurred on developed as well as roadless lands. This increase can continue along with timber harvest, provided sound habitat and game management principals are followed. Habitat management principals would include: increased browse production on winter range accomplished by timber harvest and burning, a schedule of road closures and harvest activity to provide security and hiding cover and protection of key areas such as salt licks, wallows, travel routes and calving areas. Game management actions would include using variations of hunting season dates and durations and either sex and bull only hunts to achieve management objectives.

THE TOBOGGAN CREEK AREA SITUATION

The Toboggan Creek area is located within the roadless one-third of the Forest that was inventoried and evaluated during the RARE II process, but not recommended for wilderness or further study.

Toboggan Creek is a tributary of Cayuse Creek which in turn flows into Kelly Creek. Cayuse and Kelly Creeks are noted for their high quality cutthroat fish habitat. They are presently being managed by the Idaho Fish and Game Department under a catch and release regulation which has resulted in an increase of both fish size and numbers. The Forest is presently preparing an environmental assessment for a plan to provide road access into the area for the purpose of timber management. The area being considered ranges in elevation from about 3,600 feet to 5,000 feet with almost pure stands of lodgepole pine in the upper half of the elevation range with mixed stands of Douglas-fir, larch, and grand fir below. The area was burned in the 1919 fire so the age of the timber is about 60 years with the exception of pockets of old overmature timber missed by the fire. The silvicultural objective would be to harvest the overmature stands; to get stagnant lodgepole pine stands on a productive basis, probably by removal of the existing stands and regeneration to mixed species with stocking control; to commercially thin the mixed conifer stands where overstocked; and to have access in the area (for direct control and salvage) when the Mountain Pine beetle infestation begins in the lodgepole pine. Our standards for operation in the area would be to cause no measurable change over time in sediment loading, turbidity, temperature, substrate composition, chemical quality, or loss

of actual or potential fish habitat in Cayuse or Kelly Creeks and a short term reduction to not less than 80 percent of the fish biomass potential in Toboggan Creek. Road reconstruction and construction standards would be for a twelve foot travel width with a ditch or fourteen foot travel width without a ditch. Crushed rock surface would be placed on the reconstructed portion and where needed on the newly constructed portions. A total of 21.4 miles of reconstruction and 21.7 miles of new construction is planned at a total estimated cost of $1,957,000.00. Timber volume estimated for removal in the first entry is estimated at sixteen million board feet. More complete information on alternatives and environmental effects will be available this fall when the environmental assessment is complete.

I respectfully request this information be made a part of your hearing record.

Sincerely,

JAMES C. BATES

JAMES C. BATES
Forest Supervisor

cc:
WO (3)
99-100 (1)
1510-file number (1)
Congressman McClure

NUMBERWOO2:kg 8/25/83

SEP 3 1983 (RW) Wilderness

Dear Bert
47737
29 August 1983

Dear Senator McClure:

I am a resident of Lewiston and feel that wilderness is essential to the maintenance of quality of life in Idaho. The most important attribute of wilderness is watershed protection! Watershed degradation is occuring at a steady rate in the Clearwater River drainage. The Corps spent $\underline{\underline{\text{1 million}}}$ dollars last year on keeping the Port of Lewiston open because silt is filling the lower Granite pool at a faster rate than expected. They are talking about having to dredge annually to keep the port open.

Another example of watershed degradation can be seen in the Craig MT drainage that supplies drinking water to the Lewiston Orchards. The watershed is in terrible shape ~~bec~~ because of abuse from roading, grazing, off road vehicle use, etc. Much work has been done to examine restoring the drainage but it looks hopeless. LOID personnel are looking at drilling more wells rather than reclaiming the watershed. If Lewiston was as wise as Walla Walla WA they might have a decent watershed. Walla Walla protected and continue to do so, the Mill Creek drainage which supplies their domestic water.

The North Fork of the Clearwater River has some of the finest watersheds in the state of Idaho. Some drainages that are presently roadless are producing excellent water quality for maintaining fish and wildlife habitat. Some of the drainages have been severely abused and continue to be. Orogrande Creek is a prime example that continues to be abused by Potlatch Corp. The drainage has mixed ownership, both Forest Service and Potlatch land. NEPA provides for some constraints on federal land but the Forest Practices Act has little control on private land. I would encourage your staff to visit some of these sites.

If industry owned much of the Forest land on the North Fork of the Clearwater they would not harvest the timber because it would not be economically feasible. They depend on the federal subsidies to make marginal stands of timber pay. The Forest Service has too much appropriated money to build roads in the areas with marginal timber. Those areas are worth far more in dollar value for their fish and wildlife and recreational

opportunities than for timber and roads.

It is imperative that the remaining roadless portion of the Kelly Creek drainage be included in Idaho's wilderness system. Kelly Creek produces the finest water quality and fishing opportunity of all the drainages in the North Fork drainage. Kelly Creek has been recognized as one of North American's best fishing streams for westslope cutthroat trout. The drainage left as is, will produce in the long term, more dollar value than any roading or logging could produce. Logging would have to be heavily subsidized and marginal stands would have to be mined to provide any profits.

I support a 200,000 acre Mallard Larkin wilderness area. Watershed, fish and wildlife and recreation should be the primary uses.

I also support the endangered Idaho Wilderness Core as a minimum for additional wilderness to Idaho. I would also reject any type of hard release language in the bill.

I am proud of Idaho's Wilderness and its remaining potential to support more. Wilderness is multiple use and benefits everyone. Jobs

in the forest products industry will not be lost or reduced significantly because of additional wilderness. The Forest Service is presently managing for traditional cuts without entering these critical areas and can continue to do so. The Forest Service needs to be spending more of their dollars on reforestation rather than penetrating these very unique roadless areas!

Please make this statement part of the congressional record on Idaho Wilderness.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Bert Bowler
1415 Linden Ave.
Lewiston, ID 83501

pc Governor John Evans

(Bk) Wilderness Testimony

AUG 2 1983

Willis Brown
Rt. 1 Box 179 D
Potlatch, Id.
83855

Dear Willis
46597

To: Sen. James McClure
re: Idaho Wilderness Legislation
Aug. 24, 1983

I request that this letter be made a part of the official hearing record.

Dear Senator McClure,

Currently many states, including Idaho, are writing their own Wilderness Laws. In Idaho, the area under consideration represent about 6.8 million acres. At the present time these areas are wilderness, although they are not designated as such. The question of how much of these roadless areas are to be opened up for development is now being determined.

Various conservation groups, and the Idaho Conservation League in particular, have drawn up a proposal which designates ten areas to be classified as wilderness. This proposal is a moderate one and constitutes a compromise between the prowilderness and antiwilderness groups, unlike the industry proposal. In their proposal about half of the remaining roadless areas would be set aside for future generations to enjoy.

Of the areas in their proposal I would like to single out:

Mallard-Larkins. Currently this primitive area of outstanding beauty is enjoyed by people throughout the state. I would like to see the 200,000 acres recommended by the conservation groups designated as wilderness.

Kelly and Cayuse Creeks. These areas have been managed by the Idaho Fish and Game Department. Under their guidance, this area has become one of Idaho's finest fishing spots. Building logging roads in this area will undoubtably silt the streams. As was mentioned numerous times at the Lewiston hearings, this would destroy the fishing and thus the work of the Fish and game people. Since this bill is Idaho's bill, I urge you to listen to members of the Idaho state government and put a halt to the proposed logging of the area by the National Forest Service.

White Cloud-Boulder Mountains. This spectacular country in southern Idaho needs to be preserved. I would like to see 450,000 acres set aside as wilderness.

Long Canyon. I recently had an enjoyable visit to Long Canyon. This rugged area of steep canyons would be an excellent addition to the proposed Selkirk Ridge Wilderness.

In any Idaho wilderness legislation, I urge that any hard release language be omitted. While RARE II has been around for a long time, the concept of individual states determining the fate of their roadless areas immediatly is new. Perhaps we are not ready to decide once and for all the fate of all of the remaining raodless areas.

Most of the areas proposed for wilderness by the Idaho Conservation League is of minimal or no timber value. We are already painfully aware of the recent four million dollar deficit timber sale in the Nez Perce Natioal Forest. I question the validity of using taxpayer's money to build roads so that the timber industry can come in and clearcut. This is not "multiple use". If the timber industry were held more responsible for the areas they log, everyone, including the timber industry, would benefit in the long run. As stated in the Lewiston hearings, about one third of the timber harvested annually in Idaho is from private lands. These are lands where the owner has a stake in the future and does not consider it just a disposable commodity. As you stated in Lewiston, some areas (Rapid River) are capable of quick regeneration. However, many areas, including the clearcut areas around Mallard-Larkins are not.

I attended the hearings in Lewiston on August 17. I compliment you on your handling of these hearings and thank you for your investment of time on an issue of such importance to Idahoans and the reat of the country. I urge you to adopt the proposal put forth by the Idaho Conservation League and protect these areas for everyone's enjoyment by designating them Wilderness.

Sincerely,

Willis Brown

Willis Brown

(BW) Wilderness Testimony

46296

Dear Russ

1200 Holden Lane
Boise, Idaho 83706
Aug. 30, 1983

SEP 0 4 1983

Senator James McClure
8th and Bannock
Boise, Idaho

Subject: Testimony for written record favoring saving wilderness.

Dear Senator McClure:

8-3-83: 779

Please insert this letter into the written testimony concerning wilderness area classification. This is a restatement of my oral testimony in Boise. The views expressed are mine. I represent myself only, although I know that many of my professional peers share these opinions.

Wilderness is valuable from an economic point of view. Not only does it stimulate tourism, it helps lure high-technology low-pollution employers as Hewlett Packard and Zilog to our state. Such employers find it easier to attract and retain employees who need wilderness experience as a part of their outdoor life. Wilderness also encourages startup companys to locate and thrive in our state. Employment opportunities are the key to a thriving economic climate here as elsewhere.

I speak with first hand knowledge on this subject, as a development engineer who works for Hewlett Packard. I know relatively large percentage of research/development/production/quality-assurance engineers and scientists who wish to retain as much a wilderness as possible, especially near enough to Boise for weekend use. Many of these people are graduatetes of the University of Idaho, and nearby state universities. They are relieved not to have to relocate to California where the wilderness is overcrowded.

Naturally, not all engineers and scientists value wilderness equally. Those who perfer outdoor recreation in roaded areas have an abundance of choice areas closeby. But those of us who need wilderness, can hardly enjoy roaded areas with loud motorcycles, snowmobiles, and drive-only hunters. Once the roads are built, the area is effectivley ruined for our recreation. Overused and overcrowded wilderness will not help much. Our arguements are simple. We need a sufficient amount of wilderness to satisfy our current and furture needs as our population grows. Historically the projected need for wilderness has been underesimated, for example in California.

Thus we believe that it is in Idaho's best economic interest to perserve as much wilderness as possible. We need more area than Govenor Evans has proposed. In addition to his recommendations, please include the Lick Creek. Please include the White Clouds now. As 13 year residents, these areas are among our favorites.

Respectfully submitted,

Russ Campbell

Russ Campbell, PhD.

1200 Holden Lane
Boise, Idaho 83706
Aug. 30, 1983

Senator James McClure
8th and Bannock
Boise, Idaho

Subject: Testimony for written record favoring saving wilderness.

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Respectfully submitted,

Russ Campbell

Russ Campbell, PhD.

SEP 0 * 1983

(EW) Wilderness Testimony

For the Hearing Record: 47753

Dear Sharon

Senator McClure,

Because of the timing of your hearings and work commitments I was unable to attend. However, I feel very strongly and wish to have my testimony intered into the hearing record.

I write this letter to inform you and your committee of my support for the protection of Idahos remaining roadless lands, (wild backcountry) by wilderness classification.

First, as no conservationalists proposal has been able to be completed at this time, I support the Endangered Idaho Wilderness core.

1 Long cayon - Selkirk crest
2 Mallard - Larkins
3 Great Burn -
4 Payette Crest (French cr. Lick cr. Secesh rivers Needles)
5 Sawtooth Completion (ten mile East & west, South Boise - Public
6 White Cloud - Boulder mountains
7 Northern Lemhis
8 Palisades
9 Garns Mountains
10 Salmo - Priest

I also am informing you for the record that I will support the wilderness alternative that the Conservationists Coalition will present to no later than October 1 1983.

Because of the continuing controversy concerning the understanding and definition of proposed release language, I also state I'm opposed to HARD RELEASE language. I vigorously oppose language that would not allow consideration of lands, not classified as wilderness now, during the next forest planning cycle. I also oppose any language that would allow consideration but leave these roadless wild areas open to multiple use during the planning process. I feel that if lands remain roadless without wilderness protection for the next 10 yrs. In spite of the controversy that exists, deserves protection until the lands can be reviewed properly. This means that roading, logging & mining would be prohibited until review and evaluation was complete. Release language would have to satisfy this point before I could support any legislation about wilderness.

U spend many days within the confines of existing wilderness in Idaho and many more days remembering, thinking and dreaming of these places. Please keep Idaho unique and beautiful.

Give these last wildlands, that always have been wilderness, the protection they deserve with wilderness classification.

U ask particularly for the Payette Crest, Sawtooth completion and Cache Peak because of the close proximity to my home and our most populose city in Idaho, Boise.

U also request you to aide in developing wilderness classification for the White Clouds and Boulder Mountains that would prohibit any mining and the subsequent destruction mining would cause, by placing a non-mining clause in any legislation that may concern The White Clouds.

Senator, dispite what Representative Craig stated at the hearings, no man can create wilderness. He may designate lands such classification, but <u>cannot</u> create it. If one stood on the mountain top this fact would be ever so clear..

Signed Sharon P Campbell

OROFINO, IDAHO
August 26, 1963

39907

Senator James A. McClure
361 Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

I am only one of millions of people who enjoy visiting our National Parks and Wilderness areas in the United States. I lived and worked in Chicago most of my adult life (I am 86 years of age). My annual vacations were spent on trips to National Parks and Monuments, to get away from big city turmoil, and back to the enjoyment of outdoor life.

On my first visit in Idaho with friends in Pierce, I was invited to join them on sightseeing trips in North and Central Idaho. I was captivated by a sense of adventure as I discovered the natural beauty of this wild and beautiful state.

Orofino, Idaho has been my home since June, 1952. Through the years I have been, and still am, an ardent advocate for the preservation of the state's scenic beauty.

I am deeply concerned about the destruction and pollution of Idaho's waters and rivers and wilderness areas. Idaho has already lost some of its choicest wild country to so-called "multiple use" by logging and road construction, virtually wiping out critical fish spawning grounds by catastrophic erosion and siltation, and the destruction of natural habitats for wildlife. As a Clearwater County citizen living right next door to the Clearwater National Forest, and the Clearwater River drainage, I have observed the depletion of natural resources in this area.

Idaho has the largest national forest and wilderness areas easily accessible to residents of the lower 48 states, for multiple use recreational activities. On personal observation, I would say

from my observation that about one in five automobiles travelling on Idaho arterial highways are recreation vehicles, bringing more people as visitors and residents to Idaho every year.

As an individual citizen concerned with the preservation of Idaho's natural resources, I recommend an ecosystem approach to National Forest Management, making TRUE MULTIPLE USE POSSIBLE. THE ECOLOGICAL FORESTRY PROGRAM SEEKS TO PROTECT THE SOIL, WATER, WILDLIFE, WILDERNESS, AND THE TIMBER RESOURCE ITSELF. THE PROGRAM TAKES AN ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO FOREST MANAGEMENT, MAKING TRUE MULTIPLE USE POSSIBLE, AT THE SAME TIME PRESERVING OUR NATURAL RESOURCES FROM WANTON DESTRUCTION BY SINGLE USE FINANCIAL INTERESTS.

THEREFORE, I SUPPORT PROPOSAL # 4 FOR THE PRESERVATION OF 22% ADDITIONAL WILDERNESS, APPROXIMATELY 4 MILLION ACRES, AS RECOMMENDED BY THE IDAHO WILDLIFE FEDERATION, TO BE INCLUDED IN YOUR FORTHCOMING WILDERNESS BILL, TO ENSURE THAT THESE ROADLESS AREAS SHALL BE INCLUDED AND MAINTAINED BY SENSIBLE CONSERVATION OF IDAHO'S WONDERFUL BEAUTY, DIVERSITY OF RECREATION, AND MANY NATURAL VALUES WE ALL CHERISH AS OUR NATURAL HERITAGE. ONCE OUR WILDERNESS AREAS ARE DESTROYED, THEY CAN NEVER BE REBUILT.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

Renice Carper

ENC/Issue Update Report

RENICE CARPER
2306 Harmony Heights Road
Rt. 2 Box 69
Orofino, Idaho 83544

P. S. PLEASE INCLUDE THIS LETTER IN YOUR FORTHCOMING REPORT OF HEARINGS ON THE IDAHO WILDERNESS THAT WERE CONDUCTED BY YOU IN AUGUST IN THE STATE OF IDAHO. THANK YOU.

Renice

Jim McClure
Issue Update
U.S. Senator for Idaho

Managing Idaho's National Forests

"Conservation means the wise use of the earth and its resources for the lasting good of man."

- Gifford Pinchot, America's first forester.

One of Idaho's most valuable treasures is its spacious forests.

Idaho has more national forest land than any other state, and the largest wilderness system outside of Alaska.

Currently, 3.8 million acres are classified as wilderness -- an area larger than Connecticut and Rhode Island combined.

An additional 6.5 million acres in Idaho's national forests are now roadless areas. These undeveloped lands have been under study for nearly 20 years as potential wilderness areas.

The time has come to determine how these lands will be managed for the future.

Wilderness and Multiple-Use

Specific guidelines for designating areas as wilderness were established in the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Lands designated as wilderness generally possess uncommon beauty and/or unique recreational value.

As defined by law, wilderness is an area "untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain."

There are no roads; access to these areas is highly restrictive -- by foot, on horseback, or by raft.

Forest lands that are not preserved as wilderness offer many other valuable goods and services as well.

These are provided through multiple-use management and include developed campgrounds, timber production, fishing, boating, etc.

As defined by law, multiple-use means "the management of all the various renewable surface resources of the national forests so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people."

Studying the Roadless Areas

Many of Idaho's roadless areas have been protected since the 1930's, and have been extensively studied since the 1964 Wilderness Act.

In 1979 the Forest Service completed its second detailed roadless area review and evaluation, and subsequently made specific recommendations to Congress.

The Forest Service recommended about 1 million acres for wilderness, 4.9 million acres for non-wilderness, and 0.6 million acres for further planning.

Idaho Forest Management Act

Since 1964, access and management of all roadless areas has been highly restrictive due to the potential of these areas to be selected as wilderness.

A recent federal court decision has further restricted the Forest Service from efficiently managing these forest lands.

Consequently, legislation is needed to ensure that these roadless areas are effectively managed for the years ahead.

To this end, I need your help. How many acres of wilderness, if any, do you believe should be added?

In this newsletter there are four proposals and a questionnaire to help resolve these questions.

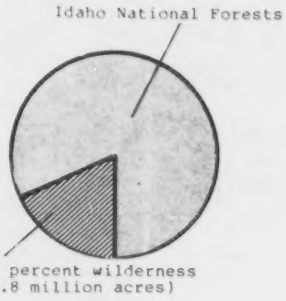
Would you please take the time and go over the recommendations and then answer the questions on the back page. Your views are very important to me in guiding the direction of the Idaho Forest Management Act.

Jim McClure

Proposal 1

ADDITIONAL WILDERNESS = 0 acres

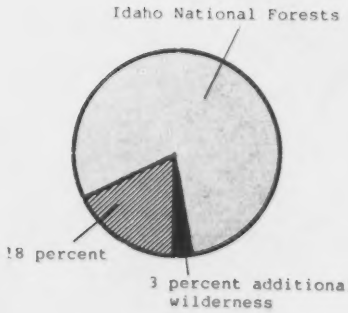
Supported by:
- Idaho Mining Association
- Idaho Cattlemen's Association
- Outdoors Unlimited
- Idaho Farm Bureau
- Idaho Wool Growers
- Idaho Trail Machine Association



Proposal 2

ADDITIONAL WILDERNESS = 591,628 acres

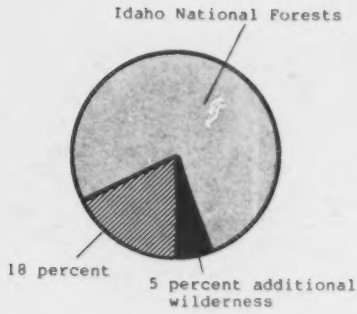
Supported by:
- Idaho Forest Industries Council
- Idaho Women in Timber



Proposal 3

ADDITIONAL WILDERNESS = 1,007,503 acres

Proposed by:
U.S. Forest Service
Carter Administration
[recommended in RARE II study]

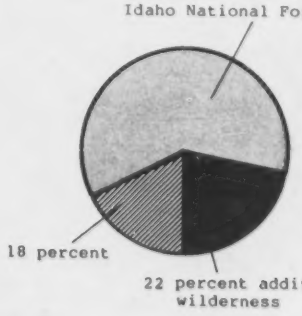


Proposal 4

ADDITIONAL WILDERNESS = 4,519,426 acres

Supported by:
Idaho Wildlife Federation

This proposal was compiled in 1979 and some changes may have occurred. To date, other conservation organizations have not submitted their proposals.



Senator Jim McClure
361 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

James A. McClure
U.S.S.

Questionnaire

How should Idaho's roadless areas -- 6.5 million acres -- be managed in our national forests? Do we need any more additional acres of wilderness? If so, how much?

To resolve these issues, I plan to introduce legislation concerning these roadless areas. Called the Idaho Forest Management Act, this legislation will determine which forest lands, if any, should be designated as: 1) wilderness; 2) non-wilderness; or 3) for further study.

I will hold four hearings on this legislation in Idaho in August. Your valuable advice will help guide me in determining the future management of the roadless areas. Referring to the printed maps inside this newsletter, please check the proposal below that best approximates your views.

Question A (Please check only one box)

PROPOSAL 1 -- No additional wilderness..... ☐

PROPOSAL 2 -- 591,628 additional acres of wilderness..... ☐

PROPOSAL 3 -- 1,007,503 additional acres of wilderness..... ☐

PROPOSAL 4 -- 4,519,426 additional acres of wilderness..... ☑

OTHER: Please specify the total acreage and the areas..... ☐

Question B (Please check one box)

Should lands not designated wilderness be made available for multiple uses? WITH AN ECOSYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT------ Yes ☑ No ☐

To return your completed form, please fold it so that the Senate address at the top of this page is on the outside. There is no need to stamp it for the return.

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

James A. McClure
U.S.S.

BLK. RT.

324329-2AY YBELD9NRFRSVGOHH
MRS. RENICE CARPER
ROUTE 2, BOX 69
OROFINO, ID 83544

L

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ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

1602 Ripon Ave.
Lewiston, ID 83501
208/743-8232

September 2, 1983

Senator James A. McClure
Room 3121, Dirksen Building
Washington, D.C.
20510

43422

Dear Senator McClure:

Please consider the following comments and the attached reports as part of the hearing record for the "Idaho Forest Management Act," a bill which you are currently working on and hope to introduce in October.

I am a professional forester. I've worked for Potlatch Corp. and Weyerhaueser Co. during my career. In the summer of 1977, I was given a special project by Potlatch to thoroughly review the three areas as follows: HooDoo Roadless Area (1-301); Bighorn-Weitus Roadless Area (1-306); and Mallard-Larkin Roadless Area (1-300). I have been on each of these areas, flown over them, cataloged the information in the attached reports. I've had enough "hands-on" experience with these areas that I feel, as a professional forester, I can discuss the areas with knowledge and expertise.

I am gravely concerned that too much of the Clearwater National Forest is going to be put into Wilderness classification. Eighty-two percent of the Clearwater National Forest is commercial forest land; some of the most productive forest land in all of Idaho. If anyone tries to tell you that the timber isn't worth the roads to build in to it, please, I beg of you, take a look at it before you legislate it into Wilderness.

Yes, there are some very sensitive portions within the commercial forestland that require special treatment. But this is true of most any forest land management unit.

I'm comfortable in saying this, because I know the people in the Forest Service. They are professional people; they take serious their charge of stewardship of the land and will scientifically manage the land in the best biological manner possible--be it Wilderness or non-Wilderness. We need to let them do their job. It appears the only way the Forest Service can move forward with that job is to get some legislation passed mandating that they do so. We need strong release language, <u>not</u> first generation planning, that will not work. It will not allow for the kind of planning we need here in Idaho. It must be firm release language. Also, Kelly Creek can be managed for the fisheries without it's being classified as Wilderness. How do you think they've managed it so far? If you have further questions or need any more information, please contact me at the address above.

Sincerely,

Jack Fagan

RARE-II

HOODOO ROADLESS AREA

1-301

The Hoodoo Roadless Area in Idaho is nearly 152,000 acres in size. In addition to this there are 92,000 acres identified in this Roadless Area in Montana. The area lies along the Idaho-Montana border in the northeast corner of the Clearwater National Forest. It is the second largest Roadless Area on the Clearwater Forest. The Big Horn-Weitas is 262,000 acres and Mallard-Larkins is 139,000 acres. (Above figures are gross figures.)

MULTIPLE USE--COMMERCIAL FOREST PRODUCTIVITY

Inventory records of the latest Forest Service survey dated in 1973 (the latest available) have been reviewed. There are 16 compartments (or parts of compartments) within the Hoodoo on the Clearwater. Following is a summary table of a portion of the forest compartment inventory data on the Clearwater.

National Forest	Number of Compartments	Total Compartment Acres	Commercial Forestland Acres	%	Non-Commercial Forestland Acres	%	Poor or Non-Stocked Acres	%	P. L. 1 (Com. Forestland) Acres	%	P. L. 2 (Com. Forestland) Acres	%
Clearwater	16	143,815*	103,817	72	39,998	28	35,573	34	25,919	25	77,898	75

*Net acres of compartments within the Roadless Area--National Forest ownership only.

From the above table, the Hoodoo Roadless Area is 72% commercial forestland with 25% of the CFL rated at P.L.(1) and 75% at a P.L. 2 level of productivity. Of the total acres, only 34% is in a poor or non-stocked condition. In short, the Hoodoo Roadless Area is a large block of forestland producing, or capable of producing, an excellent commercial forest. The total potential yield of this Roadless Area is nearly 23 MMBF per year with a potential harvest of 15 MMBF per year.

According to "RARE-II Process in Idaho" published by the University of Idaho, the total annual resource value impact, if the Hoodoo Roadless Area were to become a wilderness area, would be a loss of $1,216,000 and 247 jobs per year.

Other resource values are potential mining activities. At the moment these values are unknown. However, there is evidence of some activity in this reqard, and there will no doubt be surveys for minerals in this area in the near future.

(1) P.L. 1 & P.L. 2 - See footnote(1) Compartment 405.

WILDERNESS VALUES

Twenty-eight percent of the total acres within the Hoodoo Roadless Area is non-forest or non-commercial forestland. Most of this land is in "high areas" or ribbon-crest areas along the ridge boundary separating Idaho from Montana. The crest area is in the upper reaches of the deep drainages on both sides of this main divide displaying an outstanding array of beauty with sparkling lakes, rugged peaks and the beautiful valleys below. This crest area is almost 35 miles in length and very narrow. Responsible resource management would protect these values with or without a formal wilderness designation. In making forest management plans, the crest area is not operable, accessible, or in any way needed for commercial development other than access over the main divide between Idaho and Montana. This type of access has been accomplished at several points already, so that additional access points would not be needed in the near future.

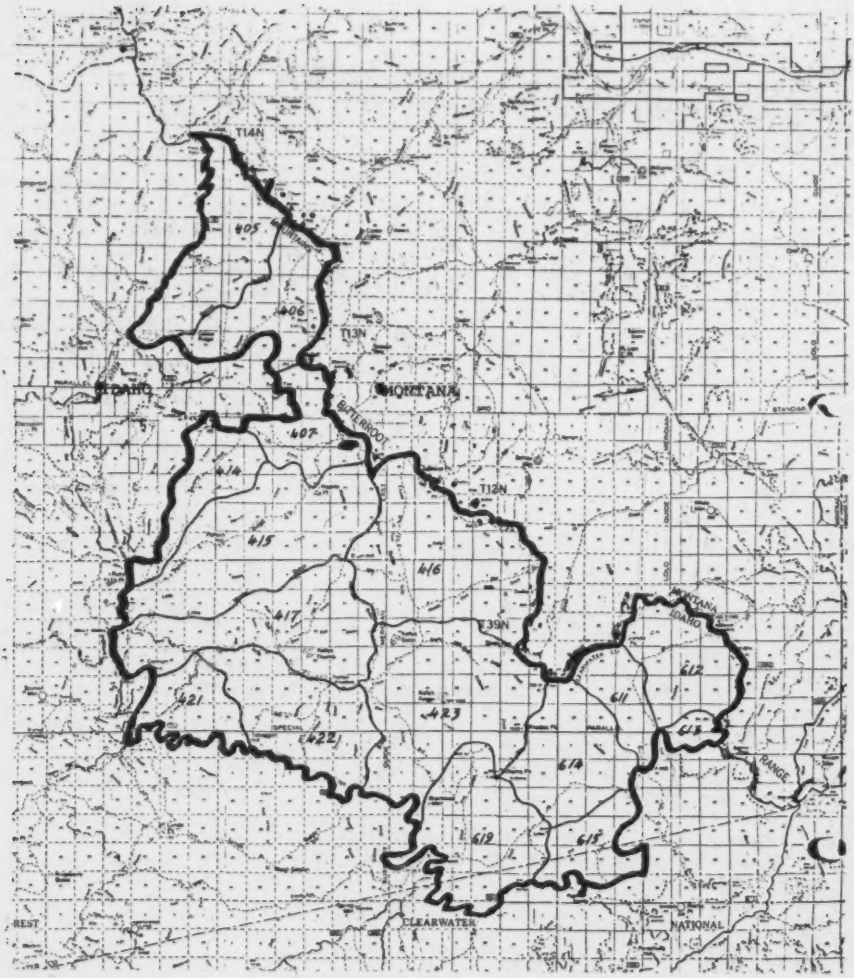
MULTIPLE-USE MANAGEMENT

Under its multiple-use management concept, the Forest Service will manage the commercial forestland for commercial products to benefit the national and local economy. At the same time they will manage the non-commercial, scenic, wild-type land for the enjoyment of those who value and appreciate the rugged high country without it being designated for wilderness.

The RARE-II issue has caused 13% of the total land area in Idaho (nearly 8 million acres of national forestland) to be managed as de facto wilderness until the National Wilderness System issue has been settled. During this period of controversy, there are thousands of acres within the Clearwater and other national forests that have been "locked up" by the RARE-II issue. This includes hundreds of Roadless Areas containing commercial forestlands that are suffering mortality from forest diseases and insect attack. The true issue should not be one of "locking up" valuable commercial land and resources under the wilderness management designation. The true issue should be the release of restrictive encumbrances and directing our national forest managers to change their position from one of custodial management to intensive multiple-use management of all of the resources within the national forest boundaries.

This area is also known as the "Great Burn".

CLEARWATER NATIONAL FOREST
HOODOO ROADLESS AREA
1-301



RARE-II

BIGHORN-WEITAS ROADLESS AREA

1-306

The Bighorn-Weitas Roadless Area is nearly 262,000 acres in size, all contained in the Clearwater National Forest in Idaho. It is centrally located in the Clearwater and is the largest Roadless Area in the forest. The Hoodoo is 152,000 acres, and Mallard-Larkins is 139,000 acres. (The above are gross acre figures.)

MULTIPLE USE--COMMERCIAL FOREST PRODUCTIVITY

The latest available Forest Service inventory records completed in 1973 have been reviewed. There are 19 compartments (or parts of compartments) within the Bighorn-Weitas on the Clearwater. The following is a summary table of a portion of the forest compartment inventory data on the Clearwater Forest.

National Forest	Number of Compartments	Total Compartment Acres	Commercial Forestland Acres	%	Non-Commercial Forestland Acres	%	Poor or Non-Stocked Acres	%	P. L. 1 (Com. Forestland) Acres	%	P. L. 2 (Com. Forestland) Acres	%
Clearwater	19	293,279*	270,786	92	22,493	8	88,025	35	124,723	50	123,570	50

*Net acres of compartments within the Roadless Area--National Forest ownership only. The 19 compartment acres total more than the 1-306 Roadless Area because portions of several compartments are not completely within the 1-306 area. When sub-compartments could not be deleted, totals were used.

From the above table, the Bighorn-Weitas Roadless Area is 92% commercial forestland with 50% of the commercial forestland rated at P.L. L[1] and 50% at P.L. 2 level of productivity. Of the total commercial forestland, only 35% is in a poor or non-stocked forest condition. In short, the Bighorn-Weitas Roadless Area is a large block of forestland producing, or capable of producing, an excellent commercial forest. The total potential yield of this Roadless Area is 55 MMBF per year with a potential harvest of 36 MMBF per year.

According to "RARE-II Process in Idaho" published by the University of Idaho, the total annual resource value impact if the Bighorn-Weitas Roadless Area were to become a wilderness area, would be a loss of $2,998,000 and 612 jobs per year.

Another resource value is potential mining activities. At the moment these values are unknown, but there is evidence of some activity in this area. There will, no doubt, be surveys for minerals in this area in the near future.

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[1] For the purpose of this report Productivity Level 1 (P.L. 1) refers to Habitat Group 1. This Group holds all of the Pachistima Habitat Types and is said to average 110 cubic feet of growth per acre per year. P.L. 2 is Habitat Group 2, or all other Habitat Types and averages 50 cubic feet of growth per acre per year. From Panhandle National Forest, Resource Division. The Clearwater Forest is very similar--all are based on Commercial Forestland.

WILDERNESS VALUES

Eight percent of the total acres within the Bighorn-Weitas Roadless Area is non-forest or non-commercial forestland. Most of this land is in "high areas" or ribbon-crest areas along the main divides separating many major drainages with the Clearwater Forest. The very narrow crest areas within the Bighorn-Weitas, for the most part, are not as extensive in length nor as high in elevation as those in the Mallard-Larkins or Hoodoo Roadless Areas. The Bighorn-Weitas has very few high mountain lakes in comparison to the other two crest areas. The crest area in the upper reaches of this Roadless Area does display (on both sides of the divide) outstanding beauty with a few scattered, sparkling lakes, rugged topography, and beautiful valleys below. However, in reviewing the above qualifications by the University of Idaho, all three Roadless Areas (Mallard-Larkins, Hoodoo, and Bighorn-Weitas) ranked in the very high classification for wilderness attribute rating. It is the opinion of the writer that wilderness values of the Bighorn-Weitas fall far short when compared to the crest areas of the other two.

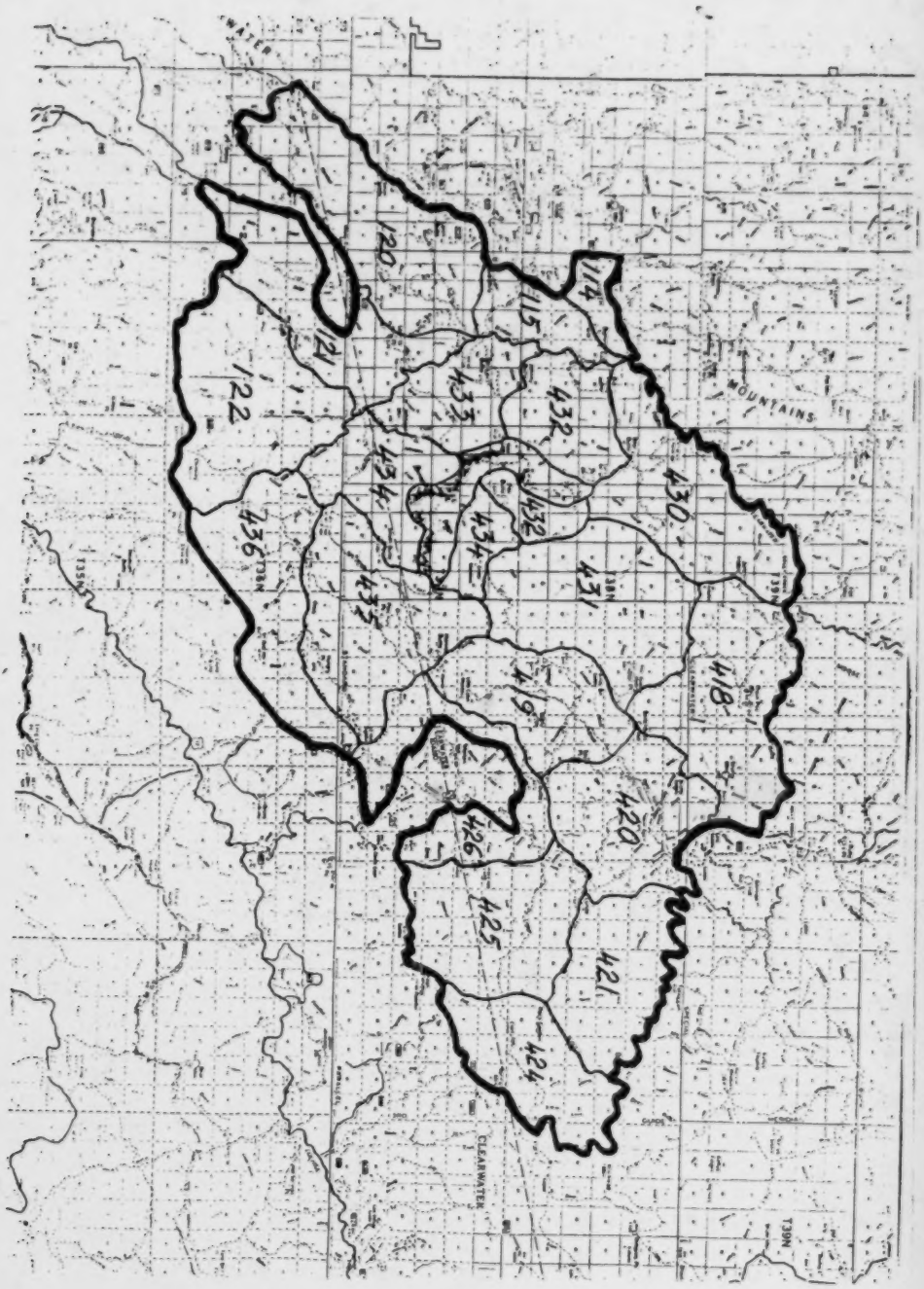
With an overall goal of retaining maximum commercial forestland for multiple-use and putting high quality wilderness values into the national wilderness system, the Bighorn-Weitas should not be considered for the wilderness system. When wilderness values or attributes become reduced to crest type areas with long, narrow, serpentine stringers of land separated by large blocks of commercial forestland, responsible resource management will protect these values without a formal wilderness designation. In making forest management plans, the crest area is not operable, accessible or in any way needed for commercial development other than access over the main divide into another drainage. This type of access has been and could be accomplished with very little detraction from the scenic and solitude values.

MULTIPLE-USE MANAGEMENT

Under its multiple management concept, the Forest Service will manage the commercial forestland for commercial products to benefit the national and local economy. At the same time, they will manage the non-commercial, scenic, wild-type land for the enjoyment of those who value and appreciate the rugged high country without it being designated for wilderness.

The RARE-II issue has caused 13% of the total land area in Idaho (nearly 8,000,000 acres of the National Forestland) to be managed as de facto wilderness until the National Wilderness System issue has been settled. During this period of controversy, thousands of acres within the Clearwater and other National Forests have been "locked up" by the RARE-II issue. This includes hundreds of Roadless Areas which contain commercial forests that are suffering mortality

from forest diseases and insect attacks. The issue is not "locking up" the valuable commercial forestlands and resources under the Wilderness Management designation. The true issue should be the release of restrictive encumbrances and directing our national forest managers to change their position from one of custodial management to intensive multiple-use management of all of the resources within the National Forest boundaries.


WATER
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CLEARWATER
T50N

RARE-II

MALLARD-LARKINS ROADLESS AREA 1-300

The Mallard-Larkins Roadless Area is nearly 285,000 acres in size. It lies across the common boundary of the Clearwater and St. Joe National Forests with nearly equal acreage on both. In total, it is the largest roadless area on either of the two forests. The next largest on the St. Joe is Big Creek with 75,000 acres. On the Clearwater, the Big Horn-Weitas at 262,000 acres is the largest.

MULTIPLE USE--COMMERCIAL FOREST PRODUCTIVITY

The 1973 Forest Service forest inventory records, the latest available data, have been reviewed recently. The St. Joe has 23 forest compartments within the roadless area, and there are 15 compartments within the Mallard-Larkins on the Clearwater. The following is a summation table of a portion of the forest compartment inventory data on the two national forests.

National Forest Name	Number of Compartments	Total Compartment Acres	Commercial Forest Land Acres	%	Non-Forest or Non-CFL Acres	%	Poor or Non-Stock Acres	%	P.L. 1 (CFL) Acres	%
St. Joe	23	132,817	123,276	93	9,541	7	46,774	35	83,012	67
Clearwater	15	177,713	148,672	84	29,041	16	32,996	18	61,609	41
TOTAL	38	310,530*	271,948	88	38,582	12	79,770	26	144,621	53

From the table above, the St. Joe portion within the roadless area is 93% commercial forest land, 67% of this being in P.L. 1(1) or the best productivity level classification. Only 35% of the total acres is in a poor or non-stocked condition. On the Clearwater portion, 84% is commercial forest land 41% of this is rated at P.L. 1 productivity level, with only 18% of its acreage in a poor to non-stocked condition.

Totaling both of the national forests' acres together within the roadless area the result shows that 88%* of the total is in commercial forest land with 53% in the P.L. 1 level of productivity. Of the total acres only 26% is in a poor or non-stocked condition. In short, Mallard-Larkins Roadless Area is a large block of forest land producing or capable of producing an excellent commercial forest. The total potential yield of this roadless area is 31.4 MMBF per year with a potential harvest of 22.2 MMBF per year.

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* The 38 compartment acres total more than the 1-300 roadless area because portions of several compartments are not completely within the 1-300 area. When sub-compartments could not deleted, totals were used.

(1) P.L. 1 - Productivity Level one--see footnote(1) compartment 301 and footnote (1) compartment 223 for definition of P.L. 1 and P.L. 2

According to "RARE-II Process in Idaho" published by the University of Idaho, the total annual resource value impact, if the Mallard-Larkins Roadless Area were to become a wilderness, would be a loss of $1,741,200 per year with a loss of 349 jobs per year.

Other resource values are very apparent. There is evidence throughout the area of past and present mining activities. In addition, the Clearwater Forest has contributed to the nation's red meat production by leasing a portion of the forest for cattle production within this roadless area and both forests have short time horse grazing leases for outfitters and guides.

WILDERNESS VALUES

Twelve percent of the total acres within the Mallard-Larkins Roadless Area are non-forest or non-commercial forest land. The majority of these acres are "High Areas" or a ribbon crest area along the ridge boundary separating the Clearwater and St. Joe National Forests. The crest area is in the upper reaches of the deep drainages on both sides of this main divide displaying an outstanding array of beauty in the sparkling lakes and rugged peaks above the deeply incised valleys.

In the early 1960's over 30,000 acres were reserved by the Clearwater and St. Joe National Forests and dedicated as the Mallard-Larkins/ Pioneer Area. This has been managed essentially as "wilderness" since that time. The Pioneer area stretches along this crest area from Collins Peak east to Larkins Peak and beyond and includes some 18 high mountain lakes and a number of high jagged peaks and outstanding viewpoints.

This area is truly wilderness in character. However, in dedicating the area, at least one-third of the acres are productive commercial forest acres mainly located on the north face of Sawtooth Creek which includes Old Man Creek, Mulligan Creek, and the lower portion of Larkins Creek.

A second scenic area in the near vicinity is Five Lakes Butte about ten miles east of the Pioneer Area along the crest of the main divide. This is also a "High Area" with eleven high mountain lakes, many rugged peaks and scenic viewpoints.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT

The Mallard-Larkins Roadless Area is in many ways representative of the national RARE-II issue. This area includes nearly 285,000 acres, a portion being high in wilderness values while the majority is high value commercial forest land. If given a chance, the Forest Service, under its multiple use management concept, will manage the commercial forest land for commercial products for the nation and local economy. At the same time, they will manage the non-commercial, scenic wilderness type land for the enjoyment of those who value and appreciate the rugged, high country without it being designated for wilderness management.

The RARE-II issue has caused 13% of the total land area in Idaho, nearly 8,000,000 acres of national forest land, to be managed as defacto wilderness until the national wilderness system issue has been settled. During this period of controversy there are thousands of acres within the Clearwater and other national forests that have been locked up by the RARE-II issue. This includes hundreds of "Roadless Areas" containing commercial forest land that are suffering mortality from forest diseases and insect attacks. The true issue should not be one of locking up valuable commercial land and resources under wilderness management designation. The true issue should be the release of restrictive encumbrances and directing our national forest managers to change their position from custodial management to intensive multiple use management of all of the resources within the national forest boundaries.

Moon Rising Ranch
Box 87
Spalding, Idaho
83551

August 17, 1983

Wilderness Hearing
RARE Areas of Idaho, I and II
Held at Lewiston, Idaho, 83501
—Lewis-Clark State College
9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., August 17, 1983

The Honorable James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

Honorable Sir:

Greetings Senator! We are indeed pleased and honored to have you with us again at Lewiston. We are here to investigate the fate of some 6.5 million acres of roadless areas on national forest lands of Idaho. We also wish to welcome your very capable staff, in your personal company.

I also wish to recognize Mr. Allen Slickpoo, Secretary of the Nez Perce Nation, who represents a somewhat different government, within the confines of our fifty states. I have often thought that our American Creed, which we carefully learned in elementary school, and which reads, "...a sovereign nation of many sovereign states," should now read, "... a sovereign nation of many sovereign states and Indian Nations." I hope that you will be able to bring this about.

the last time that we were together, out here in Idaho, we attended a Long House religious service on the reservation of the Nez Perce Nation. I learned some of the Long House Religion from Flora Thompson of Celilo Village on the Columbia. She adopted me as her grandson.

I have been a College professor of Anthropology for twenty-three years, and have lived in the Lewiston Area for sixteen years. We operate the Moon Rising Ranch of Spalding, as a guest on Nez Perce lands. They call us Soh yap hoo. I did not have any information on these important hearings except two news articles in the Lewiston Morning Tribune. With such little preparation, I am thinking of the great Hunkpapa Sioux Medicine man, Sitting Bull, who stated that "A great man is one who does the best he can with what he has." At least I fit into the category of not having much with which to work from.

My views on Wilderness are pretty much the same as those of the Wilderness Society, the Sierra Club, and the several Conservation leagues or groups of Idaho. As Allen Slickpoo has just mentioned, there is not much of the real Frontier left. We do need to save some of these very large areas, before it is too late, which are Untouched and Undisturbed. Here one may go with a joy, and an uplift of being, to renew the Spirit, and regain a shattered confidence. Here one may completely relax, Commune once more with the Wood Spirits, and regain lost vistas. Here one may breath in the glories of unspoiled naturalism, and find how Creation was intended, and how one may again replenish the soul. Wilderness is highly important for religious values. We need space in which to revive the person.

I believe that common sense must be used in the care-taking of these beautiful and unique areas. For example, the failure to put out burning fires in the protected areas indicates an intelligence that is most obtuse, to say the least. A few practical, but simple facilities along the way will not disturb any sense of real wilderness benefits. The Indian people use these, in the practice of their cultures.

The industries of Idaho now rank: No. 1 - Agriculture; No. 2 - Production Industry; No. 3 - Tourism; No. 4 - Logging, mill work - lumber, etal. the lumber and logging people, and mining people say that we are trying to lock-up or lock-in vast areas of the Nation so that they cannot get at these. In fact, the reverse is true. Those who support the wilderness concept are opening up vast areas for all to enjoy, appreciate, study, and to renew, and revitalize, or revirify themselves. The wilderness is for all, the use of, for all, except damage and destruction. The wilderness does not belong to a single generation to log and saw up every stick for wine, women, color TV, and a fast buck, but belongs, rather, to all our children and grandchildren, for many generations to come. None of us own these natural resources, but we are the custodians. Loggers, lumber people, miners, and others are the real, selfish, lock-up individuals. Lock-up for themselves.

Tourism is rapidly developing in Idaho, and is already No. 3 in big-business income. Wilderness provides the roots for tourism. Beffey St. Marie, the Chippewa-Cree Indian activist says that "the larger population of America tries to live like the Indian people when they wish to go on vaction. maybe they will catch up with us some day." the logging and sawmill people will probably enjoy camping on blacktop.

An Idaho town, South of here, Riggins, lost its mill by fire this past winter. The mayor said sadly, but with real courage, that all they had left to live on was unemployment, welfare, and Social Security. This summer the community is fairly exploding with a great burst of tourism. It appears that this movement may soon, and rapidly, become a year-round industry for the thriving Riggins.

As many activities as possible should take place in the wilderness such as big game, big fish; packing with horses or burros; photography; jet-power boats; small planes; satisfactory hiking comforts, shelters; improved springs; bridges, better trails and others. Let us regulate people in, not regulate them out.

I have no quarrel with mining, lumbering, logging. We need such activities. I love beautiful wood products. I live in a most wonderful log, A-frame home on the ranch. Let us save the best parts; the most unique areas; the game, water fowl, fish, water shed regions; religious sections of Indians, and for others with such beliefs, like myself; regions of breath-taking beauty, wonder, power, and awe, for pure wilderness.

We certainly need much more than the half million acres proposed for wilderness in the RARE I and II regions. Something like two and one-half ~~acres~~ million acres would be the minimum amount. The rest should be managed on a multiple-use, sustained yield basis. Selective logging has always seemed best to me. I have had experience working in the Umatilla National Forest as an archaeologist. Many areas do not need to be placed in the wilderness status. But all of our choice areas in the nation need to be.

Let us never be logging in, or destroying parks, monuments, or wilderness regions, as noted in the recent report of logging in the Deception Pass State Park on the Puget Sound region of the state of Washington. This was shocking news, and a pure case of give-away of the nation's precious resources. The event was heavily rationalized. I am sorry that the time is up. Thank you, and may Wah nah ha tah bless you all!

Most cordially,

Joseph J. S. Featherstone, Ph.D.
Ethnographer, Delaware Nation of Idaho
Morn Rising Ranch of Spalding, Idaho
Nez Perce Reservation

SEP 1 1983

2nd Letter
9-1-83: Unanswered
(BW) Wilderness Testimony

IDAHO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
P.O. BOX 389
BOISE, IDAHO 83701
PHONE 208 - 343-1849

August 30, 1983

Dear James
9709 12

U. S. Senator James A. McClure
United State Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

Enclosed is a copy of the Idaho Association of Commerce and Industry's testimony on the Idaho wilderness issue. On behalf of the statewide membership of the association, we ask that you please review and support our position.

Thank you for your efforts to resolve this issue.

Sincerely,

James R. Fields

James R. Fields
General Counsel

IDAHO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

P.O. BOX 389
BOISE, IDAHO 83701
PHONE 208 · 343-1849

August 30, 1983

U. S. Senator James A. McClure
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

Thank you for allowing IACI to comment on the wilderness issue in Idaho.

The Idaho Association of Commerce and Industry (IACI) is the recognized "voice of business in Idaho." Our statewide membership includes many natural resource companies, as well as most business trade associations and local chambers of commerce in Idaho. Through this network of direct and representative membership, IACI represents an overwhelming number of Idaho's private employers, touching every community of the state.

Idaho is blessed with natural resources. Four of our major industries are dependent upon them: agriculture, tourism, wood products and mining. Yet, for these natural resources, we are largely dependent upon the public lands in our state, with over 64% of Idaho being federally owned.

32-427 O—84——63

Idaho is not a rich state. In 1981, our per capita income was the third lowest among the Western states. Idahoans need jobs and economic opportunities, which through the private enterprise system and the natural resources within our boundaries, we can and will develop. But there are those who would lock away millions more acres of developable resources from our citizens.

Idaho has already had some 3.8 million acres within our borders put into wilderness classification. This is the largest set-aside of land in the lower 48 states ... an area larger in land mass than the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island combined.

Further, an additional 6.5 million acres of land within our boundaries is currently roadless ... undevelopable because it it "being studied" for potential wilderness classification.

For more than 12 years and after two formal studies, the question of how much of Idaho's natural resources should be removed from our economic base and locked away as roadless, undevelopable, wilderness area has not been answered.

On behalf of IACI and the majority of working men and women of Idaho, we believe Idaho has contributed its share for the esthetic well being of America. Twelve years of uncertainty is enough. We strongly urge that Congress settle this issue immediately. Further, we urge that the non-wilderness, roadless "study" areas be opened immediately to

productive, multiple-use management. We believe that America's resources should be used to the best advantage for the largest number of our citizens.

We believe these 6.5 million acres of roadless study area can best be utilized for the greatest number of Americans through productive, multiple-use management. The U.S. Forest Service will still retain management control over activities on this land.

America, as a modern society, demands and needs the fruits of our natural resources. Through wise, multiple-use management we can also maintain the refreshing recreational opportunities these areas provide.

What can be more important to a society than the feeding and clothing of its citizens? Vast areas within our national forests, through proper multiple-use management, can assist the grazing needs of the sheep and cattle industries to produce food and fiber for the American people.

Multiple recreational use of all kinds, (eg. camping, hiking, sight-seeing, etc.), can take place within these boundaries. Better recreational use of these lands for the most people will be accomplished with an accessible network of roads. For those who want a wilderness experience, away from vehicular traffic and crowds, restricted hiking areas in current national parks, plus Idaho's 3.8 million acres of wilderness classification area are already available. But as a state

and as a nation, we should not discriminate further against the handicapped, aged, young and other non-hiker Americans who desire recreational access to these non-wilderness, public lands.

Part of the American dream is to own one's own home. To assist that dream we should wisely manage and harvest the trees in our public forests. It would be a waste to let potential homes mature and die in the forests, unavailable to house our citizens.

Our modern society demands minerals for the structures, vehicles and tools of our daily lives, as well as for the needs of our national defense. The mountains of Idaho contain vast deposits of minerals vital to our continued national security and to our well being as a society. It is essential that we allow continued exploration and inventorying of these deposits, so they can be utilized as needed by our country.

Idaho has provided its share of land for the untrafficked, wilderness experience. Again, we urge that Congress immediately resolve the issue of the 6.5 million acres of locked up, roadless, "study" lands which plagues our state. We believe that it is in the best interest of America and of Idaho to immediately release this U.S. Forest Service land to productive, multiple-use management.

Attached, to be incorporated into our testimony, is a copy of a wilderness resolution passed by the IACI Board of Directors, June 27, 1983.

Again, Senator McClure, we thank you for allowing IACI to comment about the wilderness issue in Idaho.

Sincerely,

James R. Fields
General Counsel

Encl.

IDAHO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

Board of Director's Meeting

June 27, 1983

RESOLUTION

The wise use and management of Idaho's national forests is critical to the state's economic and cultural well-being.

About one-half of Idaho's national forests are roadless. Of that, almost 4 million acres are already classified as Wilderness. Idaho has the largest wilderness system of any state except Alaska.

The remaining roadless areas represent more than one-third of Idaho's national forests and includes much of the raw material needed by the state's resource-dependent industries.

After 12 years of study, including two formal evaluations (RARE I and RARE II), the question of how much of the roadless area inventory should become wilderness has not been answered.

As a result, the U. S. Forest Service cannot adequately plan for the future, and industries dependent upon the national forests cannot justify significant investments or hope to assure their employees future jobs.

The Idaho Association of Commerce & Industry believes that 12 years of study is adequate to resolve this issue. We urge that immediate congressional action be taken to settle the Idaho wilderness issue once and for all.

passed 6/27/83

by

IACI Board of Directors

IDAHO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

P.O. BOX 389
BOISE, IDAHO 83701
PHONE 208 - 343-1849

August 30, 1983

1983

U. S. Senator James A. McClure
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United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

9709

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Idaho is blessed with natural resources. Four of our major industries are dependent upon them: agriculture, tourism, wood products and mining. Yet, for these natural resources, we are largely dependent upon the public lands in our state, with over 64% of Idaho being federally owned.

Idaho is not a rich state. In 1981, our per capita income was the third lowest among the Western states. Idahoans need jobs and economic opportunities, which through the private enterprise system and the natural resources within our boundaries, we can and will develop. But there are those who would lock away millions more acres of developable resources from our citizens.

Idaho has already had some 3.8 million acres within our borders put into wilderness classification. This is the largest set-aside of land in the lower 48 states ... an area larger in land mass than the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island combined.

Further, an additional 6.5 million acres of land within our boundaries is currently roadless ... undevelopable because it it "being studied" for potential wilderness classification.

For more than 12 years and after two formal studies, the question of how much of Idaho's natural resources should be removed from our economic base and locked away as roadless, undevelopable, wilderness area has not been answered.

On behalf of IACI and the majority of working men and women of Idaho, we believe Idaho has contributed its share for the esthetic well being of America. Twelve years of uncertainty is enough. We strongly urge that Congress settle this issue immediately. Further, we urge that the non-wilderness, roadless "study" areas be opened immediately to

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What can be more important to a society than the feeding and clothing of its citizens? Vast areas within our national forests, through proper multiple-use management, can assist the grazing needs of the sheep and cattle industries to produce food and fiber for the American people.

Multiple recreational use of all kinds, (eg. camping, hiking, sight-seeing, etc.), can take place within these boundaries. Better recreational use of these lands for the most people will be accomplished with an accessible network of roads. For those who want a wilderness experience, away from vehicular traffic and crowds, restricted hiking areas in current national parks, plus Idaho's 3.8 million acres of wilderness classification area are already available. But as a state

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Idaho has provided its share of land for the untrafficked, wilderness experience. Again, we urge that Congress immediately resolve the issue of the 6.5 million acres of locked up, roadless, "study" lands which plagues our state. We believe that it is in the best interest of America and of Idaho to immediately release this U.S. Forest Service land to productive, multiple-use management.

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June 27, 1983

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About one-half of Idaho's national forests are roadless. Of that, almost 4 million acres are already classified as Wilderness. Idaho has the largest wilderness system of any state except Alaska.

The remaining roadless areas represent more than one-third of Idaho's national forests and includes much of the raw material needed by the state's resource-dependent industries.

After 12 years of study, including two formal evaluations (RARE I and RARE II), the question of how much of the roadless area inventory should become wilderness has not been answered.

As a result, the U. S. Forest Service cannot adequately plan for the future, and industries dependent upon the national forests cannot justify significant investments or hope to assure their employees future jobs.

The Idaho Association of Commerce & Industry believes that 12 years of study is adequate to resolve this issue. We urge that immediate congressional action be taken to settle the Idaho wilderness issue once and for all.

passed 6/27/83

by

IACI Board of Directors

2434 Moscow Hlln Rd
Moscow, Idaho 83843
Aug 29, 1983

SEP 0 1983

(BW) Wilderness
47751

Senator James McClure
US Senate
Energy Committee
Washington DC 20510

Dear Richard

Dear Senator McClure,

I am writing to urge your support of wilderness designation of a significant proportion - at least 50% - of the 6.5 million acres of Idaho National Forest land under consideration and currently roadless. It would indeed be a national tragedy if most of this wild and scenic land were to be defiled by the building of roads and the opening to logging operations. I was unable to testify in person at any of your recent hearings, but I ask that my letter be included in the hearing record. I urge you to avoid "hard release" language in your

prospective bill and I urge you to fully support the wilderness classification of the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core, the 10 most critical areas. I am personally familiar with several of these areas and it would be tragic for them to be despoiled as has so much of our Idaho + other northwest wild lands. I am a fisherman and have seen first hand what happens to our mountain streams (and the fish) when clear cuts and logging roads invade the area - silting of the streams, pitiful erosion, and ugly scenery, to say the least. I recently visited the Selkirk Creek area and compared the unspoiled beauty of Long Canyon (by hiking in 8 miles) to the adjoining Smith Creek canyon which has been logged - certainly still lovely country but in no way providing the serenity + uplifting experience of the Long Canyon visit.

My family and I have also greatly enjoyed the Mallard - Larkins country - the hiking, the lakes, and great fishing. This compares favorably with the Selway - Bitterroot wilderness and should certainly be protected in the same manner.

My family is fortunate to have ample resources so that we could spend weekends and vacations in any manner of our choosing. Nevertheless, my wife and I and our 3 children (22, 19 & 18) have found and will continue to find our greatest pleasure and family togetherness comes with our annual week - long backpack into the wilds of Idaho. We want the same opportunity for generations to come - and this will be possible only if we protect the great heritage we have been blessed with, here in Idaho.

Sincerely,

Richard Frederick (M.D.)

For Official Hearing Record

26317

AUG 30 1983

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

(bw) Idaho Wilderness

Dear Janet

Dear Senator James McClure,

Thank you for having the meeting for concerned citizens in Pocatello about the "Asset Management Plan," it was very informational! The Wilderness Bill questionaire is a good idea also, to inform your constituents about what you are doing in Washington, D.C. as well as informing you of our opinions and desires concerning our Idaho Wilderness Bill.

I would like to tell you more specifically what I am supporting in terms of our Idaho Wilderness.

First, I would like to see 50% of the remaining 6.5 million acres of Forest roadless land in Idaho be protected by the Wilderness Bill so that they may remain wilderness. This 50% includes the "Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core" boundaries of which are to be presented to you, Senator McClure, in October by the Idaho Conservation League, Idaho Environmental Counsil, Sierra Club, The Wilderness Society, and The Audubon Society. Please wait to make any final decisions until after the "Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core" boundaries have been presented to you. I support the full Conservationists/Sportmen's proposal also to be released in October.

In the wording of the Bill I support "soft release" language, leaving an open end for new wilderness designation at the next Forest planning cycle. I strongly oppose "hard release" language in the writing of the Bill, that would bar any wilderness consideration for the future. Also, I strongly oppose having the Idaho Wilderness Bill connected to any other state's wilderness bill.

Thank you, again, for asking for the opinions of your constituents. Please take them in consideration when you make your decisions in the Senate, because they are decisions of the deepest importance to our future.

Sincerely,
Janet Frisella
Janet Frisella

1208 S. 3rd
Pocatello, Id 83209

August 26, 1983

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

39456

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

Dear Senator McClure:

I am writing this letter to urge you to consider Idaho's roadless wilderness as its greatest resource. We here in the Wood River Valley depend on tourism for our livelihood and that wilderness is the main thing which draws tourists to our area.

Aside from that aspect, I want you to know that I do not want to see the ugly wounds of roads, logging and mining in the Pioneers, Boulders, and Lost River Ranges in particular and the other areas which you are considering to allow these un-natural interests to proliferate. As an example of the changes which would take place in what is now wilderness, one can look at the Bighorn sheep. I understand that the numbers of Bighorn sheep of the Rocky Mountains have been reduced from 2,000,000 in 1900 to about 2,000 due to the encroachment of man on their feeding grounds and I believe that this is one of man's biggest crimes. Are our future generations not to even know anything of an animal as wild as this?

I urge you to consider the future and preserve our greatest national heritage in its natural state.

Sincerely,

Christine A. Gertschen

Christine A. Gertschen

CAG/

August 26, 1983

(bw) Idaho Wilderness

Dear Robert

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

Dear Senator McClure:

I am writing this letter to urge you to consider Idaho's roadless wilderness as its greatest resource. We here in the Wood River Valley depend on tourism for our livelihood and that wilderness is the main thing which draws tourists to our area.

Aside from that aspect, I want you to know that I do not want to see the ugly wounds of roads, logging and mining in the Pioneers, Boulders, and Lost River Ranges in particular and the other areas which you are considering to allow these un-natural interests to proliferate.

I am a fisherman and I know that logging upstream will destroy the habitat of the fish downstream making for poor fishing for me as well as tourists.

I urge you to consider the future and preserve our greatest national heritage in its natural state.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Gertschen

Robert J. Gertschen

RJG/cg

P.O. Box 2166
Sun Valley, Id. 83353

SEP 0 2 1983

(BW) Wilderness Testimony

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Robert D. Hanson
Rt. 1, Box 46
Medimont, ID 83842

August 29, 1983

6549

The Honorable James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Robert

Subject: Idaho RARE II Wilderness Hearings

Dear Senator:

Idaho roadless lands are of national, regional and local importance for wildlife, recreation and biological diversity, but also have economic importance, primarily potential and local. I believe a compromise wilderness plan such as that presented in the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) RARE II SUMMARY - FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT of January 1979, with some changes, is the most widely satisfactory plan.

I was unable to attend your recent hearings in Idaho and do not know what changes the USFS may have made since the 1979 RARE II SUMMARY, so my comments on USFS recommendations will refer to the 1979 plan. I did get copies of some of the statements presented at the Coeur d'Alene hearing and will comment on some of the points they raise.

If I figured correctly, the USFS RARE II SUMMARY - FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT recommended some 18 areas for wilderness status, besides areas that have since been added to the wilderness system. These 18 areas totaled about 950,000 acres. Recommended areas included Salmo-Priest, Selkirk, Scotchman Peaks, Mallard Larkins, Moose Mountain, Hoodoo, Wilderness Boundary, Needles, Lick Creek, Ten Mile, Steel Mountain, South Boise-Yuba River, Pioneer Mountains, Borah Peak, Italian Peaks, Lionhead, Worm Creek, and Cache Peak. Your wilderness questionnaire shows 1,007,503 acres in the USFS - Carter Administration proposal, so I may have missed one..

Conspicuously absent from the list are Palisades, West Lemhi (or North Lemhi), and White Clouds. I support a Palisades wilderness of about 70,000 acres, covering Palisades Creek basin and south to Elkhorn Peaks, as a compromise. The roadless area is 110,000 acres.

West Lemhi and White Clouds are two of the largest roadless areas in the state outside existing wilderness areas. Both have high wilderness values and relatively little commercial timber. I presume the main reason for their ommission is mineral values. Wilderness boundaries should be selected to compromise between wilderness and the various consumptive uses of these areas. In regard to mining and oil and gas industry opposition to any more wilderness in Idaho, untapped minerals and fossil fuels are not lost in wilderness, they are just in storage until such time as Congress decides that the public interest warrants increased exploration and exploitation.

Cache Peak and Worm Creek are relatively small roadless areas but will serve the functions of representing their particular isolated environments and being places where local people can find solitude.

There should be a good distribution of wilderness to represent the diversity of ecosystems and also to make it easier for more people to visit wilderness. As a native Idahoan who loves the outdoors but worked in California as a civil engineer for 15 years before returning to Idaho, I appreciated the fact that it only took 4 hours to get from Sacramento to either of two wilderness areas in the Sierra Nevada. Wilderness is especially therapeutic for those who live in metropolitan areas. But even here in the country, where people camp on our property along the lower Coeur d'Alene River when USFS camping areas overflow, we like to get away from the routine and the motor noise. A good distribution of wilderness in north Idaho will increase opportunities for wilderness use by local people and Spokanites.

Special comments on three north Idaho roadless areas follow:

Salmo-Priest: shown in IDAHO SUPPLEMENT TO DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT, June 1978, as having 8,330 acres which appears to be in error because the map shows about 19,000 acres. The SUMMARY - FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT, January 1979, recommends 14,678 acres wilderness and 4,922 acres non-wilderness. I support such a compromise if wildlife experts agree it is adequate for the caribou. I worked in the Salmo-Priest area, on the Washington side, on a USFS job in 1956 and believe it is well-qualified for wilderness.

Selkirk: This should have an addition of at least 12,000 acres taking in Long Canyon, to maintain one example of a natural watershed in the area. The Selkirk crest roadless area is skinny and needs lower elevation support. The Long Canyon addition would greatly increase its value for wildlife.

Mallard Larkins: On my first trip there, with father and brothers when I was 8 or 9, a bull moose and cow moose ran through our camp along Northbound Creek, causing much excitement. My uncle, who had a trail crew there then, once saw four species of big game around Mud Lake at the same time. On a trip with my wife some 25 years later, another moose ran past our camp at night. The last backpack trip my father ever went on was to Silver Lake, east of Five Lakes Butte, when he was 75. We didn't see big game but a mink made off with one of our trout. I have a deep affection for this area. I strongly urge that the USFS recommendation (156,000 acres) be considered as the minimum wilderness for Mallard Larkins, and then consider which areas can be added for greatest benefit to wildlife at least involvement of potential sawtimber. This is my top priority wilderness.

The following comments apply to more general roadless area issues.

SOFT RELEASE AND ALTERNATIVE PROTECTION. Many more areas have high wilderness values but various economic demands may prevent their becoming wilderness. I oppose "hard release" language in a wilderness bill that would prevent future consideration of those areas not included in the wilderness bill. Instead, I think there are many areas where a concensus can be reached between exploitation and preservation interests, areas that the conservation and industrial organizations can agree to remove from consideration for wilderness. There are other areas that conservationists might agree to release to multiple use if some form of in-between protection was provided, either by legislative or administrative means. This would allow more management options, perhaps including range management for wildlife or livestock, campsite development and sanitation facilities, roads and timber cutting outside of critical zones, and other measures necessary to accomodate more intensive use than would be allowable in a wilderness. At the same time, motorless zones and no-disturbance zones could be kept to satisfy many of the recreational and scientific demands for wilderness, and protect water quality and wildlife habitat. One example of alternative protection in California is the Grouse Lakes Motorless Area, a 19,000 acre area in checkerboard ownership where meadows and soft slopes were being badly cut up by off-road vehicles before the USFS and private landowners agreed to shut them out. The area has much non-motorized recreation use, with less environmental impact than the former use, while the owners maintain their options for property management. Forest management plans could provide the alternative protection I recommend, if timber production is not allowed to dominate over all other interests. A special protection classification would be safer, though more cumbersome.

IN-LIEU SCHOOL FUNDS. Irma Clark, Chairperson of the Boundary County School District, mentioned several problems of school funding that currently have little if anything to do with roadless areas and wilderness, but are due to low demand for lumber and wood products. The issue she raises is important, however. Local citizens tend to view national forests as their own lands, upon which they depend for jobs, resources, and school revenues, though these lands and resources belong equally to all of us regardless where we live. If it is justifiable to sometimes subsidize logging in order to help a local economy and then return some of the revenues to the schools, then perhaps it is also justifiable for the federal government to give school funds to states or counties where wilderness areas are located in lieu of part of the timber revenues these counties would have received without the timber withdrawal. I do not think such in-lieu funds should be perpetual; they should be phased down over a definite time period, for instance 20 years. In-lieu funding could also apply for roadless areas that are in classification limbo.

THE HOLE AND THE DOUGHNUT. I dislike to disagree with Lawrence Hoiland and the Associated Logging Contractors of Idaho, several of whom are friends and neighbors. But I believe they are looking at the hole and ignoring the doughnut. On a national basis, the

national forest system contains about 18 percent of the nation's commercial forest land and in 1977 produced about 16 percent of the timber harvest. Historically, in this area the private lands were the first to be cut, and then the tide turned to national forests when private stands were depleted or when USFS pricing policies encouraged cutting national forest timber. Increased prices encourage harvest on private lands. Here in north Idaho, in the area north of the Clearwater and Lochsa rivers and the Selway Bitterroot Wilderness Area, national forest roadless areas comprise about one-fourth of the public and private forest area. However, the portion recommended for wilderness by the USFS is only 5 to 6 percent of the total forest in this north Idaho area, not enough to affect the industry much in the long run. Even the much more extensive wilderness proposal of the Idaho Wildlife Federation would release about 27 roadless areas in north Idaho, though the IWF proposal would include some land not included in the RARE II studies. Mr. Hoiland's question could be paraphrased "Is there no limit to the obligation of the rest of the nation to the wood industries of Idaho, as to the amount of timber we must supply?"

To the extent that logging and wood industries follow the common industrial trend of increased production per unit of labor, a long-term decline in employment in this industry may be expected. Modern equipment and the gyppo system have eliminated more wood industry jobs than the roadless areas could ever provide. Logging subsidies probably depress private stumpage prices and cause some roads to go where they shouldn't, with environmental degradation. But we (nearly) all get some kinds of subsidies, so I don't mind occasionally subsidizing logging to help the local economy, if the loggers agree to limitations along the lines of better environmental controls and a better wilderness system than their proposal would provide. Considering their prospects, I appreciate the fact that the logging contractors, unlike the oil and gas association, are not opposed to some additional wilderness. And I appreciate Mr. Hoiland's assessment that many released areas may never be logged for various environmental protection reasons and other management priorities. I simply believe the long-term benefits of the additional wilderness, to the nation, outweigh the relatively few jobs and products that these areas would supply in multiple use.

Yours truly,

Robert D. Hanson

Robert D. Hanson

BAR B-Q RANCH
Pt 2 Box 173
HARRISON, IDAHO, 83833

Dear Sir:

I am writing you concerning the IDAHO WILDERNESS BILL. The area I use for my hunting business is the Mallard-Larkin, Buck Ck. Canyon Ck. area, but my concern is for all of Idaho. This area that we hunt in is prime Elk and deer habitat and excellent winter range, which is very important to our Elk herds. There is great need for areas like this to stay roadless if we want to keep hunting for future Idahoians to enjoy. If we allow these areas to be logged and or mined there goes our range for our wildlife. I have enjoyed being out in these areas and I want my son to be able to enjoy them as I did.

We need wilderness for us and future generations to enjoy, but we need wilderness we can use not with so many restrictions we cannot enjoy it. The people in the U.S.F.S. who make all the rules and regulations for wilderness use do not realize that the type of people who use the e areas are people who care for the wilderness them elves and are not going to destroy it. The idea of leavein 'no trace' of man is foolish. When you have riding and packing stock it is impossible to leave no trace that you were there. The main concern of those who use the wilderness is not to have no sign of man, but not to have piles of junk around every camp. Again those who use the wilderness are not the type of people to do this, they care for the land.

BAR B-Q RANCH HARRISON, IDAHO, 83833

Also on this subject of 'no trace' is the use of chain saws in wilderness areas. Some people don't want to hear the sound of a saw when they are out in God's country. I do not care to hear it my self but when you have a string of mules that don't want to be there in the first place and you come upon a big windfall, it is a lot safer and easier to use a chain saw rather than take time with a crosscut.

Those who want to take our wilderness away are motivated by greed. If they get their way Idaho will suffer greatly, when all the timber and minerals are gone what do we have then?

I would like to go on record in support of these lands being classified as wilderness. I would like to have the information on which areas and the copies of the proposals.

Thank You.

Ed Hunt

St. Joe Outfitters and Guide

Rt. 2 Box173

Harrison, Idaho 83833

2nd letter:
2-26-83; 10,11
5-30-83: wilderness.

1383

August 25, 1983

(BLC Wilderness
Testimony
12603/13
Legal Policy

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

Re: For the hearing record, regarding management of Forest Service Roadless areas in Idaho.

Senator McClure;

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony on the roadless areas in Idaho.

Despite the multiple-use concept, the Sustained Yield Act of 1960, the National Forest Management Acto of 1976, and the Wilderness Act of 1964, the Forest Service has - since the start of World War 2 - placed heavy emphasis on short-term single use. Short-term use has been planned for timber harvest and mining, rather than longitudinal land management.

Special interest groups (loggers, miners, sheepmen, cattlemen, and farm organizations) have dominated Idaho politics and policies, making private commercial development the foremost use of public land. This multiple-abuse must cease.

What has happened to the mission of the Forest Service to manage for public good, not exploit for private gain; to foster conservation, not waste? Though initially established to provide stewardship to public land, the benefits of wilderness or continued roadless status have been ignored in forest plans. Among the benefits of continued roadless status or wilderness designation are: watershed protection, scenic preservation, recreation opportunities, wildlife habitat, and value as a scientific benchmark and laboratory. Many of these benefits are enjoyed whether one visits the areas or not.

Despite the economic blackmail rhetoric of industry spokesmen, the remaining unroaded areas are more valuable as wilderness: first, tourism and recreation are currently third in revenue to Idaho (mining is fourth and logging a distant fifth); long-term monetary prospects are more supportive of continued unroaded status. Second is the deficit nature of nearly all timber sales in Idaho, taxpayers actually paying for the loss of future revenue, the degradation of their quality of life, and the destruction of their land. In addition, current Forest Service pricing structure does not include: the cost of road construction, mitigation for environmental damage (watershed, wildlife habitat destruction, et al.), the expense of reforestation, administrative costs, and the loss of present and future recreation potential.

Please see that future timber sales reflect the true cost to the public, and insist on at least break-even pricing.

On the majority of unroaded areas, and many of the areas now delegated to multiple-use status, the best use is wilderness, the most cost effective use is wilderness, and wilderness provides the largest variety of alternative uses; i.e., wilderness status is the best multiple-use of areas currently roadless.

There is no need to hurry. A study by the Forest Industry Council suggests that the entire demand for softwood could be supplied from private forest lands well into the next century. Deficit sales on public lands constitute unfair competition as well as inappropriate single use. There is no need for release language of any kind, be it 'hard' or 'soft' release language. It is in the public interest to leave unroaded areas as they are.

I endorse a plan whereby all seven million acres presently roadless in Idaho remain so. Certainly the areas identified through RARE II should be officially designated as wilderness, also the Idaho Wilderness Core should be given 'instant' protection.

Additional acreage should remain unroaded as a buffer area. Proximity should be considered. For example, the West Fork of Mink Creek, near Pocatello, has diverse recreational value, serves as a watershed, and is close to Pocatello. This area, like Mt Naomi and the Palisades, Garns Mountain, and Worm Creek, deserves special consideration due to its proximity to populated areas. Regarding the areas noted above, I would like to direct your attention to additional factors: Garns Mountain: besides proximity to Idaho Falls, this area is accesable early in the year, a contrast to the 'rocks and ice' wilderness in other areas of the state. Excellent wildlife habitat is also present. Palisades: An intact area with minor timber and mineral value (isn't three years of exploration adequate?). Mt. Naomi: extreme diversity in terrain and unique geology. The Pioneer, Lemhi, and Lost River Ranges all deserve official wilderness status. These are the three great Idaho Mountian ranges, with the Lemhi Mountains being the longest unroaded range in the lower U.S. A pristine area with fragile meadows, easily erodible soils, and excellent wildlife habitat. The opportunity for solitude in the Lemhis is great, and I have even (though with some reservation, I admit) written a segment of a hiker's guide to Idaho (in press, edited by Maughan) about the Lemhi Mountains. It is a truly special place. Another section discussed in the guide is the Pioneer Range, important for recreation, watershed, and solitude. Contrast these areas with the mine near Patterson Creek along the Lemhi Mountains. Here, mostly off public land, is an EPA nightmare in terms of water quality and expenditure of taxpayers' dollars. Of course, the White Clouds-Boulder Mtn. area deserves instant wilderness designation, with a prohibition on any future mining activity in the area. The Sawtooth Completion areas fall into the same category as the White Clouds-Boulder Mtn. area.

Finally, let me express my support for wilderness status for the following BLM areas and FS areas, many of them contiguous to previously sited WSAs: Lime Creek, Marshall Mtn. BLM, Little Wood River BLM, Grandmother Mtn. BLM WSA, Borah Peak BLM WSA, Breadwinner , Henry's Lake BLM, Cache Peak, and Box Creek BLM WSA.

As a great Idaho outdoor writer, Ted Trueblood, once wrote: " Each year I see land that once was wilderness receive the blessings of what they call multiple use,.. First come the bulldozers, then the loggers and logging trucks. Then come the ORV riders, riding just to be riding, or perhaps trying to shoot a deer without the honest sweat that should be part of any hunt. Idaho has already lost some of its choicest wild country and even now the Forest Service proposes to open still more roadless areas to development. So we're not looking at how much more wilderness we're going to have, but how much less of it there will be."

Yes, there should not be any allowance for 'value' of roads subsequent to logging and mining operations; instead there should be mitigation fees levied against developers to aid in the reclamation of any roads.

Please respond regarding your actions to bring about equitable timber pricing on public lands, as well as efforts to include the attributes of wilderness in forest plans.

In addition, I would like to request the opportunity to submit supporting data after the close of the hearing record. This data will be related to the nonfeasibility of timber harvest in Idaho's National Forests.

Thank you Senator, and Committee,

Robert Jones

Robert Jones
1105 South 3rd
Pocatello, Idaho 83201

AUGUST 1983

(bw) Idaho Wilderness AUG 29 1983

Senator,

Dear Mike
47535

I'm sitting on a bus somewhere in E. Montana returning from a canoe trip in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness of N. Minnesota. Since I was therefore unable to testify at one of the Wilderness hearings, I would like this letter to take its place and be submitted in the hearing record for the Senate Hearing for Idaho Wilderness.

I am a resident of Salmon, Idaho and for the past 2 years have been working as an archaeologist for the River of No Return Wilderness Planning Team based in Salmon. The job being completed, I'm now temporarily unemployed and taking advantage of the free summer by getting out into the field more. Previous to the Boundary Waters trip I've spent time visiting the Lemhi proposed wilderness, the River of No Return, and the Selway Bitterroot Wilderness. Every one a national treasure in my book!

I originally intended in this letter to re-emphasize all of the many environmental and economic arguments for PRO Wilderness designation, but ~~[illegible]~~ a day and a half on this bus isn't really conducive to rational thinking, and you've probably been hammered over the head with them anyway.

However, let me just include an observation I made on wilderness and tourism while in N. Minnesota. I've never seen so many canoe toppack cars in all my life! It seemed every other car was either going to or coming from the BW Wilderness. And in the many little towns we went through, there was no shortage of signs like "Canoe rentals", "outfitter and guide service available", "tourist information" and "gifts". There can be no doubt as to the value of tourism to these little communities. And it occurred to me that if the average Western wilderness user was as highly visible as his canoe carrying Minnesota counterpart, then the wilderness contribution to tourism would be in question.

Now getting back to the question of additional designated wilderness in Alaska, I believe that it would be natural approach, the state of Alaska should seek to protect in Federal ownership a representative sample of its varied natural environments. At present most of Alaska's wilderness is concentrated in the central part of the state, represents the batholithic topography, and ~~wilderness~~ encompasses a "Rocky Mountain Forest" type ecosystem (Bailey - USFS R-4 publication), and most of this is upper elevation stuff. This is not representative of Alaska's great diversity. When all is said and done,

it would be nice to have wilderness areas equally accessible to all regions of the state (Panhandle, Snake River Plains, E and W etc. in addition to Central-Idaho) and thus be a good reflection of Idaho's natural diversity of vegetation, wildlife, topography, climate etc. Since it is Forest Service land that we're now dealing with, I'm especially concerned that some of our Northern forest land (Bailey's "Columbia Forest" type) be protected, and specifically low elevation and "old growth" stuff. This has not been adequately addressed for wilderness protection, but particularly interesting in the Long Canyon / Selkirk Crest and U. Priest Lake / Selkirk Crest areas (Panhandle F). Another consideration in this area is habitat protection for grizzly, wolf and caribou. Also general theory not withstanding, I like to hunt in a roadless setting away from crowds and strong field I may want to take advantage of the change in scenery, game, hunting tactics etc. and head up into the Panhandle / [illegible] /

Closer to home, I'm especially interested in the Lemhis. I was there about 1½ months ago and standing on the main divide ridge looking over towards Yellow Pine - what a site! For weekend hunting, fishing, hiking, riding - it's [illegible] easily accessable wilderness area. It would be a fine addition to the

System, I believe

To end on a general note, I will continue to support PRO wilderness legislation. Also, I believe it is important that the Idaho wilderness bill be considered on its own, without being tied to the wilderness bills of other states. Finally, this nonsense about a "once and for all", "one closed" approach to this round of wilderness Forest Service designations seems to me not to ring quite true. What's wrong with considering wilderness eligibility in the next Forest planning cycle? In a world that changes as fast as ours, a static approach to any legislative decision making would seem archaic and non-adaptive.

Thank you for this opportunity to add my thoughts on Idaho wilderness.

Sincerely,

Michael Kulesza

MICHAEL KULESZA
208 S. ST. CHARLES #13
SALMON, IDAHO 83467

Copies sent to Evans and Seiberling

Route 3, Box 240
Buhl, Idaho 83316

Senator James A. McClure
Rm. 361, Dirksen Bldg.
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. (BW) Idaho Wilderness

#14773

Dear Senator McClure,

I regret that I was unable to attend any of the hearings you held in Idaho on proposed wilderness areas in the State. My comments on the proposals follow. I would appreciate their being included in the hearings record.

As we all know Idaho agriculture has been in the doldrums for years. For as long as I can remember (back to the late 1920's) farmers have complained that prices were so low they couldn't recover the cost of production.

Idaho's mining economy has been depressed and there are very few bright spots on the horizon.

Our lumbering economy has also suffered during the recession and its immediate future is clouded.

One bright in the Idaho economy has been recreation in our superb outdoor areas. Our mountains, deserts, rivers and relatively clean air draw visitors from throughout the United States and from many foreign nations. With proper management of these outdoor recreation resources visitor use can be accommodated for into the future without irreversable impairment of the resource.

Please, Senator Mc Clure, work for as much wilderness as qualifies for that status, Even marginal areas should be strongly considered because, as we know from experience, nature heals many man-made scars over the years although slowly in our dryer & colder areas of Idaho.

Many persons opposing extensive wilderness areas do so because of conflicting agricultural (grazing), mining and lumbering interests.

Possibly grazing should be expanded on private lands such as those under the PIK program. For decades the Nation as been plagued with crop surpluses. Through

Federal or other programs these lands used to grow surplus crops might instead be devoted to grazing thereby relieving some pressure on public lands more valuable for wilderness and other recreation uses.

Mining is always a dead end activity as the mineral resources becomes exhausted or economically infeasible of extraction. Eventually our nation will run out of strategic minerals and will either find substitutes or undergo a diminished standard of living, or worse, perish. Lets work now to find those substitutes and save our crown jewel lands for parks, recreation and wilderness use without the scars of mining.

Lumbering has been important to Idaho & certainly will continue to provide a large share of the States' income for into the future. However construction methods are changing and we see very little lumber used in the development of downtown metropolitan areas. Some countries, such as Mexico, use very little lumber in housing construction. Substitutes for wood products are available now for construction purposes. Where conflicts

arise over use of land for lumbering or wilderness lets realize for wilderness. There are substitutes for lumber but none for wilderness.

We in Idaho are fortunate to have vast public lands possessing high wilderness values. Lets protect these lands through Congressional action so that the Nation can be assured they will remain wild for all to enjoy for into the future.

Sincerely yours,

Robert S. Lyntey

FOR the Hearing Record

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington DC. 20510

47703

Dear Senator McClure,

As a life long resident of Idaho, I have always been gratified by the amount of public land contained by our highly diverse and unique state.

This feeling is always reinforced whenever I have the opportunity to travel in the eastern United States or more especially in Europe.

The chance to escape the hustle & bustle of our increasingly urban life is extremely important to me and nearly everyone I associate with.

Considering the extremely small percentage of land remaining in our vast country that is wilderness, the more that can be preserved as such the better. And the more wilderness in Idaho the better, because of the small population and low productivity of the land compared with places in the southeastern states and Washington & Oregon for timber production.

I am very concerned about the

status of the remaining roadless areas in our state. Most especially, I would like to make the following recommendations

1. At least 50% of these remaining roadless areas must be designated wilderness
2. The Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core should definitely be included in your legislation:
   Long Canyon - Selkirk Crest, Mallard-Larkins, Great Burn - Cayuse Creek, Payette Crest, Sawtooth Completion, White Cloud - Boulder Mtns., Northern Lemhis, Palisades, Garns Mountain, Salmo - Priest
3. I am definitely opposed to hard release language in any legislation that is finally enacted. There is no reason to be so hasty.

The concept of multiple-use is fine. The problem is that is rarely implemented. The members of the Idaho Mining Assoc., Cattlemens Assoc, Wool Growers, and Trail Machine Assoc., have run roughshod over our public lands for far too long.

I intend to support the full conservationist/ Sportsmen's proposal when it is released in October.

Wilderness preservation is extremely important to me.

Sincerely,

David McCoy

2317 Dora Lane Boise, Id. 83702

Joseph P. Mendoza
P.O. Box 1118
Ketchum, Idaho 83340

August 31, 1983

47832

Senator James McClure
Committee On Energy and Natural Resources
U.S. Senate - Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Idaho Wilderness Bill

Senator McClure:

Please enter this statement in the hearing record for the Idaho Wilderness Bill.

I am grateful for this chance to let you know my feelings on the future of Idaho Wilderness and our nation's natural resources. As Chairman of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, you can help Idaho and the United States use its lands and resources so that its people can get the most out of it forever. Idaho needs informed representation in Washington and I am counting on you, Senator, to do this as best you can.

I was born and spent twenty-three years in San Diego, California. I then moved to South Lake Tahoe, California. I spent two and a half years there, then moved to Ketchum, Idaho. I have lived here for the past eleven years. I have not found a place that I like as much as Ketchum. I purchased 2.5 acres near the East Fork of the Wood River. This is seven miles from Ketchum at the base of the Pioneer Mountains. I hope to build my home there soon. I have spent all my life living in areas which are world renowned for their recreational life style. I feel that the people of this county now, and especially in the future, need more Wilderness for recreation. The economy of the Ketchum-Sun Valley area is based on recreation.

I would like you to compare the future of recreation to the future of the mining and timber industry in this area. I feel that recreation has a much longer and more profitable future in the State of Idaho. Let us save our State for all the people of our Nation to enjoy.

I urge you, Senator McClure, to include in your legislation the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core. These ten (10) key areas are both the highest quality and the most threatened areas statewide.

The Forest Service RARE II process has recognized three areas in the Sawtooth Forest as having outstanding wilderness characteristics. These areas have gone through an exhaustive winnowing process which was not negated by the California Rare II court decision. These areas I strongly recommend for inclusion: the White Cloud - Boulders (425,000 acres), the Pioneers (62,000 acres), and the Smoky Mountains, which include Lime Creek (45,000 acres), the Smokies - also known as South Boise - Yuba river (106,000 acres) and Ten Mile (200,000 acres).

The White Clouds - Boulder Mountain complex shows the highest wilderness rating of any area in Idaho. These spectacular mountains, lakes and high meadows provide high quality recreation, solitude and accessability for the American public. As a very minimum, this areas should include on the east side of the East fork of the Salmon, the Herd Peak, Sheep Mountain and Jerry Peak areas, some of which is BLM land already recommended for wilderness. This, coupled with the Forest Service study, should contain no less than 425,000 acres.

Use conflicts in this and all Sawtooth Forest proposed areas are minimal. There is very little harvestable timber, grazing can continue, and all cost effective mining operations are already working there. The Cypress Mine marginality shows that the Asarco claims in the White Clouds are probably not economically justifiable, but they can still be allowed under wilderness management. ORV use will be restricted in some areas now used, but there are over 500 miles of roads and trails in Blaine County alone for ORV use.

The second area I strongly recommend for wilderness designation in our forest is the Pioneers. This mountain range has been recommended as a national park as well as a Forest Service RARE II wilderness. This range contains rocks and ice only, and should be most non-controversial. This proposal has been mapped by the Forest Service and contains 62,000 acres.

The final general area (The Smokeys) includes three units that complement the existing Sawtooth Wilderness. They are the Ten Mile area (Boise Forest) 200,000 acres, the S.F. Boise - Yuba river unit 106,000 acres, and the Lime Creek 45,000 acres. These acres have been proposed by the Forest Service for inclusion into the wilderness system and definitely should be included in your bill. These areas exclude most timber reserves and protect steep highly erosive soils.

A word about timber - in our neck of the woods it is a consumptive, non-renewable industry that is heavily subsidized by the government through deficit sales. All the "easy" roads have already been built, and the lumber companies won't wait around 125 years for the second growth. With the national budget deficit being the economic issue, what better place to start cutting back? The timber industry has always been demand regulated, not supply limited, so you are not hurting our economy. The near future will see a dramatic increase in tourism revenue and decline in lumber; anticipate this and use it. Besides, at least 75% of our Idaho national forests will be accessable for timber even if all roadless areas were put off-limts.

Concerning release language in your bill, please allow the Forest Service planning process to continue, with a big step forward from your bill. "Hard release" language will certainly be stopped in the House, negating your good efforts. Soft release language can be supported by a very wide constituency.

Other Idaho areas that I feel are worthy of inclusion in your bill include:

The Payette Crest	400,000 acres
Long Canyon	54,000 acres
Mallard Larkins	200,000 acres
Hoodoo Great Burn	180,000 acres
North Lemhis	170,000 acres
Palisades	111,000 acres
Salmo Priest	23,000 acres

I would like to see an acreage tally of 3.5 to 4 million acres of the 6.5 million acres identified in your final bill.

These areas are only remnants of the real wilderness system of 150 years ago. Your vision as a key natural resource leader in our great country should include the next 150 years. You are in a unique position to do this. Make this bill a legacy. Thank you for your attention.

Yours truly,

Joseph P. Mendoza

JPM:jc

FOR THE RECORD - WILDERNESS HEARINGS, IDAHO.

37313

500 1/2 S. HAYES #4
MOSCOW, IDAHO 83843
AUGUST 31, 1983

SENATOR JAMES McCLURE
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

DEAR SENATOR McCLURE,

I AM WRITING YOU TODAY IN ORDER TO VOICE MY ADAMANT, UNEQUIVOCAL SUPPORT FOR MORE WILDERNESS IN IDAHO. I CONSIDER OUR ROADLESS AREAS TO BE PRICELESS AND BELIEVE THEY WILL REMAIN VALUABLE ONLY IF THEY ARE CLASSIFIED AS WILDERNESS IN ACCORDANE WITH THE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1964.

THERE ARE MANY AREAS THROUGHOUT THE STATE WHICH DESERVE WILDERNESS DESIGNATION, BUT I WILL ONLY MENTION THOSE AREAS WHICH I KNOW PERSONALLY. BELOW IS A LIST OF EACH AREA ALONG WITH THE ACREAGE I FEEL SHOULD BE INCLUDED IF EACH IS TO BE A VIABLE WILDERNESS. ALSO, I HAVE ATTEMPTED TO LIST THE QUALITIES WHICH MAKE EACH AREA UNIQUE.

LONG CANYON / SELKIRK CREST - 40,000 ACRES. THE LAST UNROADED DRAINAGE IN THE SELKIRK MOUNTAINS. OLD GROWTH FOREST OF WHITE PINE, RED CEDAR, AND HEMLOCK. POTENTIAL HABITAT FOR THE ENDANGERED WOODLAND CARIBOU, GRIZZLY BEAR, AND OTHER RARE WILDLIFE.

MALLARD - LARKINS - 240,000 ACRES. CRITICAL WILDLIFE HABITAT FOR ELK, DEER, MOUNTAIN GOAT. EXCELLENT OLD GROWTH CEDAR IN THE HERITAGE CEDAR GROVE.

GREAT BURN - CAYUSE / KELLY CREEKS 210,000 ACRES. EXCELLENT FISH AND WILDLIFE AREA. NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED CUTTHROAT FISHERY. ONE OF THE LAST AREAS WHICH PROVIDES HABITAT FOR THE GRAY WOLF.

GRANDMOTHER MOUNTAIN - 15,000 ACRES of FOREST SERVICE LAND PLUS 15,000 ACRES BLM LAND. CUTTHROAT FISHERY. ELK, DEER, BEAR HABITAT. EASILY ACCESSIBLE TO THE IDAHO POPULACE LIVING NEAR THE WASHINGTON BOARDER - MOSCOW, LEWISTON ETC.

ELK SUMMIT - 58,000 ACRES. CHINOOK SALMON HABITAT, STEELHEAT HABITAT. HERDS OF MOOSE AS WELL AS A VARIETY OF OTHER ANIMALS.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN - 18,000 ACRES. RUGGED HIGH COUNTRY BEAUTY

FISH AND HUNGRY CREEKS - 51,000 ACRES.

EXCELLENT FISHING - STEELHEAD. WINTER HABITAT FOR A LARGE NUMBER OF ELK. YEAR ROUND ACCESS BY PAVED ROAD.

UPPER NORTH FORK OF THE CLEARWATER - 36,000 ACRES. GRIZZLY BEAR HABITAT. EXCELLENT HABITAT FOR DOLLY VARDEN TROUT AND OTHER WILDLIFE

I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO INCLUDE HERE A PLEA. FOR THE OTHER AREAS IN THE ENDANGERED IDAHO WILDERNESS CORE. EACH AREA OFFERS ITS OWN UNIQUE TREASURE AND WOULD BE A VALUABLE ADDITION TO THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM.

I WOULD ALSO URGE YOU NOT TO INCLUDE "HARD RELEASE" LANGUAGE IN YOUR BILL.

THERE ARE MANY OTHER REASONS TO PLACE THESE LANDS INTO A WILDERNESS SYSTEM, BUT PERHAPS THE MAJOR REASON IS THEIR RECREATIONAL VALUE. PEOPLE FROM ACROSS THE COUNTRY VISIT IDAHO EACH YEAR IN ORDER TO VISIT OUR WILD AREAS. THESE AREAS OFFER A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR THOSE WHO NEED TO ESCAPE URBAN PRESSURES, AND AS WILD LANDS SLOWLY DISAPPEAR FROM

OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, IDAHO'S WILD AREAS INCREASINGLY WILL BECOME MORE AND MORE VALUABLE. WE SHOULD LOOK UPON THE RECREATION/TOURIST DOLLARS THEY ATTRACT TO IDAHO'S ECONOMY AS A RENEWABLE RESOURCE IN THEIR OWN RIGHT. INDEED, THEY ARE RENEWABLE YEAR AFTER YEAR AFTER YEAR, WHEREAS THE TIMBER RESOURCE IS RENEWABLE ONLY ONCE IN A LIFETIME — IF THAT. SOME LOGGED LAND IS NEVER RECLAIMED. ALL THAT REMAINS IS A SCAR. SUCH RECKLESS MISUSE of PUBLIC LANDS MUST STOP. WE MUST DEMAND THAT LANDS THAT HAVE BEEN LOGGED BE REFORESTED OR ELSE WE WILL EVENTUALLY BE LEFT WITH NOTHING.

IT HAS OFTEN BEEN SAID THAT WILDERNESS IS THE REASON THE TIMBER INDUSTRY IS NOW IN AN ECONOMIC SLUMP. THAT IS FALSE. A NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL RECESSION IS TO BLAME, NOT a SHORTAGE of HARVESTABLE TIMBER. IN FACT, AT THIS TIME THERE IS A THREE YEAR BACKLOG OF UNHARVESTED TIMBER. WILDERNESS IS MERELY A SCAPEGOAT FOR AN INDUSTRY WHICH CANNOT ECONOMICALLY SUPPORT ITSELF. IT HAS BEEN PROVEN THAT THE TAXPAYER

SUPPORTS THE TIMBER INDUSTRY THROUGH ITS ROAD BUILDING SUBSIDY. RATHER THAN CONTINUE THIS, WE SHOULD PUT AN END TO DEFICIT TIMBER SALES. AS A TAXPAYER I URGE YOU TO DO ALL YOU CAN IN THIS AREA.

REMEMBER, WILDERNESS IS "MULTIPLE USE."
THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND SUPPORT.

SINCERELY,
Vincent C Murray
VINCENT C MURRAY

8/29/83

47704

Idaho Wilderness Protection Bill

Include in hearing record please.

Dear Senator McClure,

I am writing this letter to urge your legislative support, for Wilderness designation, of some of the last 6.5 million acres, that remain roadless in Idaho. Roadless areas deserve Wilderness protection for a variety of reasons, among them are: Wildlife habitat- Land areas without roads and heavy human intrusion are essential to many species of wildlife. Idaho still has relatively large populations of bighorn sheep, mountain goat, cougar, and elk because many roadless areas continue to exist. Water quality — Water that drains undisturbed watersheds is of better quality than water from land with roads and other disturbances. Some of Idaho's rivers have suffered heavy siltation because of erosion from roads and other developments; eg. South fork of the Salmon river. Fish - Wild salmon and trout depend on unsilted streambeds to spawn. Erosion from disturbed land has reduced spawning habitat in many streams. Some of Idaho's best remaining fishing streams are of good quality because they drain wild undeveloped land areas. Research- Study of wilderness areas and plant and animal communities living in wilderness can help land management researchers

to understand the effects of roads and other activities in land areas already having been developed. Recreational diversity - Most of Idaho is roaded, and most of the public land is open to roads and other developments. Wilderness offers recreation on undisturbed land with abundant wildlife, virgin timber, high quality, clean rivers, and solitude generally not found in roaded areas. Idahoans should continue to have the choice of recreation in roaded, developed country, and in high quality forest and desert wilderness areas.

The Timber industry voices major opposition for the protection of wilderness classification in many roadless areas. In the past the cost of logging roads has often exceeded the value of the timber cut. I understand that studies conducted and released in 1980 by the Natural Resources Defense Council indicated that during the years 1974-78 the Caribou, Challis, Salmon, Sawtooth and Targhee National Forests consistently lost money on timber sales. The amount of money lost was substantial, ie. millions of dollars. It makes no sense to destroy an area's wilderness characteristics with its fish and wildlife values and pay millions to have it done. I believe it is time for the lumber industry to realize and accept that old growth timber is a finite commodity,

Page 2

And most of what remains should be spared because very little still exists after decades of intensive logging.

Senator I urge your support of wilderness designation for the following areas keeping in mind the aforementioned concerns:

	Roadless Area	Approximate Acres
1.	Long Canyon/Selkirk Crest	155,167
2.	Mallard/Larkin	200,000
3.	Great Burn/Cayuse Creek (Ck)	250,000
4.	Payette Crest (French Ck, Lick Ck, Secesh River, Needles.)	300,000
5.	Sawtooth Completion (Tenmile East, Tenmile West, South Boise, Yuba R.)	228,105
6.	White Cloud/Boulder Mountains	450,000
7.	Northern Lemhis	168,500
8.	Palisades	250,000
9.	Barns Mountain	115,000
10.	Salmo-Priest	14,700
11.	Borah Peak	119,900
12.	Pioneer Mountains	105,000
13.	Red Mtn. (Boise Nat'l Forest	50,000
14.	Camas Creek	100,000
15.	Selway-Bitteroot Completion (Lochsa Face, Meadow Ck, Jersey Jack)	200,000
16.	Continental Divide (West Bighole, Italian Peaks, Garfield Mtn, Centennial, Lionhead)	100,000
17.	Scotchman Peaks (Panhandle N.F.)	10,200
18.	Worm Ck (Caribou Natl. Forest.)	15,800

Approx. total 2,832,372 wilderness acres

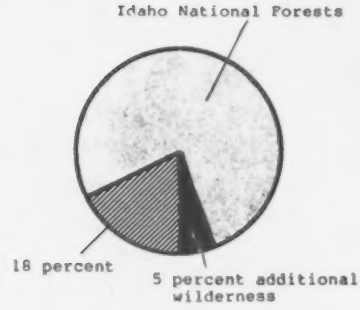
Sincerely Yours, Mike Nikirk

268½ E. Locust/St. Emmett, Id. 83617

Proposal 3

ADDITIONAL WILDERNESS = 1,007,503 acres

Proposed by:
U.S. Forest Service
Carter Administration
[recommended in RARE II study]

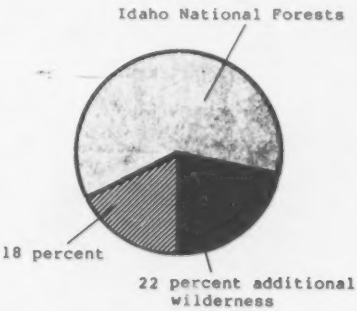


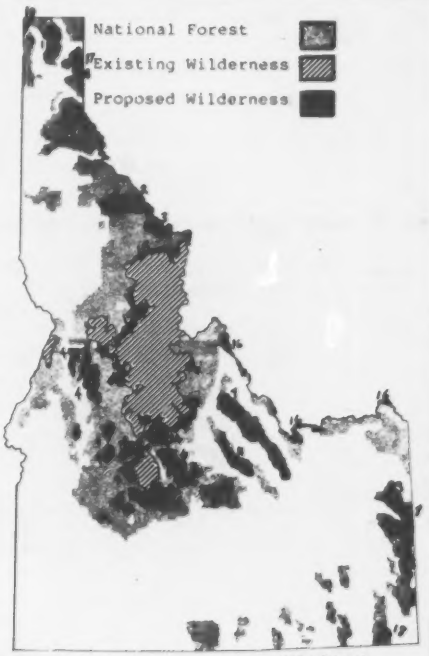
Proposal 4

ADDITIONAL WILDERNESS = 4,519,426 acres

Supported by:
Idaho Wildlife Federation

This proposal was compiled in 1979 and some changes may have occurred. To date, other conservation organizations have not submitted their proposals.





2232372

Senator Jim McClure
361 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Place
Stamp
here

Questionnaire

How should Idaho's roadless areas -- 6.5 million acres -- be managed in our national forests? Do we need any more additional acres of wilderness? If so, how much?

To resolve these issues, I plan to introduce legislation concerning these roadless areas. Called the Idaho Forest Management Act, this legislation will determine which forest lands, if any, should be designated as: 1) wilderness; 2) non-wilderness; or 3) for further study.

I will hold four hearings on this legislation in Idaho in August. Your valuable advice will help guide me in determining the future management of the roadless areas. Referring to the printed maps inside this newsletter, please check the proposal below that best approximates your views.

Question A (Please check only one box)

PROPOSAL 1 -- No additional wilderness..... ☐

PROPOSAL 2 -- 591,628 additional acres of wilderness..... ☐

PROPOSAL 3 -- 1,007,503 additional acres of wilderness..... ☐

PROPOSAL 4 -- 4,519,426 additional acres of wilderness..... ☐

OTHER: Please specify the total acreage and the areas..... ☑

Sportsmen / Conservation 1st Proposal to be released in October 1983; Approximately 2.9 million acres. Please see my letter for specific areas.

Question B (Please check one box)

Should lands not designated wilderness be made available for multiple uses? Yes, only with "soft-release". Yes ☑ No ☐

To return your completed form, please fold it so that the Senate address at the top of this page is on the outside. There is no need to stamp it for the return.

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

James A. McClure
U.S.S.
BLK. RT.

Mike Nikirk
Name
2695 E Locust St
Address
Emmett, Id. 83617

L

POSTMASTER:
DO NOT MARK ON OR ABOVE THE LABEL -- OCR.
ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED.

Dear Charles

Idaho State University
Pocatello, Idaho
83209-0009

Department of Economics

AUG 31 1983

30 August, 1983

bw
Idaho
wilderness
47702

Senator James McClure
United States Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

I applaud your recent efforts to involve the public in the designation of wilderness areas in Idaho. I think it is very important that the public participate in this decision and would like to offer my own observations for the record in this letter as a professional economist concerned about the future of Idaho's economy and the quality of its environment.

The extractive industry in Idaho constitutes a fairly significant portion of the region's economy. It is also a primary source of impairment of environmental quality. The state thus has an interest in maintaining a strong, economically viable extractive industry and minimizing the associated environmental impact of the industry's recovery of raw materials and subsequent discharge of wastes from productive processes.

It has been suggested that "hard release" language in a wilderness bill will enhance the profitability of the extractive industries. This is, however, misguided. Regardless of what wilderness legislation is passed, the extractive industry in Idaho will not be revived until the inimical economic environment in which they currently operate is corrected at the national and probably international level. Such a proposal fails to take account of the nature of economic activity in the extractive industries. These are mature industries. Firms in Idaho must compete with a variety of on-shore and off-shore producers. Often firms producing outside of Idaho have a competitive advantage over firms within the state. This is not because of wilderness designation. Rather it is because the timber industry in, for example, the Southeast has a much lower opportunity cost of harvesting forest products. Similarly, mining concerns in Idaho must compete with off-shore producers using much more modern productive processes. It is unlikely that any relaxation of restrictions on impairment of environmental quality can make up for the competitive disadvantage which the extractive industry in Idaho finds itself. The possibility of enhancing the profitability of Idaho's extractive industry by removing land from wilderness consideration must thus be discounted. On the contrary, such a policy would invite environmental degradation without

Idaho State University
Pocatello, Idaho
83209-0009

Department of Economics

providing any sustained benefits. Such a policy would not discourage repetitions of the sediment-choked South Fork of the Salmon River experience of the 1960s, for example, and more generally fails to take account of Idaho's incredibly fragile environment. We simply cannot expect to compete with the rain forests of Washington State or the pine forests of the Southeast in the recovery of forest products. Permanently removing tracts of land from wilderness consideration by using "hard release" language will not alter this economic fact.

It has also been suggested that Idaho can broaden its economic base by opening up land for economic development, again, primarily by the extractive industries. The hope is that this will boost employment in the state and enhance state and local revenue for services such as health, welfare, and education. Unfortunately, such a view fails to take account of the nature of such industries. Because the extractive industries occupy an initial stage of the productive processes they are generally the first to suffer and the last to recover from cyclical declines in economic activity. Indeed, recovery from the 1979 - 1983 recession in the extractive industries requires a revival of all other industries between the extractive industry and the ultimate users. The implication is that if we continue to rely on the extractive industries as a primary source of employment and state revenue we will experience increasing fluctuations that tend to destabilize economic activity. Large numbers of workers will periodically be thrown out of work and tax receipts will be unpredictable. Moreover, there are national considerations which make this scenario seem all the more likely. As you are aware, the Office of Management and Budget has predicted roughly a doubling of the outstanding liabilities of the United States Treasury over the 1982 - 1987 period. This means that in the next few years we will have an outstanding debt of about $2.5 trillion. Undoubtedly, the financial community will renegotiate this under less attractive conditions. This means that we will be looking at higher interest rates and shorter terms to maturity on the Treasury's debts and the debts of all private borrowers. Such an environment will be deadly for the extractive industries. It will increase their costs substantially--especially for adding to capital--and decrease their revenues by drying up the market for loanable funds. Given this prospect, it would be foolish to rely on the extractive industry as a primary source of employment or state tax receipts.

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Pocatello, Idaho
83209-0009

Department of Economics

Idaho's single greatest asset is undoubtedly its natural resource endowment. Over 20.4 million acres contained in 12 national forests account for about 38% of the state and make Idaho the national leader in terms of national forest acreage. Wilderness and primitive areas in Idaho account for about 8% of the state. The State of Idaho thus has an interest in managing its natural resource endowment in a manner which generates the greatest benefit for current and for future generations. In the past the resource base has been used primarily by the extractive industries. Mining, extraction of forest products, and agriculture in particular are accompanied by environmental disruption that is frequently irrevocable. In contrast, industries such as guiding and packing do not generate the same sort of environmental degradation. Guiding and packing, for example, encompasses a number of different activities that can occur on a sustained basis. Individuals in the industry cater to hunters, bird watchers, fishermen, back-packers, rock climbers, skiiers, and white-water enthusiasts. This family of activities can be sustained over a very long period without an appreciable depeltion of the resource base.

It may also be the case that the industry is somewhat recession proof. Between FY 1979 and 1982 which were bleak and even bad years for Idaho's extractive industries, the guiding and packing industry experienced growth rates in total sales that averaged 24% per year. A recent survey of hunters and white-water clients on major rivers by the Idaho Guides and Outfitters' Association provides dramatic evidence that the industry caters to individuals that will tend to engage the services of a packer or guide regardless of short-term cycles in economic activity. An average of 39.5% of the individuals surveyed on four major rivers indicated their family income exceeded $50,000. The general picture that emerges from the Association's survey of this segment of the industry's patrons is that they earn substantially above average levels of income, are often vacationing with their family in Idaho, and would not be able to engage in the activity without employing the services of a guide or outfitter. This implies that income generated in such an industry will not only be somewhat insulated from short-term declines in economic activity but can also be derived with little demand on Idaho infrastructure.

Given the potential long-term contribution which industries such as guiding and packing can make to Idaho's economy and the considerations outlined above regarding the future of the extractive industry, the proposal to establish a "wilderness core" seems to be on firm economic footing. This compromise proposes setting aside for wilderness designation

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Pocatello, Idaho
83209-0009

Department of Economics

about 50% of Idaho's roadless areas. This includes, at a minimum, the following areas: Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest, Mallard-Larkins, Great Burn-Cayuse Creek, Payette Crest, Sawtooth Completion, White Cloud-Boulder Mountains, Northern Lemhis, Palisades, Garns Mountain, and Salmo-Priest. These are critical wildlife areas within the state. It is important to note that a wilderness designation for this core will not prohibit economic activities within their boundaries. It will simply restrict the types of economic activities which may occur. We can thus insure the survival of an important family of economic activities that can take place on a sustained basis with little depletion of the resource base and little demand on Idaho's infrastructure. This compares very favorably with the alternative of releasing these critical areas for unrestricted economic development primarily by the extractive industries. Such an approach would lead us down the road of irrevocable environmental degradation and achieve little long term benefits.

Once again, I applaud your efforts to involve the public in this very important decision and urge that you take into account the full long-term benefits to the state of Idaho of establishing a wilderness core.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Charles Pace

Charles Pace, Ph.D.
Idaho State University

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169 E. 25th St
Idaho Falls, Id
83401

25 Aug 1983

Senator James McClure
Senate Office Bldg
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator McClure

47817

While I was unable to attend the August 11 hearings on your wilderness bill because of work committments, I would like to comment on several of the issues involved. I am a long term Idaho resident with considerable experience in a number of the areas under discussion.

1. While I understand and am sympathetic to the need for excluding many areas with good timber values from wilderness or "further study" categories, I cannot support the desire to decide "once and for all" the status of all roadless areas in Idaho at this time. Much of our Idaho backcountry is far too rugged or inaccessible for timber harvest or grazing and will always be so; it makes no sense, in a long range planning outlook, to decide <u>for</u> development now

2. I support in general the concept of the Idaho Wilderness Core. Specific areas that I have visited and specifically request your support for are:

a) White Cloud - Boulder Mountains - I have hiked extensively and climbed areas in this area at all seasons of the year, and find the

wilderness values outstanding. Logging and additional mining will destroy the wildlife and esthetic values of the area, and it therefore needs our permanent protection

b.) Long Canyon (Selkirk Crest area): This ~~area~~ should be considered an integral part of the existing Forest Service wilderness proposal for the Selkirk Crest because of the spectacular "aura" of the old growth forests there and the potential as a wildlife corridor for migrations and repopulations of adjacent wilderness areas

c.) Jennie Creeks, Boise & Yuba Rivers: Anybody who has seen the tremendous growth in recreational use of the Sawtooth - Middle Fork area and the prosperity it has brought to Stanley and the Wood River valley must understand that additional areas for dispersed recreation are going to be needed here soon. Wilderness designation seems to me the best management tool available to control this coming use and minimize the resultant impacts by keeping out roads and motorized vehicles. I see many similarities between these areas and the wilderness areas surrounding the SW corner of Lake Tahoe, where I believe "wilderness" as a management tool was the only thing that saved this heavily used area from devastating development.

3. Eastern Idaho – while this side of the state may not be in for as large a population growth as the Boise area, we are much more heavily affected by out-of-state visitor pressure in our backcountry because of the proximity of Teton and Yellowstone parks. We need wilderness protection for the Palisades area and Garns Mountain area for both local use and to relieve the visitor pressure on the Teton N.P. backcountry

Thank you for your efforts with this difficult issue, regardless of how it all comes out. Long range planning is a difficult task in the political and economic environment in our state, and I certainly hope we are able to preserve enough "natural Idaho" for our children and theirs.

Sincerely

Richard H Rigg

cc: Gov. John Evans

For The Hearing Record

BD Wilderness Testimony

SEP 1983

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

47752

Jeff R. Shaw
608 S. Jefferson #5
Moscow, ID 83843

Dear Jeff

Dear Senator McClure:

I couldn't make it to the wilderness hearings in Lewiston this month, but I would still like to voice my opinion for the record.

I am a Junior majoring in Geology at the University of Idaho. Although my main emphasis is not on Economic Geology, I have encountered the subject in several of my classes. I know as well as anyone that mining is a very important industry to both Idaho and the nation.

Economics aside, though, ten years of backpacking, skiing, hunting, and fishing in Idaho have given me a healthy respect and love for our wildlands.

The way I see it, wilderness is like money in the bank. You can always take it out with some paperwork if you really need it, but once you remove land from wilderness status and "spend" it (mine it or log it), no amount of paperwork is going to make it pristine again. There are some very beautiful areas in Idaho that I would hate to see strip mined or clearcut unless we desperately needed whatever economic resources they held.

When considering which lands will be delegated as wilderness and which will be released for multiple use, I urge you to weight the balance to the wilderness side.

Some of the areas now being considered for multiple use have very little economic potential and should definitely be left as they are.

I have read that the Forest Service plans to put a major logging road into the Salmon River breaks area of Nez Perce Nat'l Forest that will cost the taxpayers more than the harvestable lumber in the area is worth. How can that be considered sound economic (not to mention aesthetic) policy?

Another item that I disagree with is the idea of "hard" release. If a parcel of land is opened up but not developed before the next evaluation period, its economic resources are obviously not needed very badly. It then seems logical to me to let it revert back to wilderness to protect its beauty, its wildlife, and its economic potential as an investment for the future.

Senator, I realize that you are not known as a wilderness advocate, but as your constituent I strongly urge you to apportion the majority of the lands in question as unspoiled wilderness.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

8/3/83: 779

AMERICA'S NO. 1
SPORTSMAN'S MAGAZINE

PW Wilderness

Field & Stream

1515 BROADWAY • NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10036 • TEL. (212) 975-7426

46299

Dear Jack

ADDRESS REPLY TO:

Jack Trueblood
Contributing Editor
Rt. 3, Box 3496
Nampa, Idaho 83651

August 29, 1983

Sen. Jim McClure, Chairman
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Rm. 3106
Dirkson Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure,

Thanks for the courteous welcome you gave me at the recent wilderness hearings in Boise. I realize that we have differing opinions on many issues, but at the same time I appreciate your ability to take these opinions into account when deciding matters which affect Idahoans.

Please accept as a matter of record the enclosed guest opinion which details my opposition to the tritium-producing reactor proposed for INEL. I am opposed to any expansion of facilities there, and to storage of radioactive waste in Idaho. I understand your support of the NPR project, but at the same time hope that enough people will oppose it to get you to reconsider.

I also want to thank you for your recent opposition to the public land sale program of the Reagan administration.

Thank you for listening.

Sincerely,

Jack Trueblood

Rt 3 Box 3496
Nampa, Id. 83651

Guest opinion

How can Kerns support 'bomb factory'?

By JACK TRUEBLOOD

My first union job began 8½ years ago in what was then the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America. We have since merged to form the United Food and Commercial Workers Union, the second largest union in the United States.

During this time I have learned the value of union membership, realized the benefits it brings and been proud of my involvement in the union movement.

I have served as department steward, taking phone calls at all hours of the day and night, attended grievance meetings and represented my fellow workers at some of the craziest meetings and times imaginable. I have served as elected safety representative, and in that capacity have worked with state health agencies, federal OSHA personnel and national safety representatives for my union and the company I am employed by.

I was extremely proud last year when, at a national convention, this second-largest union passed a memorial supporting a verifiable nuclear freeze. My union officials felt, and I agree, that the pursuit of the nuclear arms race will enhance the likelihood of global nuclear war and the extermination of life on this planet.

I was appalled and disgusted when I read in the Aug. 12 Statesman that Jim Kerns, president of the Idaho chapter of the AFL-CIO, supports the building of a tritium-producing reactor at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory.

Sen. Jim McClure's support of this porkbarrel project is understandable (but not palatable) since he is a nuke-lover from way back. Gov. John Evans' support is misguided, and his statement about the Department of Energy guaranteeing its safety is ludicrous, since it has not yet answered the questions he put to officials in the past about ground-water pollution, nor have they fully cooperated with state efforts to monitor it.

Kerns said he was excited about the jobs, but no one is answering the charge that most of the workers and technicians will come from labor pools outside of Idaho.

As for income to the state, every union member, and every other consumer in Idaho, pays state sales tax. But the giant oil companies and nuclear-processing companies that operate INEL and that have a record of diverting their profits outside the state pay no sales tax.

Employees at INEL, whose safety is supposedly assured, do not have the privilege, as other workers do, of turning to OSHA if they feel their lives or health in danger. DOE takes care of its own problems.

How can Kerns abide that, when unions have supported the health and safety of workers through the Occupational Safety and Health Act since it was enacted, and were in fact instrumental in its conception? When a basic aim of unionism is the protection of the members, how can Kerns encourage the enlarging of an industry known to be dangerous or deadly, and where, under federal labor law or presidential mandate, workers may not even be able to strike for safety and health reasons because it will be a national security and defense installation?

Jack Trueblood of Nampa is safety representative of Local 368A of the United Food and Commercial Workers Union

Union leaders are among the most patriotic of Americans, so how can Kerns, supposedly in the interest of all Idahoans and Americans, as well as union workers, advocate the construction of a facility that will guarantee southeastern Idaho to be a first-strike priority target for Soviet missiles? How can he advocate creation of a facility that has as its sole purpose the production of materials that will be used only to bring about the death of working people around the globe? How can he advocate enlargement of a facility that annually pumps tons of radioactive waste into our air, water and soil?

If Kerns believes in the safety of the installation, I suggest he move his family to the site, and share the joys of "peace through strength" with the others who are foolish enough to let their immediate financial needs blind them to the dangers to their personal, family and national health.

As I see it, Kerns gains two things from his support of the bomb factory — an increased union membership that will pay dues, part of which will go to the Idaho AFL-CIO and therefore help support his salary and financial security; and the Reagan administration, which is openly anti-union, will undoubtedly smile upon him as "cooperative," "sympathetic to administration proposals," or possibly, but not openly, "the patsy from Idaho."

Unions have historically supported the betterment of living conditions, not the creation of machines whose only purpose is to bring about death.

Would Kerns have supported the use of labor to build internment camps for Japanese-Americans during World War II? If a German, would he have hailed the building of concentration camps as a chance to gain wealth for workers? Judging from Kerns' present stance, I think it is reasonable to assume he would answer yes to both questions.

Kerns can rest assured that my faith in labor unions will not waver, nor my belief that the AFL-CIO is a good representative for unions collectively.

But he also can be assured that, unless he revokes his support of this death machine, he will never get my vote for any office or benefit, for I believe that a person with his views is unfit to lead, unless he be a leader of lemmings to the sea.

I will do my best to persuade every union member that Kerns' position is against the union goals of health and safety, and I hope enough of them will write to him to persuade him that life, and not death, is the goal of union workers in America.

Idaho Statesman 9-21-83

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARINGS RECORD

4203 Vera
Boise, ID 83704

August 28, 1983

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator:

As a Idaho resident I feel that I must speak my thoughts concerning the upcoming legislation you are working on that will determine the fate of Idaho Wilderness lands. This letter is a collection of my thoughts, both emotional and pragmatic. I hope you will review this letter and consider my arguments before making your decision.

Before I start let me give you some background on myself so that you might better understand my views. I am a young male who moved to Idaho two years ago to begin my career and start a family. That is, I saw Idaho as a place to "settle down". I grew up in the midwest, where the pressures of civilization long ago permanently erased any semblance of wilderness from the landscape. After obtaining my college degrees I was offered a job by one of the "High Tech" firms in the area. The offer was just what I wanted and and I accepted. I have never regretted the decision. Now onward with my views and recommendations.

Like any human being I have deep rooted emotional feelings as well as cold hard pragmatic reasonings. When it comes to issues concerning Idaho lands and its use I am flooded by a wealth of both.

Emotionally, I am constantly awestruck by the beauty of Idaho. Nowhere else have I ever been which on the whole is so picturesque and pure. Backpacking on the many trails allows you to really "get back to nature." Seeing a Golden Eagle soar on the currents or a Osprey dive in the water after a fish is an amazing experience. The battle of wits between you and a "wild" trout or salmon is really not a war but a wonderfully mind clearing diversion. The sight of deer and elk romping through the woods provides hope that all animals will be given a chance to live free and relatively unhampered by man. This includes such species as bear, wolf, mountain goats, bighorn sheep, and antelope though I have not had a chance to see these yet. Though I am counting on them being there. I was not able to experience these feeling until I moved to Idaho and I feel that they were possible to some extent because of the current Wilderness lands. I am very grateful that they were provided by the forethought of people before me that ensured they would be there. In return, I want to ensure that not only will these experiences be possible for my children and their children, etc, but that they will be available on a wider scale than ever before. (That is, since man stirred things up in the first place.) It is with this thought in mind that I ask you to please see to it that the maximum possible area be made into wilderness and that you always leave open the possibility for future generations to review any lands not now protected with the option of designating them wilderness at that time.

However, I realize that the issues involved are not as clear as this argument. There are people and businesses with thoughts to the contrary and who have a right to be heard. Admittedly I have a slightly biased view, but I would like to address some of the arguments I have heard concerning the limiting of lands designated as Wilderness. This is my "pragmatic" view of things.

For the most part the parties wanting to limit, or in some cases eliminate, the designation of more Wilderness land are parties with business interest in the lands. Some examples are businesses involved in mining, cattle raising, sheep raising, lumber, and farming. When I view these industries as a whole am I struck by their similar nature. These are not "growth" industries. These are not businesses that can be counted on to enhance the future financial health of the state and country. These are not sources of employment for future generations. Instead, these are oldline businesses seeking some "free" help in ensuring their future. Why do we need to open up more lands for these pursuits when the state and country are getting along fine the way it is now? For example;

* Why does the mining industry need access to more land when it is closing down the mines it has and the world metals market is severly depressed?
* Why do farmers need more land when the Federal Government is paying them not to plant land they already have?
* Why does the lumber industry need more land when there is a vast oversupply of lumber, mills are running undercapacity, and they have stated the the southern states are best for future development?
* Why do sheep and cattle raisers need more land when there seems to be plently of beef, leather, lamb, and wool around today and the right price? Have they not mananged to use the land they have effectively and now want to move on and overgraze some more?

Admittedly this is a somewhat harsh viewpoint of these industries, but shouldn't we look to the future instead of the past? I work for one of the "High Tech" firms that has been attracted to the Boise area. It is these type of businesses that hold the key to the future employment and financial health of the state and country. You know it as well as I. Look at all of the effort placed at wooing these companies to the area. The reason these companies move to the Boise area is partially because of the outdoor activities provided by the current Idaho forest and Wilderness system. This "drawing card" can be enhanced by expanding the current Wilderness system.

Being a realist I know that the above industries are an important part of Idaho today and should not be neglected in the land use decision. (As much as I hate dodging cow pies on leisurely walks and hearing about the little cards Boise Cascade gave to their workers that claimed they had better see that no more wilderness be declared or else they might lose their jobs.) So, like always, there must be a compromise. I would like to see the following;

* Wilderness designation for the so called "Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core".
* Designation of at least 50% of the remaining 6.5 million acres of roadless areas as Wilderness. I think a 50-50 split between investing in the future and investing in the past is acceptable. The resulting Wilderness acreage is still less than 15% of the state. If business interests think they cannot accept this then they are looking at it from the wrong point of view. They are getting half of 6.5 million acres more not half of 6.5 million acres less.
* Finally, regarding the future of lands not now designated Wilderness.

32-427 O—84——67

I understand that your current thinking is that any lands not now designated Wilderness could not ever be considered for Wilderness again. I find this somewhat incongrous with my idea of legislation. Nothing is for "ever". After all, even the Constitution has built into it provisions for change. I would not want to deny future generations the option of making their own decisions of the proper use of lands. Because of this I urge you not to include this "hard release" language in your legislation.

Thank you for soliciting my inputs and considering my response.

Sincerely Yours;

Scott Tuthill

Scott Tuthill

P.S. I have also sent this letter to you directly at the Dirksen Federal Building. I will also send a copy to Governor Evans.

SEP 6 1983

2370 Amity Rd.
Meridian, ID 83642

August 27, 1983

47825

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

FOR THE IDAHO WILDERNESS HEARING RECORDS

Dear Senator McClure:

I appreciate the opportunity to present my views and recommendations in reference to a wilderness bill for Idaho.

I was born and raised in Idaho, and have spent most of my adult life here. However, I have also lived in different places in the U.S. and Europe, and can make comparisons between Idaho and other places. Idaho has many areas that are undisturbed, abound with wildlife and beautiful scenery, provide needed solitude and clean water. Idahoans are proud of this resource - and non-Idahoans envious. I have returned to Idaho mainly because the quality of life and the outdoor opportunities are so superior to any other place.

Tourism and New Industry

As the resources that allow wilderness recreation opportunities become depleted in other states and countries, more and more people are coming to Idaho to vacation. They buy our services and goods, and import money into Idaho's economy. This in turn creates new business and job opportunities for Idaho. Our wild and wilderness areas are a major contributor to and foundation of the fasted growing and now second largest industry in Idaho -- tourism.

Thus it is imperative that we do not alter or destroy this very important asset - our wild and roadless areas. Once we open them for development we can never again 'make' them into wilderness, - as only Nature creates wilderness.

The issue is not 'how many acres of wilderness ... should be added', but rather: how much of the actually existing roadless areas should be protected, and how much can we afford to give up forever - if any. - This decision should not be based on the present size of designated wilderness, but on an assessment of what irreplaceable resources and opportunities we will loose by not designating other still existing wild and roadless areas as wilderness.

The fact that Idaho offers such excellent backcountry recreation opportunities makes it a very desirable state in which to live. Native Idahoans, like myself, like to stay here and provide a stable work force. This fact attracts new industry to the state, which brings more jobs and money into the economy, and increases the tax base. In addition, the new industry that we can attract is 'clean' and does not tend to pose pollution problems.

I am very concerned about road construction, logging and mining in the now roadless areas. These activities will result in siltation of many streams - which will destroy spawning areas and much of the excellent fishing, as well as negatively impact our watersheds. In addition these activities are a significant disturbance to wildlife - through encroachment on habitat, noise, and increase in 'human traffic'; this will result in loss of hunting opportunities.

Logging Interests

The forest products industry now ranks fifth in economic importance in Idaho. Reasons for the decreasing importance of this industry for Idaho include the lower demand for forest products and the fact that this industry is centering its interests in the south-east of the U.S. The Idaho timber industry supports only minimal additions to the wilderness system. They argue that wilderness designation locks up needed timber resources, hurts the industry, eliminates jobs, and increases the prices of houses. The economic issues warrant a much closer look, and many addional considerations. These are as follows:

The roadless areas in Idaho that could be designated as wilderness are for the most part not very densly timbered; in addition, their topography will make logging in many areas very difficult and not economically feasible, were it not for substantial government subsidies.

As is evidenced by the large harvesting backlogs that now exist for contracted USFS timber, there is no timber shortage in the foreseeable future; thus, this is not a factor for declinging employment in the timber industry. Opening new USFS lands for logging will therefore not improve Idaho's economy and employment opportunities.

If timber supplies are supposedly so scarce, why then are the U.S.A. exporting timber? I have also heard frequent complaints on the part of the timber industry that 'the bottom fell out' of the prices for construction lumber and plywood. Thus, high prices for housing can hardly be blamed on non-availability or the high cost of lumber.

The high cost of housing has, however, much to do with the high federal budget deficit and the associated high interest rates. The federal SUBSIDIES to the timber industry are partly to blame for that deficit. The U.S. Forest Service heavily subsidizes the timber industry by building the major logging roads, at NO COST to the contracting forest products companies, but at a very high cost to the tax payer. Cost of construction of 'side spur' logging roads is deducted from the price the companies pay for contracted USFS timber. This is a BAD ECONOMIC DEAL for the country and for Idaho and it is time to STOP THESE SUBSIDIES.

With such subsidies it is, however, not surprising that forest products companies are interested in harvesting whatever timber they can in Idaho National Forests. But what happens after the roads have been constructed and the best timber is harvested? Most major timber companies are acquring timber lands and contracts in the south-east of the U.S., where trees grow much faster and are easier to harvest. One major timber company already relocated its head-

quarters from the north-west to the south-east. Idaho is then left with a lot of logging roads - for which the public paid -, clear cuts, disturbed wildlife, silted streams --- and less employment in the forest products industry.

The economics of opening new USFS areas for logging - especially in the roadless areas now under consideration - are at best highly questionable. Other uses of these roadless areas have potentially much higher long term economic values to Idaho, without subsidies, and without the negative effects of road construction in fragile areas.

Multiple Use Management

According to the Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act, USFS lands are to be managed for recreation, wildlife, watershed, grazing, and timber. There is a notion that designated Wilderness 'locks up' the land to uses other than hiking, horseback riding, and rafting. This is, however, not so. Designated wilderness permits and supports four of the five uses for which USFS lands are mandated to be managed; the only exception is timber harvesting. Existing grazing may be continued. All non-motorized recreational activities are permitted, including hunting. Wildlife and its habitat is much less disturbed than in non-wilderness areas. Watersheds in wilderness areas are almost always superior to those in roaded or otherwise developed areas.

Idaho has nothing to loose by protecting its high quality roadless areas through wilderness designation. Rather it has much to gain on the long run; and the long run - the next decades and centuries - it what must be considered in managing natural resources.

There are many areas in Idaho that are open to those activities not permitted in designated wilderness areas, including motorized recreation, mining, and others.

The argument that we the U.S. is running short of minerals and fuels is not a good one to support opening wild and wilderness areas for mining activities. Considering rapid advances in technology, it stands to reason that by the time we really run out of these resources, that new and better ones are available. This does, however, assume some foresight on the part of our government, in supporting research and development of alternatives such as solar energy --- which is long overdue in the present administration.

Recommendations

I would like to make the following recommendations:

- An Idaho wilderness bill must be independent of the wilderness bill of any other state.

- I urge that there NOT be any 'hard release' language in a wilderness bill for Idaho. Many of the roadless areas have to-date not been studied by the USFS and their values are unknown.

- Due to their critical wildlife habitat and winter range, fine hunting, the many clear streams that provide excellent fishing, recreational opportunities and superb scenery as well as their vulnerability to development, I specifically recommend the following areas, known as the 'Idaho Wilderness Core', for wilderness designation:

Long Canyon - Selkirk Crest	Mallard - Larkins
Great Burn - Cayuse Creek	Payette Crest
Sawtooth Completion	White Cloud - Boulder Mountain
Northern Lemhis	Palisades
Garns Mountain	Salmo - Priest

- I am very concerned about roadless areas close to Boise. I therefore also recommend that the following areas be given wilderness status: Breadwinner, Lime Creek, Pioneers (including the Little Woods River), and Danskins - South Fork Boise River.

- Each of the roadless areas should be considered as a unique entity and evaluated on its own merit and value. The deciding factor of whether or not an area is to designated as wilderness must not be how many acres of wilderness Idaho has or will have, but rather whether we can affort NOT to protect the area from development.

We must remember -- we cannot 'create' wilderness; once wilderness is destroyed, it is lost forever.

Thank you for your consideration of my views.

Sincerely,

Kathleen Young

Dear Frank Church

Dear Senator McClure 1983

47819

I am writing my testimony for wilderness, as I could not attend the Wilderness Hearings held in Idaho falls on August 11th.

Being a native of Idaho and having lived in the Cobalt mountain community for six years, I have witnessed the increase of recreation in the River of No Return Wilderness area, and along the River corridor. I have also witnessed the instability of the mining and logging industries. Three years ago My husband and I both worked for Noranda while the mine was running full swing. Now Noranda employs 6 people and is gearing for a complete shut down unless they can get subsidized by the United States Government. The timber industry is also being subsidized in Idaho. Recreation is one of the only industries in Idaho that stands self supportive and is not on corporate welfare.

Wilderness is a non-renewable resource. It's virginity can not be reclaimed once technology has encroached. Roadless land is one of Idahos greatest potentials, if protected we will be promoting clean industry and have a valuable resource to offer future Americans. Your desire to keep "Idaho Idaho, can not be done by promoting large Mining companies, or logging areas with marginal timber, such as the Lemhis. We are a last frontier in America, and need to protect ourselves with more designated wilderness. More wilderness is needed to provide relief from over recreation of existing wilderness.

I strongly urge you to not use hard release language in your Wilderness bill. I think no area should be held back from its greatest potential. If in 15 years, an area is still undeveloped, that potential must be wilderness.

I also urge that you include the Idaho Wilderness Act in your bill, and include the entire Conservationists Wilderness proposal. I'd also urge you to include no mining clause in the White Clouds.

Sincerely

Brandie Lee Pedinger
Box 32
Cobalt, Id
83229

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Senator James McClure
307 Federal Building
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

August 13, 1983

Re: Wilderness and roadless areas

Dear Senator McClure:

I strongly urge that you enact legislation that will insure that Idaho's wilderness and roadless areas remain intact and not be disturbed by industrial development, the installation of commercial recreational facilities, nor the building of logging roads. Neither should drilling and exploration for minerals be allowed. I am particularly interested in the salvation of Long Canyon, with its stand of 400- to 600-year-old trees. Other areas of particular significante as part of our heritage are Salmo-Priest and Selkirk Crest.

If forest lands are released, I urge that the term used be soft release.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Louise L. Albertson

Louise L. Albertson (Mrs. James H.)
2700 Gold Creek Road
Sandpoint, Idaho 83864

FOR THE HEARINGS RECORD
SENATOR JAMES McCLURE
ENERGY COMMITTEE, U.S. SENATE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

AUG 30 1983

(bw) 8/26/83

42887 idaho wilderness

Dear Senator McClure, Letter Rick

In regards to the future of the 6.5 million acres of National Forest land presently roadless in Idaho and under consideration by you, I would like to urge you to preserve its present status and admit no hard release language into your intended bill.

I am a carpenter and woodworker in Ketchum, Idaho, and my employment depends directly on the preservation of the quality of the wilderness and National Forest lands in this state. The building industry is subsidized in many parts of this state to a major degree by people building seasonal and vacation homes. They are drawn to these areas by the quality of their natural beauty and recreational offerings. And it's my belief that it is the very abundance and quality of our presently healthy and stable roadless areas that substantiate long-term investment in locations accessible to these areas. This, importantly, results in recurrent and extended visits.

Let's keep Idaho unique enough to draw this type of tourism by simply preserving its large areas designated to remain roadless - already unequaled in appeal by any other state. This

will become increasingly more valuable and alluring in the future as the nation's quantity of wilderness lands diminishes elsewhere. I don't need to remind you that once gone, they are gone forever, but I will stress that the quality of a roadless wilderness will be incomparably more precious in the future as compared to lands intersected by roads and vehicles.

Let's keep Idaho, Idaho!

Sincerely,

Richard B. Barker
Box 1308
Ketchum, Id. 83340

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

Senator James Mc Clure

Energy Committee

United States Senate

Washington, D.C. 20510

AUG 8 0 1983

(bw) Idaho Wilderness

47624

Dear Alan

Dear Senator:

As a resident of the Wood River Valley and a frequent visitor to our nearby White Cloud and Boulder Mountains I feel strongly about saving Idaho"s roadless wild lands as "wilderness" for future visiters. It is paramount that these areas be saved, along with the other lands included in the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core, the 6.5 million acres now under discussion. I would like to see the White Clouds designated alomg with a "no Mining" clause and any legislation you write to contain "soft release" language so that further study can be made..

Please decide carefully because it will effect us all. A wilderness is a fragile environment that took centuries to grow, a few roads could upset its balance forever.

Thank you.

Al Barr

Alan D. Barr
Box 511
Ketchum Id.
83340

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

AUG 30 1983

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

1061

Dear Senator:

Seven years ago I moved to Idaho from California. You give up alot to move away from your family and friends, but the open spaces I enjoy here mean alot to me too. I don't like the idea of less wildland in Idaho. Therefore, I urge you to include in your legislation the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core. Roads through those areas are not necessary. I also hope that you'll try to protect at least 50% of the remaining 6.5 million acress of Forest roadless lands in your legislation.

The language you use in the bill is also of concern to me. The "hard release" language would permanently ban any future Wilderness consideration for any areas not classified now.

The future of the National Wilderness system is at stake here and I hope you will listen to the citizens that respond - and to your heart.

Sincerely,

Patricia Batchelder

Patricia Batchelder
August 26, 1983

3830 Garden Lane
Sandpoint, Idaho
8/29/83 8384A

Hon. Senator James McClure
3121 Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

47696

Dear Senator McClure,

I am a 10 year resident of Sandpoint, a husband and father of two children, and a carpenter by trade. Since my livelihood is somewhat dependent upon wood industry, I understand and appreciate the need for multiple-use designations in our national forests. However, I believe Long Canyon stands as an exception to Multiple Use. I've hiked and packed into Long Canyon and can say that its beauty and majesty are awesome. It is my belief that this area and the surrounding Selkirk Crest are and should be in the class of National Heritage. I urge you strongly to direct your energies toward preserving this area as Wilderness. Please enter this letter as testimony in your public hearings. Thank you.

Ted N. Bowers

cc. Rep. Larry Craig
Gov. John Evans

A/13/83:744

(bw)

Idaho Wilderness

August 23, 1983

38579

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate, Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Michael

Dear Senator McClure,

I understand that soon you will be drafting an Idaho Forest Wilderness Bill. As a concerned constituent I'm writing to say I favor more Wilderness designations. I will support the proposal put forth by the Idaho Conservation League when it comes out in October. In particular, I would like the following areas included:

1) White Clouds-Boulders
2) Pioneers
3) Smokeys
4) South Boise-Yuba River
5) Red Mountain
6) Garns Mountain (Big Hole Mountains)
7) Pallisades
8) Mallard-Larkins
9) Great Burn-Kelly Creek
10) Selkirk Crest (including 30,000 acres of Long Canyon)
11) North Lemhis

Areas 1-5 attract tourists to central Idaho which contributes directly to the economic health of my recreation-based community. Areas 6-11 contain excellent wildlife habitat. The Mallard-Larkins and Great Burn-Kelly Creek areas contain some of the best elk habitat and hunting in the state, which generates millions of dollars in revenues annually. The North Lemhis area was given a very high wilderness rating by the Forest Service and contains a concentration of Indian archeological sites.

Logging, mining, and oil extraction are generally one-shot, short-term uses of lands that often cause long-lasting negative effects to those lands. These industries do not produce stable, long-lasting economies. The ghost towns that dot the West are indisputable examples. On the other hand, the industries and values associated with wilderness (tourism, hunting, fishing, other outdoor recreation, and watershed protection) provide economic stability, growth, and a high quality of life. Statistics show the number of americans visiting parks and Wilderness areas to be growing each year.

Many persons in the wood products industries complain that designation of more wilderness will result in the loss of jobs and threaten community stability. However, it is the demand for timber and associated wood products that determines the health of the industry, not the timber supply. "An adequate supply of timber exists to support.....a growing profitable forest-products industry in Idaho without logging those roadless areas with high recreational values or marginal timber stands that cannot be logged economically without subsidies from the taxpayers" (see accompanying Idaho Statesman article by Harold E. Thomas). It's idiotic for the Forest Service to sell timber in areas where the road construction costs are greater than the revenues the agency recieves from the sale of the timber. Most of the roadless areas being considered for Wilderness do not contain timber stands of great value. My employment isn't subsidized by government and neither should employment in the wood-products industries be.

Idaho is a wonderful place to live precisely because it has so much unspoiled land. Legislative protection of more Wilderness now is an investment in the future health of our state.

Sincerely,

Michael H. Boylston

Michael H. Boylston
Box 1888
Ketchum, Idaho 83340

FOR THE IDAHO WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

47698

29 August 1983

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington DC 20510

Senator McClure

Dear Barbara

I strongly feel the values of wilderness classification outweigh the values of resource development in most of the Idaho areas being considered for the National Wilderness System. I also believe there are too many economic and social variables to use "hard release" language in the Idaho Forest Management Act.

Please put me on record as supporting something between Proposal 3 and 4 on your recent questionaire--a minimum of 3 million acres of additional wilderness in Idaho. In particular, I support the inclusion of what the environmental organizations call the Endangered Wilderness Core, and most of the Eastern Idaho roadless areas under consideration. Most of the eastern Idaho areas appear to have little resource value (the timber value is small and oil/gas explorations thus far have been unsuccessful). These areas are comparatively accessible from urban areas where, in my opinion, wildland recreation and wildlife habitat need to be protected.

Sincerely

Barbara B Brown

Barbara B Brown
Rte 6 - 201 Commons Rd S
Idaho Falls ID 83401

32-427 O—84——68

(BW) Wilderness, Idaho

47750

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Lenn Brian

DEAR SENATOR McCLURE,

I AM A STUDENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO AND I AM CURRENTLY WORKING TOWARD A DEGREE IN WILDLAND RECREATION MANAGEMENT. THIS SUMMER I HAD THE PLEASURE OF WORKING ON THE IDAHO RIVER STUDY FOR THE IDAHO STATE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION. THIS ALLOWED ME TO TRAVEL AROUND THE STATE AND FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MY LIFE SEE THE BEAUTY THAT IS IDAHO. I AM AN AVID OUTDOORSMAN AND HAVE TRAVELED ALL OVER THE COUNTRY, AND I BELIEVE IDAHO TO BE THE MOST BEAUTIFUL STATE IN THE NATION.

I UNDERSTAND THAT THE LOGGING INDUSTRY IS VERY IMPORTANT TO THE STATES ECONOMIC WELFARE BUT I ALSO BELIEVE THAT AT SOME STEPS ARE TAKEN IN CUTTING TIMBER AND, THAT LOGGING IS NOT MANAGED, THE LOGGING INDUSTRY WILL NOT NEED ALL THE LAND, THEY NOW CLAIM THEY DO.

IDAHO'S VAST PRIMITIVE AREAS HELP SET THE STATE APART FROM THE REST OF THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES. I BELIEVE THIS TO BE A GREATER ASSET TO IDAHO IN THE FUTURE THAN THE LOGGING INDUSTRY. IF IDAHO SETS ASIDE ITS LAND AS WILDERNESS THE STATE WILL RETAIN THE NATURAL BEAUTY THAT MANY OTHER AREAS OF THE NATION HAVE LOST DUE TO HEAVY INDUSTRY. ONCE AN AREA IS CLEARED OR DUG UP IT CAN NEVER BE EXACTLY THE SAME EVEN AGAIN. THE POTENTIAL FOR TOURISM, AS A MAJOR INDUSTRY IN THE STATE

is important right now because Idaho offers what no other state can, pristine relatively untouched natural areas. If these areas are spoiled by cutting and road building people will have no place left in the continental U.S. To go where they can experience truely pristine natural areas. Idaho is really what America use to be and I would like it to remain that way.

Sincerely yours,
Brian Carroll

Brian Carroll
508 South Jefferson #5
Moscow, Idaho 83843

(bw)

346A

Box 1021
McCall, ID 83638

1983

8/26/83

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

Due to work commitments, I regret I was unable to attend your hearings on your pending wilderness legislation. Please include the following comments in the hearing record in lieu of verbal testimony.

I am in favor of adding additional areas of Idaho to the wilderness system, particularly in areas of marginal timber resources, critical fisheries and wildlife habitat or popular recreation areas. Please remember that a good portion of Idaho's economy relies on recreation and recreation related business. How many states have left what Idaho has?

I also oppose "hard release" language of unroaded areas in your pending legislation.

Please keep me advised of your plans for this legislation. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Patricia F. Chapman

13622

9373 Chelan Avenue
Boise, Idaho 83714

August 19, 1983

Dear Mary
Diskette
Testimony

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

FOR THE IDAHO WILDERNESS HEARING RECORDS

Dear Senator McClure:

I write to you today on the issue of the management of Idaho's roadless areas in national forests. I would like to offer the following opinions and suggesstions regarding your introduction of the Idaho Forest Management Act.

1. It is my hope that you will not be unduly influenced by the propaganda of the timber, petroleum, and minerals industries regarding their "needs" for access to roadless areas. I use the word propaganda purposely, because I believe their requests for more access is short-sighted and selfish. I certainly do not begrudge them their pursuit of profit - rather, I believe that their requests need to be properly balanced against the needs of the the larger, and future, population of Idaho.

   Also, there have been publicized claims made by some timber/wood products companies that they want access to national forest timber because of timber shortages. These claims are made at a time when the U.S. is exporting timber to such countries as Japan. In addition, there have been several large timber/wood products companies that have recently asked to withdraw or have extended government contracts to harves timber in national forests. This does not sound to me as if there is a shortage of timber.

   At the hearings held here in the first week of August, a representative from one of the timber/wood products companies headquartered in Boise stated that if the company did not have more access to national forest timber, several hundred jobs would be lost. I believe this to be only a half-truth. That is, those jobs will be "lost" anyway, in a few years. This can be seen by looking at the annual reports of the major timber/wood products companies. The vast majority of timber standings held, being farmed and harvested by these companies are located in the Southern United States. It is more efficient and economical for these companies to farm trees in the south, they grow faster there. It would be convenient for them to harvest most of the trees in Idaho for a few more years, at Idaho taxpayers' expense, and then move their headquarters and their mills to the south. I would not bet my ice-cream money on any timber/wood products company to delay relocating because of potential job losses in an area. Idahoans will be left with national forests severly depleted from a recreational-use and critical habitat point of view, for saving a few jobs for a few years. I believe that it is too high a price to pay.

2. In the area of release language, I heartily recommend that in your final wilderness legislation you opt for SOFT RELEASE LANGUAGE. That is, release language that will allow lands which are roadless at the start of the next Forest Planning cycle (15 years from now) could be studied again for Wilderness designation.

3. I ask that your legislative proposal include the ENDANGERED IDAHO CORE, which includes the following areas:

LONG CANYON/SELKIRK CREST	MALLARD/LARKINS
GREAT BURN/CAYUSE CREEK	PAYETTE CREST
SAWTOOTH COMPLETION	WHITE CLOUD/BOULDER MOUNTAINS
NORTHERN LEMHIS	PALISADES
GARNS MOUNTAIN	SALMO/PRIEST

4. As you will notice, the above-mentioned areas are located in various sections across the state and the recommended areas are themselves diverse. I mention this because I believe it is important that in designating Wilderness areas throughout the state, there should be allowances made for diversity and for the population growth that seems inevitable. If only those areas which are close to metropolitan sections are designated Wilderness, it will not be very long before those areas are over-used. We will also need Wilderness in less populated areas of the state to relieve those areas close to Idaho's larger cities and to continue to provide outdoor recreational opportunities for citizens of less populated areas.

5. Much has been written and said about the so-called "lock-up" aspect of designating land as Wilderness. I wish to contribute to the deflation of this idea. The fact is, Wilderness designation allows for 4 out 5 of the multiple uses involved in public land management. Only timber activities are prohibited. Grazing, fishing, and hunting are allowed.

6. Lastly, regarding the economic aspects of wilderness or non-wilderness designation of Idaho's roadless areas, I urge you to have foresight in your decision. Currently, Idaho's second largest revenue-producing and fastest growing industry is tourism. Preventing Idaho from becoming another California not only makes good aesthetic sense, it's also profitable.

   Also, there has been much media coverage of late of the concept of attracting "high-tech" companies to Idaho. The record will show that many of thes companies attempt to locate in areas where outdoor recreational opportunities abound. They may have started out in the Silicon Valley, but they are now moving to uhere the tall trees grow. I believe that Idaho will be better served in the future by making preparations to accommodate clean industries rather than relying on those industries that have served as employers in the past, but are now on a downward trend.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

MK Connolly

Mary K. Connolly

22339

3811 Hillroad
Boise, ID 83703
August 31, 1983

Senator James McClure
U. S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

COMMENTS ON YOUR PROPOSED WILDERNESS BILL
(Please make part of the Hearing Record)

One million acres out of six million, as Governor Evans suggests, hardly seems to me a compromise. I do not know any other area where 1 to 6 would be considered a compromise.

We are not asking you to create wilderness, only save a little of what was once all wilderness, and leave the options open so roadless areas can always be considered for wilderness. I listened to the semantic hassel at the hearing , and even if people can't understand "hard" or "soft" at least you can understand that there should not be a hard and fast decision when no more wilderness can be considered.

One thing sure, there should be no more deficit sales of Forest Service land. If the timber in the area isn't worth more than the cost of building roads in to get it out then it shouldn't be harvested . The poor, beleaguered tax payer is losing twice-- the natural resource that makes a truly multiple use area and also the taxes that go to pay for the roads. That8s just another gauge to help swell the national debt.

I seem to remember that you support multiple use of our forest lands. If that is true then there should be no more clear cuts. A clear cut is an abomination unto the Lord. There is only the timber harvest use on that given piece of land. The watershed is ravished, the plants and micro-organisms in the soil take many years of healing before animals and birds can find homes, and man can find pleasure in hiking or camping in a clear cut.

The timber interests' continued insistence on more and more Forest Service acreage appears to be pure greed, for at the same time they are asking for a five-year moratorium for the completion of sales already bid on, and besides they are stacking logs higher and higher at mills like Cascade. There is no market.

I hope you will take these things into account in writing your wilderness bill, and include provision for far more than Governor Evan's recommendation. The ICL's basic recommendation seems far more realistic and more in keeping with the true interests of the general Idaho public.

When you have completed the wording of your bill will you please send me a copy so that I may follow intelligently its progress through Comgress.

Sincerely, Victoria B. Croft

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

47815

Dear Senator McClure,

As a concerned citizen, I am writing about the Endangered Idaho Wilderness core.

I urge you to leave 50% of the remaining 6.5 million roadless acres in your legislation as wilderness.

I am in favor of the soft release language in the bill.

I wish you to include as wilderness areas the following:

Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest
Mallard-Larkins
Great Burn-Cayuse Creek
Payette Crest
Sawtooth Completion
White Cloud-Boulder Mtn.
Northern Lemhis
Palisades
Garns Mtn.
Salmo-Priest

Also in Eastern Idaho:

Italian Peaks
Lionhead
Diamond Peak
Borah Peak
Pahsimeroi
West Big Hole
Bear Creek
Worm Creek
West Mink Creek
Mt. Naomi
Stump Creek

I intend to support the full conservationists/Sportsmen's proposal when it is released in October.

Sincerely concerned,

Anita D. Dahlke
ANITA D. DAHLKE
1140 E. Whitman
Pocatello, Idaho.
83201

August 31, 1983

Ernest E. Day
2433 Claremont
Boise, ID 83702

Senator James A. McClure
U. S. Senate
361 Dirksen Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

46288

Dear Senator:

My name is Ernie Day, and I am a resident of Boise, Idaho. The following comments are being submitted in behalf of myself.

I would like to begin by stating that I do support the 10 areas proposed by conservationists during the hearings. I also plan to support the statewide conservation community's proposal when it is submitted on October first. Finally, as a veteran in the fight to establish the National Forest Management Act of 1976, I support "soft release" as the only way to effectively implement the language contained within the Act as it relates to wilderness and the planning cycle.

I would now like to discuss conservatism as it relates to wilderness. The Websters dictionary has several definitions of conservative: "(1) of or relating to a philosophy of conservation (2) of or constituting a political party professing the principles of conservatism." As a conservationist and a long standing Republican, I had always felt that my party stood for certain conservative ideals that I embrace such as balanced and cautious use of our natural resources and fiscal conservatism as it relates to management of these resources.

During the past five years, studies have repeatedly shown that Forest Service timber programs often do not recover costs. This is largely due to two factors: costly road construction and the selling of low quality timber on poor sites where management costs are high. In fiscal year 1981, of the nine National Forest regions, five failed to recover the cost of their timber programs from timber sale receipts.

The current drive to build more roads and increase the cut on our national forests comes at a time when it is neither necessary or economic. The backlog of timber sold but uncut is now approaching 40 billion board feet, almost a four year supply. One of the cardinal rules of the Reagan Administration is that hidden subsidies should be identified and, where they interfere with the free market, eliminated. A large volume of the timber sold each year by the Forest Service fails to recover the costs of even selling the timber and making it accessible for harvest. We the taxpayers must make up the difference.

Although the Forest Service and the timber industry often argue that

new roads offer added recreational opportunities, there are just as many arguments why these roads should not be built. Many studies have shown the damaging effects on fish and wildlife due to direct impacts of road construction as well as indirect impacts associated with increased access. If one were to view the situation simply as a supply-demand issue, one would conclude that our national forests provide ample opportunities for roaded recreation, while roadless areas are truely a scarce resource. These areas are roadless because they are generally remote and expensive to access. Once again, good fiscal conservatism would dictate that most of our remaining roadless areas remain roadless unless whatever resources they contain are absolutely necessary to obtain now and that these resources can be extracted economically. This is the conservative approach.

Our roadless areas are like money in the bank. They generate interest in the form of fish and wildlife resources, recreation benefits, high quality watershed and range. People pay handsomely to see and use these resources. One would be foolish to destroy this principle while it was producing such high interest.

Wilderness is the best means to ensure that our valuable roadless lands keep producing high interest in the form of the multiple uses described above. Wilderness protection embodies true conservatism by recognizing our changing needs as a society. It recognizes that we don't know it all now and thus should not make decisions for our children and grandchildren. There is absolutely no need to make rush decisions now simply to resolve this issue.

I thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on this important issue. I wish these comments to be included in the official hearing record on Idaho wilderness.

Sincerely,

Ernest E. Day

August 30, 1983

Dear Ruth

(bw)
Idaho
Wilderness
47830

Senator Jim McClure
361 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

In regard to your recent questionnaire and hearings held in Idaho on the wilderness issue, I wish to offer some input. I guess when it comes right down to specifying additional acres of wilderness, I would favor something between proposal 3 and proposal 4, or between two and three thousand acres. However, I don't think there are any simple or quick answers on how the remaining roadless areas should be handled or how all the public land should be managed for that matter. In my opinion the way all the public land will be managed in the future should influence how much wilderness needs to be set aside (designated) now. I think the Forest Service and the BLM have done a pretty good job of directing and managing in the past, especially with all the pressures they have to work under.

I do think in the future there will be new needs and changing attitudes about public land. With our ever increasing population in the United States now around 230,000,000 an increase of 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 in the last ten years, recreation has become one of the biggest needs and it will become moreso as time goes by. Recreation ~~is~~ is quite compatible with wildlife habitat which needs to be saved. I think people in general are beginning to realize the value of aesthetics, and the way the National Forests and lands are managed will determine a lot how many we'll have left around. I also think aesthetics have monetary value and user fees can be instituted and increased wherever necessary to raise revenue. Charges could be made for hiking in wilderness areas. Also other uses not aesthetic should pay enough to make a profit for the government.

I am not in favor of privatization of Public Land at all, and hope the Asset Management Plan will not dispose of very much by sales into private ownership.

I appreciate this opportunity to express my opinions.

Sincerely,

Ruth Noe

MICHAEL F. DONOVAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
KETCHUM CLINIC BUILDING
251 MAIN STREET SOUTH
POST OFFICE BOX 235
KETCHUM, IDAHO 83340
(208) 726-5961

47738

August 26, 1983

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

Dear Senator McClure:

I am writing this letter to urge you to consider Idaho's roadless wilderness as its greatest resource. We here in the Wood River Valley depend on tourism for our livelihood and that wilderness is the main thing which draws tourists to our area.

I am a fisherman and I know that logging upstream will destroy the natural habitat of one of Idaho's greatest ~~resources~~ and ~~I~~ do not believe that this should be allowed to happen.

Please consider the future and preserve our greatest national heritage in its natural state.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL F. DONOVAN
Attorney at Law

MFD/cg

bw Idaho wilderness

August 28, 1983

47705

Dear John

Dear Senator McClure;

The following is my testimony concerning wilderness proposals in Idaho.

I am both a businessman and a user of the wild areas of the panhandle. I support more wilderness in general and specifically wilderness classification for Scotchman's Peak and Long Canyon.

Scotchman's Peak contains very little marketable timber and a great deal of value as wilderness. It is a spectacular area and valuable habitat for rare animals, which we in Idaho are fortunate enough to still have.

Long Canyon is special for its virgin timber, beauty and wildlife habitat.

The timber industry says that more wilderness will hurt them. As a businessman I'm confident that that claim is inaccurate. The timber industry is troubled by a lack of demand for wood products NOT by a shortage of timber supply. This will probably be the case in the future too.

More wilderness may even benefit the timber industry. More wilderness will shrink the supply slightly. Since a decrease in supply tends to increase prices, the industry would probably get a little better price for its products.

Lastly, I would like to say the the loggers' performance in Couer 'd Alene was in very poor taste. You and other sincere people gathered to discuss an important issue and some 80 loggers came to obstruct that discussion. Their actions showed how little regard they have for others and the sensible management of the precious natural resources in Idaho.

Sincerely,

321 S. Boyer Ave.
83864
John H. Emmel, Sandpoint

(BW Wilderness)

SEP 0 1983

47744

For the Hearing Record

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

I am writing to urge your support of the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core in your legislative efforts. I believe that Idaho is a unique state. I want us to preserve our uniqueness by valuing wilderness and undisturbed ecosystems. I also support economic development of natural resources and my concern is an overemphasis of development and the sacrifice of wilderness.

We recently spent three days in the Selkirk Crest area and the forest service maps clearly show that Long Canyon is the only roadless river drainage in the area. We hiked eight miles up the Canyon and it was a profound experience with Idaho's beauty. A drive up Smith Creek Valley is a sharp contrast; beautiful in its own way, but by no means a unique experience.

I am urging you to support legislation, that will preserve the wilderness aspect of Long Canyon.

I have also stood on a ridge overlooking Mud Lake in the Mallard-Larkins Pioneer area and am grateful for the primitiveness of the area in contrast to the logged off areas I see on Surveyor's Ridge and drive thru up the North Fork of the Clearwater.

Some people may think that wilderness proponents are asking for too much but I know how heavily used the areas are. The demand for that type of experience in Idaho is great and it would be a shame to reduce the available area and further stress the remaining wilderness.

Besides the ten areas listed in the Endangered Wilderness Core list, I support the addition of Elk Summit, in a way that would protect the moose range and White Sand Creek.

In your bill I hope you will not use "hard release" language, and that at least 50% of the currently roadless Forest Service land (6.5 million acres) be protected as wilderness. I want my children and grandchildren and great grandchildren to know and love Idaho as I do

Sincerely yours,

Sally Fredericks

Sally Fredericks

2454 Moscow Mt Rd
Moscow, Id 83843

SF:TG

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

1983

Dear Senator McClure:

478324

I am very proud to be a native Idahoan and plan to spend the rest of my life here. Part of that pride comes from the fact our wilderness areas are part of our heritage.

I appreciate the need to compromise between conservationists and corporations. I don't believe any one area is that critical to the forest products industry or to the other companies. I would like you to include in your legislation the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core, without designation I sincerely believe these areas will be stripped of their high wilderness quality. I would also like to urge you to leave out the "hard release" language, I understand it would not prevent future consideration for wilderness, but would allow development until a decision is made. Once an area is intruded upon there is no way to return it back to its natural state. Of the remaining 6.5 million acres I urge you to include 50% at least to be protected in your legislation.

I do intend to support the full conservationists/ sportsmen's proposal when it is released in October.

Sincerely ,

Jacqueline Garner
Mountain Home, Idaho
1790 E. 5th N.
Mt. Home 83647

47690

SEP 1 1983

For the Hearing Record

August 28, 1983

Senator James McClure
Energy Committee
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

(bw) idaho wilderness

Dear Pamela

Honorable Senator McClure:

I support wilderness designation for the Idaho Endangered Wilderness Core. I believe that wilderness would be the most economical use of the lands included in the Core. Much of the timber on those lands is in areas which are so steep that access will only be possible by spending millions of taxpayer's dollars on roads.

I find it very difficult to understand why members of the timber industry claim that there is little available timber to be cut. This month a Forest Service timber sale on the Nezperce National Forest was opened for bids, and the sale closed without a single bid having been placed due to no demand for timber. This sale area was also already accessed with roads and would probably have lessened the chances of taxpayers having to finance another deficit timber sale. I do not want my tax dollars subsidizing road building for the timber industry.

Wilderness classification, especially for the Kelly Creek drainage and the Mallard Larkins, would be an economical use for those lands. Wilderness provides for multiple uses such as watershed protection, fishery and wildlife values, and recreation. Tourism and recreation are fast becoming major industries in Idaho.

I am proud that Idaho has the largest wilderness system in the lower 48 states.

The phrase "Esto perpetua" is a great one for Idaho, and it seems to conjure up pictures of mountains, trees, and streams rather than clear cuts. I urge you to support wilderness designation for the Idaho Endangered Wilderness Core and truly make these areas last forever.

Sincerely,

Pamela M. Gehrke

Pamela M. Gehrke

402 6th Ave. Apt. F
Lewiston, Id. 83501

32-427 O—84—— 69

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

(bw) Idaho Wilderness.

Senater James Mc Clure
Energy Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Paula
47625

Dear Senater Mc Clure:

As a resident of Blaine County I feel it is important to preserve our roadless, wild lands as wilderness for future generations. I understand that this includes the 6.5 million acres presently under consideration known as the ENDANGERED IDAHO WILDERNESS CORE. I am writing to stress also that a "no-mining clause be included on any legislation concerning the White Clouds. We love Idaho and would like to see it preserved as a naturally unspoiled "untrammelled" wilderness. I would also like to see "soft-release" language used in any future legislation..
Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Paula Graef
Box 1368
Sun Valley
ID 83353

Paula Graef

Aug. 28, 1983

For Official Hearing Record

47749

Mrs Bud Hadley
608 Lake Street
Sandpoint, Idaho

dear Mr. McClure.

I've lived in Sandpoint for almost 50 years and tell you sincerely that the Conservation Groups do not represent the local people.

There are hundreds of trails available for backpackers and horses without a Selkirk Crest Trail. and the environment would be ruined by overuse as the California trails. The ecology of rocky peaks (some above the timberline) is too fragile for thousands of back packers to ruin with human and horse manure, camp sites and shifting rock. The heavy spring run-off pushes all the contamination into the nearest creek.

All the local people I know would prefer to keep the wilderness under multiple use especially so that older people can hunt and fish.

Thank you,
Mrs Bud Hadley

The local people don't want a Selkirk Trail.
It will ruin the wilderness.

Selkirk peaks form awesome line

The "Conservationists" don't want the land held for our children as they say.

Backpacking

DANIEL PROHASKA
Outdoors correspondent

High above the lakes and rivers of the Idaho Panhandle the crest of the American Selkirk Mountain Range forms an impressive line of summits and ridges.

This area's most prominent landmark, the "Selkirk Crest," is the purest high mountain wilderness in Idaho north of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area.

The Crest runs north and south from near the Canadian border to Jeru Peak on the southern edge of the huge Sundance burn. The peaks are rugged, boulder-strewn giants rising from the forested valleys and ridges running up their flanks.

Several days ago, while on a ridge several hundred yards north of the summit of Hunt Peak, I looked west from my camp to see the sun setting in a red sky over Priest Lake. I was contemplating the future of the Selkirk Crest: Will it become a designated wilderness area or will it be excluded? Will political decisions mark the boundaries or will politicians recognize the boundaries that nature has formed? The wind pouring over the ridgetop provided no answers — it only provoked deeper thought.

Sunrise the next morning marked the beginning of a formidible challenge: scaling three peaks in half a day.

Without a pack, the top of Hunt Peak took less than half an hour. Walking along the edge of the north face, dodging half-dead stunted trees, the rock and soil moves with the rhythm of the hiker's stride. To the east from Hunt's summit the folds of the blue earth became recognizable mountain ranges: the low Cabinets of Idaho and the towering Cabinets of Montana.

Turning north back to camp, following the ridge to an impressive fault, the weight of the backpack was felt, but forgotten, on the descent to the base of Gunsight Peak. Boulder fields mark the fastest route — it seemed three times faster to jump and stretch and wedge and pull through the massive rocks than to cautiously snake through the wet clumps of grass on steep slopes above and below the rocks.

Ascending Gunsight along the south ridge, the sharp overhanging edge of McCormick Ridge running east from the base of the peak seems to defy gravity.

The notch in the granite peak from which Gunsight takes its name replenishes the water supply with slushy snow. It's a welcome relief in 90 degree plus heat with the sun bearing down intensely at the 7,152-foot elevation of the summit.

Mount Roothaan and Chimney Rock beckon from the north. The remaining miles of peaks of the Crest stretch across the horizon in a broken line, a spectacle of gray and brown shapes.

Below the peaks are emerald lakes, trout retreats which turn to streams and waterfalls cascading down to the big rivers and big lakes. The trails in the Crest often end just short of the high mountain lakes, making the short unguided struggles over rock and through brush a qualification to experience the placid water.

The descent down the northern ridge of Gunsight heightened my sense of caution. Stair-step slick rock runs back 10 to 15 feet from the razor-sharp edge. Three hundred, then 200, then only 100 feet below were huge chunks of snow broken off from winter's cornice and lying atop 20-ton boulders. My brother cautioned me to walk further back from the edge. He has two philosophies that guide his route: One, those boulders didn't grow down there; and two, his weight may be just enough to speed up the forces of nature that are gradually breaking away the ridge. Still the feeling of walking close to the edge gratified the senses.

Dropping off Gunsight the approach to Mount Roothaan follows the southern ridgeline. Staying to the west to avoid the sheer east face made the going difficult. Stunted trees are interspersed with huge slabs of rock.

Near the summit a large boulder field tests hikers' stamina. Each time you raise your leg it hurts and the weight of the backpack aggravates your exhaustion.

Finally you stand as high as you can go. Looking down on Chimney Rock from Mount Roothaan is one of the most impressive sights and feelings anyone can experience in the Selkirk Crest.

Three peaks in half a day in the Crest, three of the most majestic: Hunt, Gunsight, and Roothaan.

1084

(BW) Wilderness
Testimony
8-29-83

For the hearing record

Senator McClure: 47733

Dear Judy

As a native Idahoan I am very proud and very selfish of our beautiful state. Our state is one of the rare ones that can boast of any wilderness at all.

I therefore urge you to include in your legislation the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core.

I also believe making permanent decisions about something this important is unwise. Therefore I would favor soft release language.

I don't believe we can save too much wilderness area, but I am realistic about using our resources wisely. At least 50% of the 6.5 million acres of forest land should be protected.

There will be no more "wild lands". We must hold on to what we have. There are too few marvels left.

Sincerely Judy Hadley

Judy Hadley

Aug. 29, 1983
Rt. 1, Box 192
Deary, Idaho
34869

Sen. James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Jim:

For The Hearing Record

Please include the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core in your proposed bill as a minimum amount of Wilderness. I intend to support the full Conservationists/Sportsmen's proposal when it is released this ~~fall~~ fall. Idaho and our whole nation will need more and more of our wild lands kept natural. My grandchildren are starting to enjoy the unspoiled lands of Idaho and I must be concerned for them as they are too young to be active in going to hearings or writing letters. Some of our unroaded lands can be left for 40 or 50 years as they are and these and other young folks can make wise decisions when the time comes to make them. Please don't favor "hard release" on land not included in Wilderness.

In my opinion a lot of the money being spent on timber sales and road construction by the U.S.F.S. (I am now working as an Inspector on some of these roads) could better be used to support the

private tree farmer. I am also a member of the Idaho State Tree Farm Committee and have seen the work of many Tree Farmers, whose land produces timber products with less waste and adverse impact on our environment than that done in our National Forests. So if government money ~~was~~ must be spent for wood products production we will get more per dollar helping private woodlot owners than using it to rip up and rape the land as has been done too often in the past by the timber selling USFS

Of course some National Forest timber can and should be harvested. I mean to say it should be done only in the proper places without causing damage to the land, air, water etc. and causing too much competition with private tree farmers which has been the case too often.

The more land left in an undeveloped condition will provide more private enterprise and more top quality recreation in the long run.

I wish you could be with me this fall as I hike and hunt and fish on the upper St. Joe river and the Mallard Larkin - 5 Lakes Butte area. You would enjoy it, I think

Very truly yours,

Everett Hagen

47693

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

August 28, 1983

Sen. James McClure
U. S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

Re: Wilderness Hearings

This is a plea for wilderness. We have not seen all of the land under consideration in your present effort to determine the future of roadless areas in Idaho, and, for that reason, restrict our concerns to the general problem of saving as much wilderness as possible.

At this time, when so much of the world's forest land is being lost to development, and when the carbon dioxide content of the atmosphere is being increased far more than the plant life can assimilate it, we would expect concern for saving what we have, would prevail.

The restorative powers and the spiritual value of a wilderness contact is known by many. It seems to be something that one must experience to know what it actually means.

Consider the many men of the past who were far-sighted enough to see then that preservation must be attempted (i.e. Thoreau - "In Wilderness is the preservation of the world".) -- and many others.

Quick money reasons for immediate exploitation of these fragile places are transparent. It is difficult to see any permanent value for anyone in any of them. We urge you to inclue the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core, as a minimum, in your bill. We also will support the full Conservationists/Sportsmen's proposal when it is released in October.

What about future generations? Save all that can possibly be saved, and avoid Hard Release language in your bill.

Very truly yours,

Jack I. Hagen

Margaret N. Hagen

1106 Hall Road
Viola, Idaho 83872

1345 10th
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401
1983 August 27, 1983

(bw) Idaho wilderness 17994 Dear Robin

Honorable James A. McClure
United States Senate
Washington DC 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

I was out of town and not able to testify at the hearings you held on the Idaho Wilderness Legislation in Idaho Falls on August 11. Consequently, I am writing this letter to express my views and request that you make it part of the hearing record, if that is possible.

I do not claim to be an expert either on the need for more forestry products or the need for additional wilderness areas. However, I do have some concerns and opinions on the subject.

As I grew up in Montana, and later moved to Idaho, I spent many happy days fishing and camping with my parents and later with my own family in the so-called remote areas of Montana and Idhao. We didn't have a great deal of money to spend - we used mostly home-made or adapted and war-surplus equiment. But we had a good time and enjoyed the beautiful scenery, fishing and quiet times together.

Though I can't quote dollar figures, it seems to me that the roadless areas in Idaho may very well turr out to be "money in the bank" to future generations of Idahoans. The potential for tourism, for preservation of fishing and wildlife populations is hard to calulate - but seems surely to be real.

On the other hand, while I am all for maintaining all the jobs we can in Idaho, there must surely be some better way than to literally pay the forest product industries to remove marginal trees from public lands. If it is costing us more in road charges, etc., to say nothing of flood control programs to prevent stream erosion and so forth than we realize from the timber sales, it looks like we could well look at the possiblity of encouraging jobs in other, more economically feasible areas.

In any event, since there seems to be a considerable backlog of sold but uncut timber in Idaho, there doesn't seem to be great motivation for making any immediate irrevocable decisions either way. Why not proceed in an orderly manner to review the data and make the best decisions on an area by area basis?

I, for one, tend to support the alternative suggested by the Idaho Fish and Wildlife Federation which I believe is known as the "Citizen's Alternative W of 1978". I respectfully recommend that proposal for your careful consideration as a possible basis for future planning.

Other areas outside of Idaho that I am personally familiar with in Wyoming and Montana include the West Slopes of the Tetons and the Beartooth area just adjacent to the northeastern corner of

Yellowstone Park. These are both beautiful areas worthy of consideration for preservation in a roadless state.

It seems, I am sure, that your constituents never write unless they have something to complain about, and I suppose that is the case here too. However, we in our family do appreciate all you do for the State of Idaho and for us personally. I certainly don't envy you, having to live in the Washington, D. C. area when you could be here in Idaho.

Thanks again for your consideration.

Robert N. Hagen

AUG 29 1983

August 22, 1983

Senator James McClure
5229 Dirksen Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

23782

Dear Sen. McClure:

Here is another addition to the "economics" of wilderness in Boundary County. May this be added to my testimony given in Couer d'Alene on August 16th?

Sincerely,

Deon W Hubbard
Box 659
Bonners Ferry, Idaho 83805

Enclosure
mwh

VOTE -- AUGUST 23, 1983
School Levy Election
11:00 A.M. - 8:00 P.M.
Levy Amount: $346,580

****
A VOTER MAY VOTE AT ANY ONE OF THE POLLING PLACES LISTED BELOW
****

Polling Places:
Naples Elementary School
Bonners Ferry High School
Valley View Elementary School
Northside Elementary School
Evergreen Elementary School
Mt. Hall Elementary School

On July 26, 1983, the voters rejected an override levy of $433,343. On August 4, 1983, the Boundary County School District No. 101 Trustees passed a resolution to conduct another levy election August 23, 1983, for $346,580. This levy would increase taxes approximately $2.00 per $1,000 of taxable assessed value.

To reduce the amount of the levy, the trustees have reduced the budget by cutting the following:

1. The amount previously budgeted for employees' salary and wages. A 5% figure is reduced to a 1.65% figure.
2. The school district will budget no funds for the following high school coaches: Two 9th grade basketball coaches, two assistant football coaches, two assistant track coaches and one volleyball coach.
3. The school district will budget no funds for the following elementary coaches: one wrestling coach, three track coaches, one volleyball coach, four soccer coaches.
4. The school district will reduce the funds budgeted for travel for activities in the following areas: Elementary - No travel out of the county for any athletics. High school - No travel for 9th grade basketball, golf, drill team or ski club. In addition, track teams will compete only one day per week.
5. The use of emergency and professional leave will be curtailed along with administrative travel.

If the levy does not pass on August 23, 1983, the trustees will consider reducing the budget more by: 1) Not offering Art or Foreign Language at Bonners Ferry High School; 2) Transferring the 7th & 8th grades at Naples to Valley View; 3) Not purchasing new math textbooks; 4) Not purchasing new library materials; 5) Reducing teaching supplies expenditures to chalk, paper and ditto fluid only; 6) Reducing custodial staff and secretarial hours; 7) Closing the buildings for any use immediately after school, including adult education classes; 8) Closing Evergreen School and transferring the students to Valley View and Mt. Hall; 9) Hiring no coaches; allow no district funds to be expended for activity or athletic travel; 10) Use Forest Funds to supplement the General Fund budget; thereby purchasing no classroom computers, buses or other equipment.

In order to reduce the budget by $346,580, other areas will also need to be considered.

NOTE: TO BE ELIGIBLE TO VOTE, A VOTER MUST BE 18 YEARS OF AGE AND A RESIDENT OF BOUNDARY COUNTY FOR THIRTY (30) DAYS.

1093

VOTE - *School District #101*

LEVY - *August 23, 1983*

Tuesday - 11:00 A.M. - 8:00 P.M.

See inside for more
Specific information.

Boundary Co. School District No. 101
— —
Bonners Ferry, Idaho — 83805

Nonprofit Organization
U S POSTAGE
PAID
Bonners Ferry, Idaho
Permit No 30

Carrier Route Pre-Sort

POSTAL PATRON

For the Hearing Record

August 28, 1983

1983

(B&W) Wilderness

47747

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure,

As a concerned citizen, I would like to express my interest in Idaho's wilderness. Its extraordinary beauty and uniqueness is what draws visitors here and keeps them as residents. These forest wildlands provide fish and wildlife habitat and backcountry recreation unequaled in any other state. Backpacking, swimming, canoeing, sailing, horseback riding and floating are only some of the ways I have enjoyed these areas.

It would be more than a shame if future generations were deprived of the opportunity to enjoy some of the last true wilderness areas in this country. Please don't let the saying "you don't know what you've got 'til it's gone" became a sad reality in Idaho. Represent the true citizens of Idaho and don't sell her beauty and heritage for monetary profits.

Please include the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core in your legislation for Wilderness designation. These areas include.

1) Long Canyon - Sellards Crest
2) Mallard - Larkins

3) Great Burn - Cayuse Creek
4) Payette Crest
5) Sawtooth Completion
6) White Cloud - Boulder Mountains
7) Northern Lemhis
8) Palisades
9) Hams Mountain
10) Salmo - Priest

I'm asking you to protect at least 50% of our remaining Forest Roadless land, and I endorse soft release consideration for these areas. I intend to support the full conservationists/Sportsmans proposal when it is released in October, 1983.

I would also like to see these additional areas considered for wilderness protection:

1) Italian Peaks
2) Lionhead
3) Diamond Peak
4) Borah Peak
5) Palisades
6) West Big Hole
7) Bear Creek
8) Worm Creek
9) Mt Naomi
10) West Mink Creek
11) Stump Creek

Please don't disappoint the people who love this land for what it is, as it is.

Sincerely
Linda S. Hunn

LINDA S HUNN
ROUTE 5 SOUTH 5TH
POCATELLO, ID 83201

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

47692

August 26, 1983

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

I believe that much of Idaho's roadless National Forest lands need to be protected from development in the immediate future. I feel we not only have a responsibility to provide adequate environment for fish and wildlife, human recreation, and Idaho's recreation economy, but we also must be good land stewards and leave some land for future generations to decide its use.

I urge you to include in your legislation the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core as sponsored by conservationists and sportsmens groups.

Please do not include "hard release" language in your bill. I think areas not now included in Wilderness classification should be able to have another chance.

Please include at least 50% of the 6.5 million acres of National Forest roadless land in your legislation.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Schuyler S. Judd

Schuyler S. Judd
Box 64
Island Park,
Idaho 83429

AUG 3 0 1983

For the Hearing Record
Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington, DC.

8/26/83

(bw idaho wilderness)

Dear Senator McClure:

Dear - enclosed 47628

I am a buyer and a manager for a shop in Ketchum, called "The Elephant's Perch". The shop name is taken from the name of a beautiful rock massif in the Sawtooth Range. As you can guess, we specialize in outdoor sports such as climbing, backpacking, bicycling, skiing, running and swimming. We are very much in favor of preserving the 6½ million acres of National forest land that is currently roadless. Our business depends upon tourism and recreation; the ~~business~~ industries in Idaho that would be severely hurt if this 6½ million acres were to

be developed. The scenic beauty, the water quality, the fisheries, the hunting, the wilderness that Idaho is noted for.... would all be lost. Our business, as well as many other businesses across the state, would suffer.

Preserving these lands is invaluable to the state and its people, both economically and as a part your heritage. We would like to be noted as being in favor of preserving Idaho's national forest lands and do not want to permit any hard release language in the bill.

Sincerely,

Janet K. Kellam

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Rt. 3
Eagle, Idaho 83616

August 29, 1983

Senator James McClure
U. S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Sir

47814

I would like to comment on two points pertinent to your Idaho Wilderness hearings.

As you are aware, Idaho is trying to compete with other states to attract "clean, high-tech" industries. This industry is typified by such companies as Hewlett-Packard here in Boise. This competition is in recognition that this type of industry produces many jobs, an excellent tax base, and benefits the community. This type of industry is relatively recession-proof in contrast with "heavy" industry, such as logging.

I have lived in Idaho for ten years and am currently employed by Hewlett-Packard. One important reason that companies such as H-P located in Idaho was that the quality of outdoor life has been high. Engineers and managers I know are enthusiastic users of wilderness for hunting, fishing, backpacking, and floating; highly skilled employees stay in Idaho often because it offers the outdoor experience that cannot be found elsewhere. The message here is that the enhancement of a strong wilderness system is an investment in attracting the kind of industy the state wants and needs.

Secondly, I am an elk hunter. The Kelly Creek area is important to me as a premium elk hunting unit and I would appreciate its incorporation as wilderness in your proposed legislation.

Thank you,

Warren Keller
Eagle

(EW) Wilderness Testimony

SEP 0 ≈ 1983

KETCHUM FIRE DEPARTMENT
TELEPHONE 208/726-5501 P.O. BOX 966 480 EAST AVENUE NORTH
KETCHUM, IDAHO 83340

August 27, 1983

47736

Dear Members

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

For the Record Hearing

Dear Senator McClure:

We, the following members of the Ketchum Fire Department, support the Pro-Wilderness position in regards to Senator McClure's final decision toward Idaho's Forest Wildlands.

We support these points:

1) That Senator McClure include in his legislation the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core be designated wilderness.

2) That Senator McClure does not include "hard release" language in his bill.

3) That at least 50% of the remaining 6.5 million acres of forest roadless land be protected under his legislation.

4) That the White Cloud-Boulder Mountain area be exempt from all mining activity.

It is our intent to maintain the existing quality of our forest lands without outside influences from forces that may disrupt the natural beauty of Idaho's prime attraction. We live in Idaho because of that untouched wilderness attraction and strongly urge that it remains untouched.

Sincerely,

THE MEMBERS OF THE
KETCHUM FIRE DEPARTMENT

Kenny Hanley
BOX 3364
KETCHUM ID
83340

Box 406
Ketchum ID 83340

William A. Miller
P.O. BOX 1374
Ketchum, Idaho
83340

Linden Bell
P.O. Box 3364
Ketchum, Id. 83340

William A. Davidson
BOX 2402
Ketchum

Peter Van Stephenson
PETER VAN STEPHENSON
POST OFFICE BOX 75
KETCHUM, IDAHO 83340

Steven P. Germain
3760 Ketchum
Id. 83340

Kevin Baffkin
1184 Sun Valley

Rich Robertson
1525 Ketchum
Id. 83340

August 12, 1983

Dear Senator McClure,

We understand that you are sponsoring the IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT which will decide the future of our national forest lands. We urge you to protect our last bits of wild land.

Areas we are most concerned about are: Long Canyon, Scotchman's Peak, Selkirk Crest, Salmo Priest, among others.

The time has come to protect our last natural drainage areas for generations to come. Once you cut down a 500 year old tree, in Long Canyon for instance, it takes away from our history and more important from the ecological balance of that area forever. Not only have you cut down a tree that was growing at the time Columbus was alive, but you have built roads to get to the tree and brought men and heavy equipment into an area that is extremly delicate and rare.

There are years of backlog, sold, uncut timber for our forest industry. Why do we need to open our last unroaded mountainous areas to this kind of activity, or in the case of Selkirk Creast, more developement? Will our children be able to experience a virgin forest if we look toward the profits and not toward the future?

Please make this letter part of the public hearing record.

Sincerely,

Michael Lajko Debra Lajko

Michael and Debra Lajko
3605 Upper Gold Crk. Rd.
Samuels, Idaho 83864

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

August 26, 1983

SENATOR JAMES McCLURE
ENERGY COMMITTEE
U.S. SENATE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

AUG 29 1983

Daer Senator:

This is the first time I've visited Idaho and I'm amazed at the unspoiled beauty this state has to offer. I was horrified to hear that you are considering selling out this wilderness area that you call your home to the likes of the mining and timber industries which seam to have little regard for us visitors. I hope to be able to bring my grandchildren to Idaho to partake of the little remaining wilderness that this country has to offer. That is why I'm begging you to recommend that the 6.5 million acres in question be saved and preserved as they are today; free, unroaded and wild. Thank you for your time and God bless you.

Trudy L. Mallory
8700 Crownhill #700
San Antonio, TX 78209

1983 bwi

For the Hearing Record

Idaho Wilderness

Sen. James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C.
20510

Dear Linda

47803

August 31, 1983

Dear Senator McClure,

I am writing to encourage you to support the wilderness recommendations for the areas in Idaho. Many of these areas contain vital wildlife habitat, highly productive fisheries and key recreational values. One of Idaho's greatest assets and treasures is her wild lands and from a national viewpoint it is these lands which make Idaho unique and great. New wilderness lands cannot be created thus we need to set aside areas now for the future needs of coming generations.

I would like to comment specifically about the Palisades area in southeastern Idaho with which I am very familar. This area supports an incredibly productive fishery and a very diverse wildlife populations including elk and rocky mountain goats. The area also contains many locations of historical significance. But perhaps most crucial is its importance as a weekend retreat for the people of southeast Idaho especially Idaho Falls. Its proximity to a major population center and the wide range of recreational opportunities available, make it a favorite spot among the local residents. This is not an elitist backpacker's haven but rather one of the favorite recreation areas for the people of southeast Idaho.

I urge you to reconsider some of these areas in Idaho, for to lose them to short term mining or timber interests would be a great loss for the people of Idaho and the nation.

Sincerely,

Linda Merigliano
PO Box 453 Driggs, ID 83422

For The Hearing Record

(BW Wilderness 1983)

Dear David

47818

Dear Senator McClure.

As a concerned citizen I am writing about the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core.

I urge you to leave 50% of the 6.5 million roadless acres in your legislation as wilderness.

I am in favor of soft release language in the bill.

I wish you to include as wilderness areas the following:

Long Canyon - Selkirk Crest
Mallard-Larkins
Great Burn - Cayuse Crk.
Payette Crest
Sawtooth Completion
White Cloud-Boulder Mtn.
Northern Lemhis
Palisades
Gerns Mtn
Salmo Priest
Italian Peaks
Lionhead
Diamond Peak
Borah Peak
Patsimeroi
West Big Hole
Bear Creek
Worm Creek
Mt. Naomi
West Mink Creek
Stump Creek

I intend to support the Free conservationists/sportsmen's proposal when it is released in October.

Sincerely concerned,

David Mitchell

David Mitchell
426½ E. Chubbuck Rd.
Chubbuck, Id. 83202

47595

August 18, 1983

Dear Senator McClure,

Although I was unable to attend your hearings on the wilderness issue, I would like to take time now to express my opinion.

First, I would like to say that I am a logger for a small local logging outfit and have worked in wood products for the last seven years. My livelihood depends to some degree, on the availability of timber to the public. I am a strong advocate of large scale timber sales and multiple use of forests where feasible/profitable.

I am also, however, a concerned conservationist with an almost religous respect for those pristine, roadless areas of our state. I spend probably twenty or twenty-five weekends and two or three full weeks each year in these areas.

My overriding concern in the wilderness issue is that specific areas be allocated wilderness status; not so much for the sake of my use, but for the use of my three year old. And for his children and his children's children. Don't you feel, as I do, that generations to come deserve the chance to visit a truely primative, untouched wilderness? Not, as inevitably happens in motor access areas, a violated forest trashed out by immoral, uncaring slobs unable to comprehend the difference between a basically human society grown sick with our no deposit no return economy; and a basically non-human society dependant upon recycling.

Therefore I wish to register my vote of support for the proposal to be submitted by the Idaho Conservation league on October1. MY vocation as a logger and woodwoker should, I hope, give my opinion

some degree of validity over and above that of those who do not get out to see these areas.

Thank you for your time and trouble. I hope to continue using these areas for many, many years to come.

Very truly yours

William F. Moore

William F. Moore
812 West A St.
Moscow, Idaho
83843

8/12/83

DEAR SENATOR McCLURE -

I WOULD LIKE IT TO BE MADE A PART OF THE PUBLIC HEARING RECORD (TO BE HELD AUG. 16) THAT I AM IN FAVOR OF LONG CANYON REMAINING WILDERNESS FOREVER!

John Hoffman

August 11, 1983

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

1983

Dear Irene

46364

Senator McClure,

I am giving testimony today to urge you to propose certain roadless areas for wilderness recommendation. I would hope that all of us concerned Idahoans know by now the reasons for preserving wilderness - we've hashed that out at the last RARE II hearings. These are of course 1) biological diversity, 2) wildlife habitat, 3) fish habitat, and 4) water quality, which will become increasingly more important to us as development within watersheds continues.

However, the arguments against wilderness invariably revolve around the economy. Very well, if we talk economics then we still have a case for more wilderness in Idaho. The cost of taxpayer subsidized roads, in most cases , exceeds the value of timber being logged. I'm sure you're aware that a recent study showed that the Caribou, Challis, Salmon, and Targhee national forests consistently loses money on timber sales. Now what kind of economic sense does this make? And how can timber supply be the limiting factor to a better economy when there sits a backlog of one billion board feet in Idaho alone? However, recreation and tourism is the third money-maker in Idaho and is a growing industry. In years to come, Idaho could become the only state to offer recreationists a true wilderness experience. As opposed to some of the boom/bust industries, recreation is forever. Therefore, a compromise between wilderness with good trail and river access and multiple-use lands is necessary.

The question remains then, How much more wilderness should be designated? Based on wilderness characteristics, I personally would most like to see the following areas in Caribou, Challis, and Salmon National Forests included in your wilderness proposal:

1) The White Cloud-Boulder Mountain Area, to include a clause that prohibits mining
2) Borah Peak
3) North Lemhi
4) West Mink Creek

As far as specific boundaries and other national forests, I plan to support the sportsmen/conservationists' proposal to be released in October. I am also strongly opposed to the hard release language you propose to include in your bill. I would support soft release language as a minimum. To permanently bar any wilderness consideration for some of these lands may only prove to hurt Idaho's economic future.

Irene M. Nautch
HC 63 P.O. Box 1709
Challis, Idaho 83226

For the Hearings Record
Senator J. McClure
Energy Committee, U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. - 20510 -

AUG 1983
Idaho Wilderness
47623
Dear Robert

Dear Senator,

I am voicing my opinion on the issue of the 6.5 million acres of National Forest Land presently under discussion.

I feel very strongly that one of Idaho's greatest strengths is its extensive wilderness acreage. Despite the arguements for development, for creating jobs, economic recovery, etc., I feel these are short-term gains that do not justify the long-term loss that would result. How can you, or anyone, consider the intangible worth of our wilderness lands (the Nation's as well as Idaho's) in terms of economic or business interests? It is apples & oranges.

My ~~voice~~ vote is that of a single voice, and should carry equal weight as that of any other voice, all arguements and economic weight aside. As a resident of Idaho, I do not want to see our wilderness lands developed. It would be an irrevocable mistake.

I am also sending a copy of this letter to Governor Evans.

Respectfully,

Robert M. Noyes
P.O. 1642
Hailey, Id. 83333

HAILEY MEDICAL CLINIC
P.O. BOX 780, 706 SOUTH MAIN STREET, HAILEY, IDAHO 83333
(208) 788-3434

August 29, 1983

29634

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: The Hearing Record

Dear Senator McClure:

Due to time constraints, I was unable to attend any of your recent hearings in Idaho regarding the Wilderness Bill that you are preparing for the Energy Committee. I would like to urge you to give careful attention to all of the proposed wilderness areas in Idaho which certainly are a great asset to the tourist industry in our state. Specifically, I would hope that the wilderness designation would be obtained for the White Cloud - Boulder Mountains and the completion of the Sawtooth Wilderness Area. I would also encourage you and your committee members to not include language in this bill which would permanently bar any wilderness considerations for any of the endangered wilderness areas in Idaho. Your careful consideration in this matter will go a long way to preserve some of the unique backcountry areas of Idaho for all of our decendents.

Sincerely,

Richard F. Paris, M.D.

RFP/rt

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Park Village #16
Moscow, ID 83843
August 28, 1983

Idaho Wilderness

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

47823

Dear Senator McClure:

I attended the hearing on the Idaho Wilderness bill in Lewiston on August 17th, and would like to add and reiterate several of the points brought up during the testimonies.

On the question "How much wilderness?" we must consider the nation as a whole, and not Idaho as a separate entity. Idaho already has 3.2 million acres of wilderness, but that land is not just for Idahoans. Unique and unaltered natural features should be maintained for all Americans. As the population of the country increases, the demand for natural areas will increase as well.

Wilderness is also a viable economic resource. Not only does it draw people and businesses to the surrounding area, it is also managed under a multiple-use plan. The renewable resources of water, wildlife, range, and recreation are all maintained under the wilderness designation. The excluded renewable resource, timber, is a marginal one on much of the land in question. Each piece of land should be analyzed for its best possible long-term use. Timber harvest and road construction in areas with unsuitable slope and soil make logging a short-term benefit. In these areas, reforestation is difficult, damage to water quality is high, and the profit margin is low.

When you draft the Senate version of the Idaho Wilderness Bill will you please ask for the wilderness designation for all roadless areas, which because of slope, soil, or the present state of our technology cannot be reforested? Also include those areas in which the cost of timber management (stand improvement, road construction, reforestation, etc.) by the Forest Service exceed the price they receive from the timber sale.

Please do not include language in the bill which would exclude wilderness consideration for roadless areas remaining in the future.

Thank you for considering my views.

Sincerely,

Janet Patton

Janet Patton

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

4774

Dear Senator McClure

I am a concerned citizen writing for the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core

I urge that include in your legislation the endangered Idaho Wilderness Core listed below:

Long Canyon - Selkirk Crest,
Mallard Larkins,
Great Burn Cayuse Creek,
Fayette Crest,
Sawtooth Completion,
White Cloud - Boulder Mtns,
Northern Lemhis,
Palisades,
Garns Mountain,
Salmon-Priest,
Italian Peaks,
Lionhead,
Diamond Peak,
Borah Peak,
Pahsimeroi,
West Big Hole,
Bear Creek,
Worm Creek,
Mt. Naomi,
West Mink Creek, and
Stump Creek.

I also am <u>opposed</u> to <u>Hard Release</u> language in your bill.

I also think there should be at <u>least</u> 50% of the remaining 6.5 million acres of forest roadless land be protected in your legislation.

Sincerely concerned,

Sandra K. Lentzer
328 Warren
Pocatello Idaho 83201

8-31-83

FOR THE HEARING RECORD:

Dear Senator McClure,

47829

I wish to support these key points with Regard to IDAHO Forest WILDLAND.

* I would like to see the Endangered Wilderness Core included in our Roadless areas.

Long Cny - Selkirk Crest
Mallard - Larkins
Great Burn - Cayuse Cr.
Payette Crest
Sawtooth Completion
White Cloud - Boulder Mts
Northern Lemhis
Palisades
Garns Mnt.
Salmo - Priest

* I wish to see at least 50% of the remaining 6.5 million acress of Forest Roadless land be protected in Senator McClures legislation

* I oppose the use of hard release language in this bill. I would like to see an opportunity to look into this question in the years to come.

Sincerely Peggy Peters

For The Hearing Record: 8-30-83

Senator McClure:

47813

Regarding your proposed Idaho Wilderness Legislation: I have worked as a forest Technician for the past 5 seasons for the B.L.M and the U.S.F.S. I urge you To include the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core in your proposals.

I also urge you To include at least 50% of the remaining 6.5 million acres of Roadless Forest Lands within a protected status. I oppose Hard Release language in your legislation.

I realize There are no easy solutions. Let's keep our alternatives viable for another 15 years at leaston the Wilderness question.

Sincerely,

1023 S Blaine
Moscow, Id 83843
208-882-7481

SEP 0 4 1983

Aug. 29, 1983

47748

Senator James A. McClure SEP 0 4 1983
Senate Energy + Resources Comm.
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

(BW) Wilderness Testimony

Dear Dr & Mrs.

Re: Idaho Wilderness Bill

Dear Senator McClure,

We ask that this letter be made part of the Idaho wilderness hearing record which we were told would be open for comment until Aug. 31.

We wish to urge your support for the conservation groups proposal, or at least something close to it. We can't just look at the amount of wilderness within the stat of Idaho. It is a national issue that must be decided within that context.

The arguments by the forest industry for fewer acres seem hard to substantiate since there is now no lack of timber and in the future they will, even under the conservationists' proposal, have 4 million acres. We agree with those who say roads should be paid for by the timber industry and not subsidized. Harold Thomas of Trees Joist made some very cogent arguments in his Statesman editorial.

Contrast the timber industry's needs with the many other values of these areas: wildlife, fish, water quality preservation, tourism. We met German tourists last weekend who were awed at the beauty of Idaho's wilderness. Some of these values are irreplaceable if lost through lack

(cont.)

of habitat or stream quality degradation. Also our tourism industry will continue to grow.

Please take a stand for the future — and err, if erring might be done on either side — on the side of saving our precious resources. The mining and timber industries can live with this proposal.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Dr. + Mrs. Frank A. Roberts
1701 N. 21st St.
Boise, Idaho 83702
342-4711

7/26/83: 779

8-25-83

AUG 1983

4584

LW

Idaho Wilderness

Dear Ralph

Dear Senator Mc Clure,

Thanks for the opportunity to testify at your hearing. I was nervous (I don't sit across the table from U.S. Senators in front of 200 people every day) but grateful. I feel I need to make clearer a point or two.

The Clearwater economy needs to be diversified and the heavy dependence on timber should not be subsidized by the "timber welfare" of tax payer financed crops for the timber industry. mills are closing even now.

The Chamber of commerce do not represent voters just business men. Backpackers usually read about places to go or call the Forest Service or clubs for information, not the chamber. Used car dealers call the Chamber.

Steelhead and Chinook represent valuble income to the area and any damage to their spawning and rearing habitat will hurt that tourist income. Damage for just a year or two (like silt) can diminish the fishery resources for good.

Multiple use is supposed to be recreation, water, wildlife as well as timber. Calling clear cuts multiple use is just

plain wrong.

If these areas were in Nebraska, where I am originally from, or lots of other states, people would not allow any development at all.

The environmentalists are right on the issue, but there will be no joy in being right when everybody suffers from the mistake of Development.

Thanks for the honest approach to the hearing. It was professionally done and in sharp contrast to many other hearing I have been at.

Thanks.

Ralph R. Rawlings
P.O. Box 2018
Orofino, Id. 83544

SEP 1983

47754
(BW) Wilderness
Testimony
Dear Robert

Senator James McClure
US Senate
Washington DC 20510

Dear Senator McClure,

Please include this letter in the official hearing record for your hearings on a proposed Idaho Forest Wilderness Bill.

I support the concept of Forest Wilderness. Idaho does not have enough Wilderness. We are particularly short of wilderness in areas close to Boise, The largest population center in Idaho.

For this reason I urge you to include roadless areas in the Boise National Forest in your Bill. There are areas between Thorne Butte and the Middle Fork of the Boise River and between the Middle Fork of the Boise River and Trinity Mtn. I think should be wilderness.

Wilderness designation of Danskin Ridge above the South Fork of the Boise River would protect the waterquality of the South Fork. The quality fishing of the Boise River depends on that water.

Thank you for your consideration.

Robert D. Scott Secrist
2076 Crystal Way
Boise, ID 83706

P.S. I know that the decisions you face on the wilderness issue are difficult indeed. I do hope you will work for protection of the wilderness areas in Idaho. Our public roadless areas comprise a priceless heritage which once destroyed can never be replaced. Please don't allow that heritage to be compromised by short-term economic considerations. Our quality of life for generations to come depends on the conservation and protection of Idaho (and the nation) Wilderness

Aug 30, 83 - Conf - Rpt

Additional! FOR THE HEARING RECORD

31 August 1983

Senator McClure: 18371/10

Briefly, I would make some additional comments regarding the wilderness issue (you already have my letter FOR THE HEARING RECORD and previous letters on this topic). One point I intended to stress and overlooked was brought back to my mind by Sen. Symms' televised comment that he hadn't heard conservationists mention any compromise on this issue. I had anticipated this would be brought up and had meant to address it. (1) There have been compromises all along the way. In fact, the environment has been in too many cases literally compromised to death. (2) Even so, the conservationists' proposal will still open over 50% of the remaining wildlands to roads while protecting the most critical areas for fish and wildlife, recreation, and Idaho's recreation economy. (3) On the other side of the coin, "hard release" language in this bill is a failure to compromise from industrialists and fails to consider the changing needs and potentials of the future. I'm stringently opposed to "hard release." (4) And "packaging" this bill with these of other states would be a negative and unfair compromise in which Idaho stands to lose a great deal.

I also will list the following key areas, which are the highest quality and most threatened areas statewide, and urge you to include them in your legislation. You will recognize them as the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core and final boundaries and acreages will be presented in October by conservationist groups.

1) Long Canyon--Selkirk Crest
2) Mallard-Larkins (200,000 acres)
3) Great Burn--Cayuse Creek
4) Payette Crest (French Creek, List Creek-Secesh River, Needles)
5) Sawtooth Completion (Tenmile East, Tenmile West, South Boise-Yuba River)
6) White Cloud--Boulder Mts. (450,000 acres)
7) Northern Lemhis
8) Palisades
9) Garns Mountain
10) Salmo-Priest

Finally, just to substantiate that I did call on July 18 to sign up for the Lewiston hearing, I've included a copy of my phone bill with that office number. Although I was unable to attend, I did have someone there to read my testimony, but who found my name was not on the list. This bothers me very much and is the second error I'm aware of which prevented public, verbal testimony.

Respectfully,

Victoria A. Seever

Victoria A. Seever
101 S. Almon #2
Moscow, Idaho 83843

PO BOX 8277 MOSCOW ID 83843
BUSINESS OFFICE TELEPHONE 882-2511

AUG 10 1983 MOSCOW 882-0763

VIC SEEVER
101 S ALMON
APT 2
MOSCOW ID 83843

PREVIOUS BILL 12.39
PAYMENT .00

BALANCE 12.39
PAYMENTS MADE BUT NOT SHOWN WILL BE ON YOUR NEXT BILL
AND SHOULD BE SUBTRACTED FROM AMOUNT DUE ON THIS BILL

AUG 10 LOCAL SERVICE TO SEP 10-83		11.52
AT AN AVERAGE DAILY COST OF .38		
NETWORK ACCESS	9.22	
REGULATED LEASE	2.30	
AUG 10 LOCAL SERVICE REVENUE SURCHARGE		.51

DATE	CALLS TO	TELEPHONE #	MIN	CPT	FROM	TIME	
JUN30	SPOKANE WA	509-922-2510	7	411		212PM	28.69
JUL18	LEWISTON	ID 208-743-3579	2	411		248PM	.46
JUL18	TROY	ID 208-835-2873	4	421		820PM	.26

LONG DISTANCE CHARGES 29.31

TOTAL LONG DISTANCE CHARGES 29.31

3.00% FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON 41.34 1.24

640763 PLEASE PAY BEFORE AUG 25 42.58
0122 2 WITH ENCLOSED ENVELOPE AMOUNT DUE ~~54.07~~

IT'S OUR PRIVILEGE TO SERVE YOU
PLEASE SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMA...

EDWARD SIMON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
520 E. RIVER STREET
P.O. BOX 540
KETCHUM, IDAHO 83340
(208) 726-9579

August 26, 1983

476626

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: Idaho Forest Wilderness Bill
For the Hearing Record

Dear Senator McClure:

You have provided public hearings on your Idaho Forest Wilderness Bill, which many of your constituents have been unable to attend, but which will effect all Idahoans along with future generations.

I share your concern and am writing to voice my hopes that your bill will provide for the preservation and designation of the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core, and that there will be no "hard release" language included in your legislation.

Tourism continues to attract people from all over the country, who visit Idaho because of the environment which we have to offer. It has become and can become an even greater source of economic stability for the entire state. It is encumbent upon the citizenry and their legislators to foster an expansion of the tourist industry, and it is thus critical that your Wilderness Bill preserve our wilds, if we are to have economic prosperity and the continued legacy of our National Forests.

Yours very truly,

Edward Simon

ES:hm

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

47622

P.O. Box 4335
Ketchum, Id 83340
August 26, 1983

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

I recommend the following areas be designated as wilderness :

1. Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest
2. Mallard-Larkins
3. Great Burn-Cayuse Creek
4. Payette Crest (French Creek, Lick Creek-Secesh River, Needles)
5. Sawtooth Completion (Tenmile East and West, South Boise-Yuba River)
6. White Cloud-Boulder Mountains (no mining!)
7. Northern Lemhis
8. Palisades
9. Garns Mountain
10. Salmo-Priest

The last area, Salmo-Priest, is particularly important to conserve, because it contains an established herd of mountain caribou; the only such herd in the contiguous United States. Tourism and outdoor recreation appear to be the industries with most potential for Idaho. Please do not sell us out by subsidizing the timber industry.

Sincerely,

Kathryn Staley

Kathryn Staley

(BLM) Wilderness

1250 Glengary Road
Sandpoint, Idaho, 83864

August 27, 1983

47745

Dear David

Senator James McClure
3121 Dirksen
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C., 20510

Dear Sir:

The purpose of this letter is to let you know how I feel concerning the current democratic process of formulating wilderness legislation for Idaho. Since I live in the northern portion of the panhandle, I can only speak specifically about the proposed wilderness areas there. In brief, I adamantly support legislation which will provide wilderness designation for the Selkirk Crest including Long Canyon, Scotchmans Peak, and the Salmo-Priest areas. And in general, I also support legislation for the maximum amount of wilderness in the remainder of the State, since it is obvious that the rapid population growth in the north will necessitate travel to more distant areas to escape heavily used areas.

My reasons for providing these opinions are many. I feel that they represent not only those of the average Idahoan, but also those of the average American who believes that somewhere out West, there is a place where they can go for a short time to experience what America was like before the intrusion of man and industry. I believe I speak for the average person because of my background. Before I migrated to Idaho seven years ago, I spent 21 years in western New York, two years in Boston and New England, one year in Washington D.C., and two years in Alaska. I have enjoyed not only the benefit of the unpopulated areas places but also the benefits which are a result of industry and technology and large groups of people working together. I am a civil engineer who has worked in all of these areas and has taken pride and satisfaction in contributing to the progress of man due to conscientious planning and adherence to good construction practice. I came to northern Idaho because of its unspoiled environment where I could enjoy the benefits of the land and water and air while working as a conscientious citizen.

At this time, I can see a grand mistake happening if this opportunity is not taken to assure a maximum of roadless wilderness areas where industry and development of a short-term nature can irreversibly alter these areas for future generations of recreational use. As a hunter and fisherman and hiker, I see the intrusion of roads into an area as its downfall. There is immediate use by the ever-expanding ranks of recreationalists. Fish and game populations are never the same, even with expanded research and regulation by the Fish & Game Department. Hiking and camping is increasingly frustrating as more users compete for space and privacy. Road users

contribute to the damage of the land and water by use of easily transported machinery. And the timber industry provides the worst type of damage, including barren soil, erosion, cuts and fills, clogged culverts, silty streams, scattered downfalls, impenetrable slash, stumps, and any remaining spindly trees. And as a worker in the northern Idaho economy, I see no further need for building roads into presently roadless areas. With proper management of our current accessible timber and mineral resources, including private, State and Federal property, there is more than enough to keep the present level of industry productive as the economy demands. Even with the presently stunted economy, it is easily seen that the resources in northern Idaho are coming more and more from recreational assets of the land. I believe the Federal Government should manage these proposed wilderness areas with maximum interest in the recreational value. I think that you, as our State's senator, Mr. McClure, should promote Idaho as the unpolluted, beautiful state that it is. Without a sizeable amount of wilderness area and without conscientious limitation of industrial expansion, this state would quickly become the land of short-term opportunity, where its most important assets for all of America are gobbled up by a few get-rich-quick companies and government bodies. I know that this legislation process could be one of your greatest responsibilities, Mr. McClure, and I trust that you will serve your constituency to the best of your abilities.

Please use this letter as personal testimony for your thoughts in formulating the wilderness bill and include it in the official hearing record. Thank you for your support.

Very sincerely,

David E. Shults

cc: Governor John Evans
Representative Larry Craig

608 East A Street
Moscow, ID 83843
1 September 1983

(3W) Idaho Wilderness

Sen. James McClure
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Brenda + Kevin

47836

Dear Senator McClure:

This letter is to express our concern over the upcoming legislation you plan to sponsor to decide how the roadless areas in Idaho should be classified. Although we believe we don't have the wisdom at present to make a final decision on the fate of the remaining roadless areas in Idaho, it appears as though the issue is being pushed in that direction. Eliminating the chance to re-evaluate roadless areas in the future by releasing them to "multiple-use" management now (when there may be no economic warrant) precludes the opportunity for further research and the knowledge of future generations. But since maintaining roadless areas without wilderness designation appears not to be an option, we would like to voice our support for the following areas to be designated as wilderness.

-Selkirk Crest
-Long Canyon
-Mallard-Larkins
-Great Burn
-Elk Summit
-Salmo-Priest
-Cayuse Creek
-Fish Creek
-Kelly Creek
-Moose Mountain
-Grandmother Mountain

The Idaho environmental community has done a much more thorough job of enumerating the merits of these areas than we are capable of doing, and we trust you will have this list of merits in hand when you consider these areas for wilderness designation.

Sincerely,
Brenda A. Bafus-Williams
Kevin L. Williams
Brenda A. Bafus-Williams
Kevin L. Williams

P. S. Please include this in the hearing record

33392

Robert E. Yeoman
3111 4th St. C
Lewiston, ID 83501

August 30, 1983

Hon. James A. McClure
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

The issues of wilderness and roadless wildlands are of great concern to me. I know there are no simple solutions, and some kind of balance must be made between economic factors and the preservation of our wilderness heritage. However, I feel there are many areas that should be left untouched and saved from road building and timber cutting. Encroachment in these areas - specifically, Mallard-Larkin, Kelly-Cayuse Creeks, and the Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest - could have a devastating effect on big game and fish populations. In addition, it is my understanding that removing timber from much of this land would be unprofitable. Therefore, I'm definitely in favor of these areas being classified as wilderness.

I'm also opposed to the timber industry's position of forbidding any remaining roadless lands from ever again being considered for wilderness after a wilderness bill has been enacted. A better plan, it seems to me, would allow any remaining roadless lands to be reviewed for wilderness in the normal multiple use forest plan updates. This would allow the Forest Service to consider wilderness as an option in future forest plans.

Please include this letter in the official hearing record.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Yeoman

Robert E. Yeoman

REY:dy

For the Hearing Record.

208 W. Bannock
Boise, Id. 83702
August 30, 1983

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure

As a citizen who is interested in preserving water quality and fish and wildlife habitats, I urge you, Senator McClure, to include in your legislation the designation of at least 3.2 million acres of Idaho's roadless National Forest land as National Wilderness. Specifically, the following areas, I believe, deserve National Wilderness Status:

White Clouds
Sawtooth Completion
Northern Limbo
Mallard-Larkins
Long Canyon - Selkirk C.
Great Burn - Copus Ck.
Fayette Crest
Palisades
Garns Mountain
Salmo-Priest

Sincerely yours,
Katherine Altmeier

FOR THE HEARING RECORD Logged to

3409 North Cloverdale
Boise, Idaho 83704
15 August 1983

DLW ML

AUG 22 1983

Senator James A. McClure
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

47375

Dear Senator McClure:

I am writing in support of the proposals of the Idaho Conservation League, The Wilderness Society and related groups pertaining to wilderness designation of National Forest lands in Idaho and to disposition of remaining roadless areas.

I do not propose to enumerate the compelling reasons why specific tracts should be so classified, but to comment briefly on the biological, economical and ethical principles which should form the basis for deciding these questions.

The central theme of biology is that all life is a continuum. All life is dependent upon plants, and all life is at the mercy of a single species - man. Human beings as the most thinking animal ever developed are at once the greatest hope and the greatest threat to life on earth. The choice is clear. We must curb our misuse of nature so that a balance can be maintained that will allow for the survival of as much as possible of the biological world. Continued mindless destruction of wildlife habitat, streams and watersheds can only lead to the ultimate ecological disaster.

The economic plight of our people and those communities whose livelihood and well-being depend upon natural resource based industries is desperate. However, to suggest that increasing the availability of timber or expanding mineral exploration is the solution to their economic woes is at best a delusive plausibility. The level of activity of those businesses is dependent on demand for their products, which in turn is largely governed by prevailing interest rates. Only a diversified economic base can assure long term stability. The amount of sold but uncut timber in the National Forests plus the losses sustained from recent timber sales solidly refute the contention that a valid economic basis exists for the expansion of timber availability.

As a proponent of free, private enterprise I suggest placement of multiple use public lands under self-supporting sustained yield management practices. Such a program will relieve the public burden of subsidizing the natural resource based industries harvesting renewable resources, and mitigate losses incident to extraction of non-renewables.

In conclusion, I hope that your decisions will be favorable to the

position presented by the various conservation organizations. The logic of their position stands in stark contrast to that of those opposed to that argument. The latter's position is based on easily recognized logical fallacies. Their argument is based on a mixture of argumentum ad crumenam (appeal to the purse, public and private), argumentum ad misericordium (pity for the unemployed or, by implication, soon to be unemployed loggers), and variations of argumentum ad captandum vulgus ("lock-up"of resources or limitation of recreational opportunities).

Recognizing that the great majority of our political decisions are made on what is perceived as political expediency, one can still hope that this will be different. That hope has to be somewhat faint, since I have observed few logical decisions in my three score plus years.

I appreciate the opportunity to express my views on this matter.

Sincerely,

A. H. Munson

cc: Senator Symms
Representative Craig
Governor Evans
ICL

AUG 29 1983

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

47566

SENATOR JAMESMC CLURE

Energy Committee
U.S.Senate
Washington, D.C.20510

Dear Pip

Dear Senator Mc Clure:

Please preserve Idaho's roadless areas as Wilderness for future generations of Idahoans and Non-Idahoans alike. I understand that this includes the 6.5 million acres of National Forest known as the Idaho Wilderness Core. We do not want to see the unspoiled areas which we love turned over to the mining and forestry industry for development. We especially do not want mining to be allowed in the White Clouds..

This is an important issue which will effect our future generations for years to come. It is mandatory that as much land be preserved as possible , so that our children can experience the uniqueness of "land untrammeled by man" and a true American wilderness.

Thank you for your time, and consideration, please weigh your decisions carefully as the outcome will effect us all for years to come..

Sincerely,

Dr. Pip Nelson
P.O.Box 212
Ketchum,ID 83340

Pip M. Nelson
PO Box 212
Ketchum Ida

August 12, 1983

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Dear Linda

Dear Senator James McClure: #47121

Idaho has many things to offer to people and to wildlife. There are beautiful areas that are only accessable by foot. We have populations of bighorn sheep, mountain goat, cougar, elk, and wild plant life. This forest land needs the National Wilderness designation to remain as such.

If this area is open to logging the future of this land is grim. Erosion from logging roads causing silt deposits in water may have a negative effect on water quality and on the spawning of trout and salmon. These roads will also have a negative effect on elk herds.

There is a three year 40 billion board feet backlog of timber nationwide. There is no great need for the timber in this area. Mills have shut down in Idaho because of the economy not because of the lack of timber.

The cost of building logging roads is put upon the public through price increases in timber products and through taxpayer subsidy to timber industry. Forest service money that would be used for roads could be put to better use for fish and wildlife habitat improvement.

A 1980 study by the National Resource Defense Council entitled Giving Away the National Forests found that during 1974-1978 in Caribou, Challis, Salmon, Sawtooth and Targhee forests money was lost on timber sales. An analysis on the Jersey Jack timber sale in Nez Perce National forest showed the forest would lose money on the sale.

There is not a need to open this area. The loss would be too great. The populations of wildlife and plant life would surely suffer.

There can be no greater thrill than to be hiking and to spot a mountain goat or a fawn. It would be a tragic loss if the only place to see wild game would be in a zoo. To go into a wilderness area and camp is so pleasurable without the noise of motorcycles or snowmobiles.

Senator McClure, have you been away from Idaho so long that you have forgotten its beauty?

Wilderness designation is necessary to protect this land, the wildlife and plant life. Future Idahoans and others should also have the pleasure to enjoy this beautiful country.

Tourism is Idaho's second largest industry. I believe the more wilderness there is the more Idaho will have to offer to our visitors.

Do not include any "hard release" language in your bill. If this land is not considered for wilderness now, hopefully it will be in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Linda M. Jolly

P.S. We would like you to work on a "Nuclear Free Idaho" when the wilderness areas in question are decided upon.

GOLDEN EAGLE AUDUBON SOCIETY
P.O. Box 8261
Boise, Idaho 83707

AUG 29 1983

A-7547

(bw) Idaho Wilderness

August 26, 1983

Dear Dean

Honorable James McClure
United States Senate
U. S. Senate Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

Subject: For The Hearing Record

We, the Board of Directors of the Golden Eagle Audubon Society, wish to testify for the hearing record pertaining to the designation of new National Forest Wilderness Areas in Idaho. The Golden Eagle Chapter of the National Audubon Society maintains headquarters in Boise, Idaho, and has a mailing list of over 400 individual and family memberships from Mountain Home to Payette to McCall. In testifying for our membership at large, the board would like to express deep concern for roadless wilderness ecosystems in our state.

We firmly believe wilderness designation of approximately half of the 6.5 million roadless acres in Idaho constitutes multiple use of these lands. In establishing a minimum of new wilderness, we would include the "Endangered Wilderness Core", consisting of:

1. Salmo-Priest, Idaho Panhandle National Forest
2. Selkirk Crest Long Canyon, Idaho Panhandle National Forest
3. Mallard-Larkins, Idaho Panhandle National Forest
4. Great Burn (Hoodoo), Clearwater National Forest
5. Payette Crest (French Creek, Lick Creek-Secesh River, Needles), Payette National Forest
6. Sawtooth Additions (Tenmile, Smoky Mtns.), Boise National Forest
7. Northern Lemhis, Challis National Forest
8. White Clouds/Boulder Mtns., Challis National Forest

9. Palisades, Targhee National Forest
10. Garns Mountain, Targhee National Forest

In addition, these are over 20 other areas which we would also include in an Idaho wilderness bill.

We believe wilderness designation for these areas constitutes multiple use in the truest sense of the term. Watershed protection, wildlife habitat, recreation, grazing and limited mining of pre-existing claims would be served by wilderness designation. Timber harvesting -- and the disastrous and costly road building which accompanies it -- would be excluded. It is prudent and wise to exclude this activity when, as has been proven over and over again in Idaho, the taxpayer pays the bill for deficit logging activities that degrade, and even eliminate, other multiple uses -- watershed, wildlife habitat, and recreation.

John Muir, the poet laureate of American Wilderness, once wrote: "Climb the mountains and get their good tidings. Nature's peace will flow into you as sunshine flows into trees." In this spirit we would hope you will recognize that the benefits gained by designating these critical areas as wilderness will far outweight any short-term benefits gained through developing them.

Sincerely yours,

GOLDEN EAGLE AUDUBON SOCIETY

Dean H. Jones

Dean H. Jones
For The Board of Directors

AUG 29 1983

HCR 68 Box 176
Carey wood, Idaho
July 12, 1983

47524

Sen. James McClure
U.S Senate
Washington, D C.

Dear Sir:

We would like to express our opinion on the proposed Idaho Wilderness legislation and have this letter included as testimony in the Congressional Hearing Record.

We want Idaho's wilderness areas left as they are - without roads, logging, or mining. And we want the following areas established as new wilderness:

Long Canyon (especially!)
Selkirk Crest
Scotchman Peak
Salmo Priest

We understand you are more sympathetic to needs of the timber industry, but we hear repeatedly that timber is a renewable resource. So the industry can and should reuse lands it has already exploited

We do not consider ourselves radical conservationists We have resided in Bonner County the past 35 years - teaching school, driving school bus, and raising registered Shorthorns As of this year, we are both retired Every year, our family enjoys trucking horses down to the wilderness area and taking a week's pack trip. This year our 13 year old grand daughter will experience this trail ride for the first time We hope the area will be unchanged for her children to enjoy.

In your bill, please use siff release language so that land not protected as wilderness can be reviewed for protection again. Thank you. Yours truly,

Ed and Marguerite Judy

P.O. Box 134
Pierce, Idaho 83546
August 24, 1983

AUG 29 1983

Senator James McClure
361 Dirksen Office Building
Washington,D.C. 20510

47580

Dear Senator McClure:

The proposed Idaho Forest Management Act promises to be pivitol in shaping the future character of our state. As a native Idahoan with plans to live most of my life here, I am very concerned that this bill be a guide to sound land use, not an instrument of convenience with high future costs. Please enter this letter into the Congressional Record as part of the written testimony on the proposed act.

I support the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IFG) recommendations for quantity and location of additional wilderness acreages. As for the lands excluded from wilderness designation under the bill, I do not support "hard release" of those lands. I feel that every option, including future wilderness designation, should be left open for planning the use of these valuable lands.

Before I explain why I take these positions, I want to lodge two protests about the course of this bill's development:

1) I think it neither necessary nor wise to make a hasty, lump-sum decision about the future of Idaho's roadless lands. Timber sale backlogs indicate that there is little urgency for new timber supplies. Even if there were, that would not be sufficient excuse for rushing a decision which will affect massive amounts of land for many lifetimes to come.

2) Debate over the proposed bill has indicated that we must choose between two extremes: road it, or make it wilderness. Unless Idahoans consider themselves nothing more than logging truck parts, these areas can be kept roadless and still put to various uses beyond wilderness restrictions. This either-or approach probably has forced many roadless area users to choose sides when they would prefer a middle ground.

However, since the release decision appears imminent and roads or wilderness have been the only options I've heard, I support the IFG recommendations and oppose "hard release" for several reasons.

Some involve my personal profit and tastes. Other reasons involve what I see as the requirements for Idaho's future well-being and the state's stewardship of the magnificent lands it contains.

This is the second season I have worked for Fourth of July Creek Outfitters, Inc., on the North Fork of the Clearwater River. I plan to work for them in the future.

This small business has operated here since 1946 under the direction of its founder, Gordon Stimmel. The business still is family owned and operated.

Outfitting employment is seasonal, but it's dependable, year after year. My employer hires about six people each year, and he is one of the state's smaller operators.

Add to that the amount of money his clients spend in Idaho on licenses, permits, food, gas, lodging and sporting goods, and the income to the area is considerable. In fact, the Idaho Conservation League reports that Game Management Unit 10, where my employer operates, generates $1.9 million annually from hunters alone. That's not counting income from backpackers, trail riders, trail bikers, kayakers and other vacationers. These visitors come to Idaho for a week or two, spend their money, receive an experience few other places can offer, then leave. Barring some national calamity, they will continue to do so as long as the wildlife and scenic resources are in tact.

Logging, on the other hand would be a one-shot employment opportunity of only a few year's duration. I would point out that the timber industry's concern over employment wanes when the markets are low and employing workers is less profitable, or when the companies want to mechanize their plants.

The Multiple Use/Sustained Yield Act of 1960 recognized five renewable resources in the National Forests: water, wildlife, range, recreation and timber.

The area in the Clearwater National Forest which IFG has recommended for wilderness is abundantly endowed with the first four of these. The springs, streams and the North Fork carry large volumes of high-quality water and offer some of the best trout fishing in America. This is one of Idaho's premiere elk areas and supports a variety of other game and non-game species. Although grazing has been light in recent years, the high breaks grow a quantity of livestock feed. These assets, combined with spectacular scenery, make the area attractive for recreation. The alert visitor here can discover endless small wonders and the land draws forth, kindly, the wonders within one's self.

Only the fifth renewable resource on the list, timber, purportedly would require roads for its utilization. Timber is probably the least outstanding resource in the area, and the roads built to obtain it would severely damage or destroy the other four.

Steep slopes and sandy soils would allow severe erosion and stream siltation in roaded and logged areas. Even the trails wash badly. Roading and logging in surrounding, similar areas have resulted in heavy erosion, diminishing those land's values for future timber and forage production and fouling the steams that drain them. The severe cuts required for roads on these steep slopes make the roads an eyesore from miles away. Game management studies and the common experience of outdoorsmen show that roads and elk are not compatible.

The outstanding resources of this area would be destroyed for some scanty timber which Forest Service personnel admit won't pay for the roads. I've heard it argued that the roads would represent a capital investment for the future. It doesn't make much sense to me to make an expensive investment which <u>might</u> pay off <u>someday</u>, at the expense of irreplaceable assets which are producing <u>now</u>. It makes even less sense when I realize that I, as a tax payer, would be paying for the roads that would destroy my job and the country I love.

These ironies are evident not only on the Clearwater National Forest, but in other areas of the state. Long Canyon in the far northern Panhandle is another example. This is an outstanding area for recreation and wildlife. Yet the timber produced by devastating a virgin, old growth forest reportedly would provide employment at Bonners Ferry's mills for only two years.

I don't object to logging in some of the areas in question, if it can be done without roads. I know that helicopter logging, for example, is expensive. But as a tax payer, I am subsidizing the forest industries anyway through Forest Service road building and road credits. I would rather subsidize methods which do not permanently destroy the character of the land.

The decisions affecting Idaho's various roadless areas are only part of a much larger issue facing our timber-producing state and the timber industry as a whole.

Timber is a renewable resource. But throughout our nation, and especially in the west, the use of that resource has taken precedence over its renewal.

The natural supply of timber is not inexhaustible. We cannot perpetually provide for our wood products needs simply by opening new areas to harvest. The forest industries and the government agencies which oversee our forest lands must embark on responsible management and renewal programs which will provide wood products into perpetuity. This must be done, even if it means the corporations must whittle down their profit margins a little to do it.

The question is this: Will our forest managers embark on a <u>responsible</u> and <u>adequate</u> renewal program while some forests remain, or only after Idaho's mountains have been stripped of every stick of marginal and deficit timber?

I fear that the proposed Idaho Forest Management Act is being prepared too hastily and will be too narrow in its wilderness-or-roads dichotomy to deal with this larger issue. If we want to have forest products in the future, we cannot avoid the expense of intensive, sustained forest management. We only can postpone that expense at the infinitely higher cost of much of what's best in Idaho.

Sincerely yours,

Eddie Sue Judy

Eddie Sue Judy

cc: Rep. Larry Craig
Gov. John Evans

4th of July Creek Outfitters, Inc.
P.O. Box 307
Mountain Home, Idaho 83647
(208) 587-7646

Summer and Fall:
P.O. Box 134
Pierce, Idaho 83546

AUG 29 1983

August 24, 1983

Senator Jim McClure
361 Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

20684

re: Idaho Forest Management Act

Dear Senator McClure:

We are a family owned and operated, incorporated small business. The above issue will directly affect our continued existance. We desire to express our business position and to have this letter included in the Congressional Hearing Record.

We understand that, should the unroaded areas of the Great Burn, Bighorn-Weitas, Kelly-Cayuse Creeks and Pot Mountain be released for "Multiple Use," we can expect roads in any or all of these areas. This will be very damaging to our business in the following ways:

1. General scenic value will be damaged.
2. Wildlife habitat (including a major elk calving ground), watershed and fisheries will be destroyed.
3. Our grazing rights will probably be effected.
4. General recreational appeal will depreciate and our clients will find other places to vacation and spend money.

Please consider that the timber in these areas is not valuable enough to pay road construction costs. (Clearwater Forest personnel admit this.) For this one-time harvest, the on-going recreation potential of this area will be destroyed - rather like killing the goose which laid golden eggs! And there <u>is</u> recreational potential. Idaho Conservation League reports $1.9 million generated in this area yearly by hunters alone. Wilderness type recreation brings dollars from outside the State and brings people who vacation, then leave Idaho. Our outfit and the other outfitters in this area provide on-going jobs. Once the timber is harvested (via Federal subsidy), the area will have potential employment for neither loggers nor packers. We find the term "Multiple Use" ironic; the timber industry is subsidized by the Forest Service while the outfitting profession faces higher fees and, very possibly, extermination at the hands of Federal policy makers.

If there is to be a choice at this time of "Multiple Use" or "Wilderness" designation (we feel this "decide now" attitude is hasty), we join the Outfitters and Guides Association in urging you to support the proposal of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Please avoid "Hard Release" language in your bill.

cc: Congressman Craig
Governor Evans

Sincerely,
Tamara Judy
Tamara Judy
Secretary

P.O. Box 134
Pierce, Idaho 83546

Winter Address:
P.O. Box 307
Mountain Home, Idaho 83647

AUG 2 9 1983

August 24, 1983

Senator Jim McClure
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

(D) idaho wilderness

re: Idaho Forest Manage[illegible] Act

Dear Senator McClure:

Please include my comments on this issue in the Congressional Hearing Record. My interest is twofold: (1) I am currently a licensed guide and part owner in an outfitting business. (2) As an Idaho native I have enjoyed the mountains for esthetic and recreational purposes by camping, backpacking, and horseback riding since childhood (early 1950s); I hope to be able to continue to enjoy these activities in the same haunts the rest of my life. Incidentally, I have visited three designated Idaho wilderness areas, the Selway-Bitterroot most extensively.

Geographical areas of current concern to me include the Selkirk-Long Canyon area, the Great Burn, Kelly and Cayuse Creeks, Bighorn-Weitas, and Pot Mountain. I have logged hundreds of off-road miles in the latter four and feel very familiar with these areas.

My opinions on the wilderness issue:

1. The pressure for immediate designation is political. The timber industry currently has a backlog of over one billion board feet according to stats from Idaho Conservation League. Perhaps some areas should be left unroaded without wilderness designation. Trailbikers are injured by either "Multiple Use" or "Wilderness" designation. So are visitors who want to get off the road but desire more comfort than wilderness regulations permit. If I must choose now, I side with wilderness.

2. Cutting into new frontiers is a shortsighted means to sustain timber yields. Timber management must be practiced. Timber sales in these areas will not pay for the roads (as reported by Hossack of Clearwater National Forest to the Idaho Outfitters and Guides Association at the December meeting in Boise) and regrowth potential is poor, eg: Cook Mountain terracing and planting project of the 1960s.

3. Employment in timber is more affected by product demand than by availability of trees. Logging will provide one season of work. Recreational jobs will continue indefinitely, provided the area can continue to attract visitors.

4. Roading these areas will destroy wildlife habitat, watershed and fisheries. For an unsubstantial one-time harvest, an on-going capital asset will be sacrificed. From a less mercenary point of view, acres of natural beauty will be altered, endangered species (wolves and grizzlies) will become more endangered and I (and many other people) will be forced to abandon the way of life and the occupation I love.

5. The economic future of this area is recreation. Fish and Game stats repeatedly show Area 10 as producing one of the highest elk harvests in the state. Over a million dollars ($1.9 million according to Idaho Conservation League) goes into the general economy of the State yearly as a direct result of the 32,000 hunters days in Area 10. Trailriders, cyclists, hikers and fishermen bring more revenue. As recreational use of an area increases, peripheral property values rise. If this area is roaded and logged, the value of this area will leave with the logging trucks.

My recommendations:

1. Use "Soft Sufficiency" language in your bill.

2. Support the proposal of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

Sincerely,

Tamara Judy

cc: Governor John Evans
Congressman Larry Craig

AUG 2 9 1983 (bw) idaho wilderness

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington D.C. 20510

47559
Dear M/M

Dear Senator McClure,

One of the reasons that our family moved from back East to Idaho was because of the pristine beauty of Idaho's wilderness and it's pure waters and air. We take our children hiking and fishing every chance we get in these areas and they are thrilled to see wildlife in their natural habitat. If their habitat is destroyed by lumber cuts and mining tailing ponds these animals are also destroyed. We cannot let this national treasure be wantonly destroyed in the name of the almighty buck. Our business is very dependent on the tourism Idaho's wilderness creates. Why destroy one industry which brings in more money to Idaho than both the timber and mining industries combined? That is ludicrous and bad business practices!

We would like to see no hard release language in your bill. Time is needed to see just what lands are suitable to wilderness designation or not that have not been looked at yet. We would like to see included in your bill the endangered Idaho wilderness core as outlined by the Idaho Conservation League and also the Pioneers.

Thank you!

Mr. & Mrs. John Kearney
Box 1132
Ketchum, Id. 83340

Dear M/M

Mr and Mrs Kenneth Kellogg
HCR 68 Box 228
Careywood, Idaho, 83809
Aug. 13, 1983

AUG 29 1983
Idaho Wilderness

47548

Dear Senator McClure,

We understand that you are in favor of opening the Long Canyon area of North Idaho to logging and would like to urge you to consider the importance of keeping several areas in Idaho reserved as wilderness areas. We feel that once an area is logged it can no longer be for present day people and future generations to see as real, original, first-stand timber. As a school teacher I feel that we could never get enough money from the timber to justify changing an area, such as Long Canyon, in its present state, to even a carefully Controlled logging area. Even a second grader returns from a weekend spent in an area like the Salmo-Priest area in a state of awe.

Our family takes an annual horse packtrip into the Lolo Wilderness area and all feel that that trip is the highlight of our life each year. It is probably our biggest motivation to work hard on our hay and cattle ranches all year. There is nothing to compare to a week spent in a true wilderness area where you see large stands of virgin timber, hear and see elk, bear, mink and other animals, and never hear one motor in a full weeks time.

We would like to see more wilderness area set aside in the panhandle of North Idaho. For this reason we would urge you to vote to keep present wilderness areas in Idaho as they are and to vote to include Long Canyon, Scotchman Peak and the Selkirk Crest as wilderness. Surely by this time we must realize there are things truly more important than money.

We support the "Idaho Endangered Wilderness Core" and "soft-release" language as opposed to "hard release" and hope that you will vote to support these.

Please include this letter in the Congressional Hearing Record as testemony on Senator James McClure's Wilderness Bill.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mr. Mrs. Kenneth L. Kellogg
HCR 68 Box 228
Careywood, Idaho. 83809

AUG 1983

BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY • 1910 UNIVERSITY DRIVE • BOISE, IDAHO 83725

August 5, 1983

FOR THE IDAHO WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

Senator James A. McClure, Chairman
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senator McClure and Members of the Committee:

I wish to comment on the forthcoming legislation regarding consideration of certain roadless areas in Idaho for inclusion in the National Wilderness System.

My general thoughts regarding proposed wilderness designation for certain Idaho land areas include the following:

1. I respectfully urge Senator McClure not to use "hard release" language with regard to the land areas being considered.

2. I would urge that at least 50% of the currently roadless areas, being considered, be protected against invasion via roading in the future.

3. Please include the ten endangered Idaho Wilderness Core areas in those lands that will be protected against future roading.

4. I fully support and concur with the forthcoming Conservationists/Sportsmen's proposal for protected lands which will be put forth in October, 1983.

More specifically I wish to comment on several of the land areas under consideration. My areas of scientific background and training are those of aquatic biology and ichthyology. I have more than twenty years of academic and practical knowledge in these areas and have resided in Idaho for nearly fifteen years, during which time I have become familiar with several of the ecologically fragile areas being currently considered for inclusion as wilderness.

The major problem with the aquatic ecosystems of Idaho's high country is that of siltation resulting from natural erosive forces and man's activities such as careless roading practices, denuding fragile slopes, uncontrolled mining activities, and the streambank degradation resulting from the breakdown of stream banks by cattle in grazing areas.

Among the areas I am personally familiar with and that contain high quality fisheries are French Creek, Lick Creek and Deadwood River which all drain into the Salmon River. The main Salmon River has already been seriously impacted by siltation, as have several of its tributaries such as Bear Valley Creek. The Danskin-South Fork Boise and South Boise - Yuba River areas both drain into premium, high quality trout fisheries.

Quality, cold water fisheries (trout and salmon) are steadily disappearing and I urge that these remaining fisheries be protected in every way. In addition to the ecological value of such a protective endeavor, the economics with regard to recreation in Idaho would be greatly benefitted.

My final comment as a concerned citizen is that I deplore the expenditure of millions of tax dollars to road an area that contains timber of marginal value and is of little mineral value. Such practices are doubly undesirable in that valuable and irreplaceable wildlife habitat is often lost forever.

Thank you for your consideration of my comments.

Most sincerely,

Fen C. Kelley, PhD

Fenton C. Kelley, Ph. D.
Associate Professor of Zoology

cl

Dear Rick

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

AUG 2 9 1983

47569

(BW) Wood Wilderness

Senator James Mc Clure
Energy Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C 20510

Dear Senator Mc Clure:

As a resident of the Wood River Valley I am ~~m~~ concerned with preserving the roadless areas of Idaho as "wilderness". I understand this includes the 6.5 million acres known as the Idaho Wilderness Core. I would particularly like to see a "no mining" clause included on any legislation concerning the White Clouds.

If there is any doubt, as to the validity of land under consideration, please preffer to the "soft-release" language in any legislation, so that it may be considered for wilderness again. Thank you for your time, please weigh your decision carefully, it is our future.

Sincerely,

Rick Kessler
Box 230, Ketchum, ID

R. Kessler
Box 230
Ketchum, ID 83340

Cominco American Incorporated/818 W. Riverside Ave./Spokane, Washington 99201/Tel. (509) 747-6111

Cominco American

Exploration and Geology

Hon. James A. McClure
Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

August 15, 1983

Dear Senator McClure:

Cominco American Incorporated is deeply interested in the mineral potential of northern Idaho, which we feel provides many opportunities for future development. We believe that land withdrawals in this area have been more than adequate during the past decade and suggest that further efforts in northern Idaho be made to advance its economic development.

Sincerely,

G. F. Koehler
Manager, Exploration

GFK/fmb

FOR THE HEARING RECORD Aug. 25

(bw)

Senator McClure

Dear Gerald AUG 29 1983

I would like to save as much of the wilderness as we can. 47603

I like the White cloud area and would hate it's round for years and for my kids also.

Thank you for asking and the Quedonnain.

Gerald L Lane

Box 1760
Sun Valley, Id.
83353

P.O. Box 307
Mountain Home, Idaho 83647
(208) 587-7646

August 20, 1983

AUG 29 1983

re: Idaho Forest Management Act

Senator James McClure
Senate Office Building
361 Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

47577

Dear Senator McClure:

I was unable to attend your hearings on the wilderness issue. I am writing to let you know my opinion and I would like to have this letter be made a part of the Congressional Hearing Record.

I will be a licensed guide this fall for Fourth of July Creek Outfitters, Inc. on the North Fork of the Clearwater River. In the past I have worked for this outfit as a wrangler, farrier, ranch hand and general camp help. I understand that "Multiple Use" would mean roads and logging. This would conflict with my personal and business interests, and would not, in the long run, be the most economical use of the area.

In this area and statewide, I ask that the recommendations of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game be followed.

Yours Truly,

Don Messling

Don Messling

cc: Governor Evans
Congressman Craig

DM/tj

August 9, 1983

FOR the Hearing Record (Lw wilderness)

One of Idaho's most valued treasures is its land - land where man is only a visitor. Only Alaska has larger acreage of roadless areas. This is something that all Idahoans can be proud of. I urge you to give due consideration in formulating a Wilderness Bill to setting aside large acreages at least 50% of the 6.5 million acreas in their pristine state. This will protect critical areas for fish and wildlife, benefit Idaho's recreation, and most of all benefit generations to come.

Conversationists are currently organizing a network of field teams to conduct a factural site by-site analysis of the study areas. this field data will help to delineate careful and defensible boundaries. the conservationist program will be submitted Oct. 1st and I hope you will give serious thought to their view of what a Wilderness bill should be. In particular I favor the inclusion of the following 10 key areas, which include the highest quality and most threatened areas in a Wilderness proposal. : (1) Long Canyon - Selkirk Crest (2) Mallard - Larkins (3) Great Burn - Cayuse Creek (4) Payette Crest (French Creek - Lick Creek - Secesh River - Needles) (5) Sawtooth Completion (Tenmile East - Tenmile West - South Boise - Yuba River) (6) White Cloud - Boulder Mountains (7) Northern Lemhis (8) Palisades (9) Garms Mts (10) Salmo - Priest.

I oppose hard release language which would permanently BAR any future Wilderness consideration for those lands which aren't classified Wilderness. A much more favorable alternative would to ~~be~~ allow review of those lands which are roadless at

the start of the next Planning Cycle.
And finally I favor independent consideration of an Idaho bill to avoid trading between states.
Thankyou—

Judy Merrill
1411 Irene Street
Boise Idaho
83702

BD Wilderness

AUG 1983
JAMES R. MICHAUD
LAWYER
SUITE 113, 2005 IRONWOOD PARKWAY
COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO 83814
(208) 667-8488

Dear James

August 1, 1983 46789/2

Senator James McClure
United States Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D. C. 20510

RE: DECISIONS FOR IDAHO FOREST WILDLAND IN 1983

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Dear Senator McClure:

I support preservation of existing roadless areas. Wilderness must be viewed as an asset to be preserved for future generations. I specifically support the conservationists/sportsmens proposal being developed.

It is critical that the ENDANGERED IDAHO WILDERNESS CORE be included in protective legislation to preserve those areas from imminent roading.

I encourage you to omit "hard release" language from any legislation. The "soft release" language allows for the flexibility of further planning at the start of the next Forest Planning Cycle.

Regardless of which new areas are designated as wilderness no less than 50% of the 6.5 million acres of these roadless areas should be protected.

I hunt deer and elk in the vicinity of Mallard Larkins and can personally attest to the need for roadless habitat to ensure the maintenance of the deer and elk population. Wilderness areas also provide a unique hunting experience which attracts dollars from outside our state economy.

I have hiked near the Salmo-Priest area and know it has timber value, but it is more important for its value as habitat for mountain caribou (temporarily endangered) and grizzly bear.

This decision concerning wilderness areas is critical. Once an area is roaded it is lost forever as a wilderness area. For

RE: DECISIONS FOR IDAHO FOREST WILDLAND IN 1983

this reason, future generations are dependent upon us to use foresight to preserve these lands as wilderness. I encourage the wilderness designation for as many areas as possible because future generations can change that designation, but they cannot reclaim a roadless area lost to bulldozers and logging. Roadless areas are God given and once lost they are not redeemable at any price known to man. The measurable value of trees as lumber cannot compare to the immeasurable value of wilderness. Precious few wilderness areas remain and they are now a scarce national resource deserving the highest degree of protection.

Sincerely,

James R. Michaud

JRM/gcm

Aug 2 '83

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington D.C. 20510

A7191

Dear Senator

I will be unable to attend your hearings held in Boise and elsewhere because:

① they are 150 miles or better from my home
② they occur during office hours & weekdays.

The above reasons will insure the presence of:

① the non worker or unemployed
② the rich
③ corporate management with special interest

And it prevents the testimony of those who live most closely to the areas in question.

In addition your "update" letter mailed with your questionaire seems to have intended because of its wording, the direction of your thinking. For instance your use of the word "restrictive" in explaining Matthew Bender Uniform Residences is misleading unless you really think that packs horse hair or soft are restrictive. And you apparently do.

(2)

your "Hearings" are highly visable and will be "packed" with the people you would like to have present and regardless you apparently have decided in advance!

My testimony is that I support the full Sportsmen/Conservationists proposal when released in October and that you should include Endangered Eldeo Wilderness Core in your bill.

Robert L Miller M.D
Box 637
Hailey, Idaho
83333

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

#17586

602 Michael St.
Boise, Idaho 83705
July 27,1983

Senator Jim McClure
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

I am writing to emphasize the importance of wilderness proposals as covered by the questionnaire which I have mailed.

I speak from lifelong experience in the natural resource field, including twenty years of service for the State of Idaho in which I had statewide responsibilities.

My chief reason for wanting more wilderness is that wilderness is the best way of protecting the watershed and wildlife values for which Idaho is justly famous. Nature endowed this state with great outdoor and watershed values, and it would be folly to destroy these values for mere dollars and jobs.

Over twenty years ago it was my privilege to host wildlife workers from the other western states in a field meeting on the Selway River primarily to discuss and consider elk management in the western United States. It was a highly constructive meeting. It also had one spin-off which illustrates the importance of wilderness in relation to watershed. These official visitors from other states were greatly impressed by the volume and purity of the Selway River as they observed it from its banks,- they all wished their home states could have such a resource. That river, of course,is great because it is supplied by runoff from wilderness lands.

When timber, mining and other exploitive enterprises demonstrate that they can and will maintain and perpetuate watershed

and wildlife values equal to those of true wilderness then their plans should be considered. Until then it would be better to protect resource values by retaining as much land as possible in wilderness.

You frequently mention that we need to reach a balance between wilderness and other types of management. I maintain that we are already far out of balance simply because exploitive uses of land have gone too far and too fast in the past.

The timber lands of greatest value that can be logged economically have already been logged. It would be unfair to push for logging of our remaining untouched timber lands at taxpayer expense !

In closing I repeat my proposal: All of proposal 3 (your questionnaire), plus an additional 2,000,000 acres from proposal 4 which are not included in proposal 3.

Again I urge you to consider the long-term future of our land rather than the prospect for quick economic gains.

Sincerely,

Levi L.Mohler

AUG 8 1983

For The Hearing Record

re: Idaho Forest Management Act

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear JAM 46939

Sir:

This is to urge you to include the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core in your bill. I intend to support the full conservationists/Sportsmen's proposal when it is released in October. Also, to urge you not to include "hard release" language in your bill. At least 50% of the remaining 6.5 million acres of Forest roadless land must be protected by your legislation.

Respectfully,
Jay Moriarty

AUG 8 1983

(BJ) Wilderness Testimony

Richard E. Morris, D.D.S., P.A. Child and Adult Orthodontics

Dear Richard
47291

August 15, 1983

"For the hearing record"

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

Please include these views on wilderness proposals in your hearing record for Coeur d'Alene.

I would like to see as much federal land designated as wilderness as is feasible, based on the remaining roadless areas that exist in Idaho. I am especially interested in several areas in North Idaho which I have personally had the previlege to see in their present roadless condition. Among these is the Mallard-Larkin area. I have personally packed with my horses into this area from the trailhead on Surveyor's Ridge. It is truly a spectacular area with its high alpine lakes and surrounding intense green vegetation contrasted with white rocky cliffs. The views across to Snow Peak and the Little North Fork of the Clearwater are unforgetable. Fishing is good, elk hunting is fine and the area certainly qualifies as a beautiful wilderness area. The entire roadless area including Snow Peak should remain unroaded, and trades for the railroad-owned sections should be arranged.

Another area I am personally familiar with is the Salmo-Priest area. I have made a number of pack trips into this area. It is a rugged area with beautiful meadows near Shedroof Mountain and wonderful views of Priest Lake and Little Snowy Top Mountain. Associates of mine have seen Grizzly bear near the Canadian Border and I have personally seen numerous black bear and found fishing in the one lake in the area to be excellent.

Road access to both of these previously mentioned areas is long and difficult from Coeur d'Alene, but a final area I would like to comment on is the Selkirk Crest and Long Canyon. This area is extensively used by people from Coeur d'Alene, and has spectacular peaks, beautiful high mountain lakes and wonderful views of Priest Lake to the west and broad vistas to the east of the Cabinet Mountains in Montana. Unfortunately, all of the access canyons but Long Canyon have been extensively logged and roaded. We need Long Canyon as part of this wilderness area so that one last area canyon can take a hiker from the level of the valley floor to the mountain top without crossing a clearcut or a road.

I feel that the timber that would be excluded from the harvest by including more wilderness would not be a factor in causing more or less timber to actually be harvested. Home mortgage interest rates, as evidenced by our recent recession, is a factor many times more important to the amount of timber which the free market system causes to be harvested.

I have also never been able to understand why more acreage has to be opened up for harvest. If we are indeed such good stewards of our

1717 Lincoln Way Coeur d' Alene, Idaho 83814 208 / 667-6211

natural resources, why are we not cutting enough timber to supply our great nation from the forests which have already been "well managed" for a hundred years? The truth is of course that there are 191,000 acres in Idaho alone which have not been properly thinned or reforested after timber was cut. We need the appropriated funds released for this purpose.

I encourage you, Senator McClure to promote for our great state, our future small industries such as electronics and also tourism, rather than looking backward to the way we used to do things in making a living in Idaho. Eliminating all additional wilderness proposals will not give our timber industry a great impetus to increase their production. They need legislation which will provide tax credits to allow expansion of mills with new technology which will allow greater utilization of the present timber production areas. Appropriation of federal funds to help increase timber growth capacity on present roaded timbered areas is also needed.

Building new and highly expensive roads into maginal timber areas whose timber will not pay for the roads is not the answer.

It is predicted by some that technology will reduce the average work week to 3 days within 16 years. Much of the slack time will be taken up by outdoor activities. I am sure that the Outfitters and Guides Association can attest to the increase in use of the present wilderness areas, and our state and national parks are already burgeoning with people enjoying their benefits. The more areas that are set aside for these activities, the more people will use them.

Please, Senator McClure, lets look to the real ways to increase the productivity of our state in all areas of industry, but not pander to popular political ideas that polarize our residents and waste our time arguing about issues that will really not make our state more wealthy.

I respectfully submit this for the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Richard Morris

Richard E. Morris, D.D.S., P.A.

REM:mrh

AUG 1 1 1983

(BW Wilderness

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

5269 Silver Spur
Boise, Idaho 83709
1 August 1983

A7023

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

Regarding the Idaho Forest Management Act, I urge you to include the "Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core" as a minimum in your bill. I intend to support the full Conservationists/Sportsmen's proposal when it is released in October.

I am concerned about the areas that will be opened to multiple-use and can't help but think it will only be the timber industry that gets any benefit from such classification of the 10 key areas in the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core. There is no point in suggesting such areas would be used by boaters and the typical motor home camper. And if these areas are opened to the timber industry they will be lost to all of us and very little financial gain experienced by the state. It is far better to keep them natural and in the long run the 'quality of life' they provide will benefit the state in tourism and hunting licenses if financial gain has to be a criteria for determining the land status.

I also urge you not to include "hard release" language in your bill. Please leave the door open for future generations. The 'sell it now' attitude that seems to be the present trend, will undoubtably not last, at least one can hope.

The present Wilderness areas are often crowded with hikers and campers, there is a need for more Wilderness. If you ever go into the Sawtooth Wilderness, or try to float the Middle Fork of the Salmon, you'll understand. I urge you to at least protect 50% of the 6.5 million acres that are being studied. They are too valuable to lose.

Sincerely,

David R. McQuade

David R. McQuade

JUL 5 1983

For The Hearing Record

re: Idaho Forest Management Act

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

46936

Sir:

This is to urge you to include the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core in your bill. I intend to support the full conservationists/Sportsmen's proposal when it is released in October. Also, to urge you not to include "hard release" language in your bill. At least 50% of the remaining 6.5 million acres of Forest roadless land must be protected by your legislation.

Respectfully,

Scott D. Merrill

ADS

Bill Wilderness

For The Hearing Record

re: Idaho Forest Management Act

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Sir:

This is to urge you to include the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core in your bill. I intend to support the full conservationists/Sportsmen's proposal when it is released in October. Also, to urge you <u>not</u> to include "hard release" language in your bill. At least 50% of the remaining 6.5 million acres of Forest roadless land must be protected by your legislation.

Respectfully,
Constance Merrill

FOR THE HEARING RECORDS

5269 Silver Spur
Boise, Idaho 83709
1 August 1983

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

47017

Dear Senator McClure:

Regarding the Idaho Forest Management Act, I urge you to include the "Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core" as a minimum.

I wonder if you have been in any of those areas. Their loss would be a tragedy for all of us. There is always hope that those who can't walk in, one day will go in by horseback. To suggest there are only a few of us who would benefit by additional wilderness area is an untruth. Hiking in the Sawtooths is now like being in LA. The increased use is depressing, yet understandable. We need to protect other such areas, because the desire to see and live, if only for a weekend, in pristine beauty lies in the hearts of a great many of us. And once these areas are opened to multiple-use or mining, they are lost. Even to suggest that companies would be required to restore the land, replant, etc., is a joke. I've already seen too many areas of Idaho that they have treated. It is never economical for the companies to attempt in a real sense to repair their damage and they KNOW the government won't or can't enforce the laws, and fines cost less.

I may sound like a cynic, I feel like one. I also feel panic. I forsee Idaho selling out to the highest bidder--very shortsighted. But if you determine you must decide for all of us now, just what areas will be Wilderness, I urge you not to use "hard release" language in your bill. If James Watt had been in Teddy Roosevelt's administration, we probably wouldn't have national parks.

PAC influence is always great, and is becomming worse. Idaho is something of an "economic third world" to the rest of the United States and I see this only being reinforced if these 6.5 million acres are treated as supporters of Proposals 1 and 2 desire. Idaho would lose not only our unique 'quality of life' but gain little if anything on the economic ladder in the long run. Better to stick with tourism. "Idaho is what America used to be" can still be said, but for how long? Please ensure that at least 50% of the 6.5 million acres of Forest be protected in your legislation.

I've heard that when your bill goes to Washington D.C. that it will go into a pot with everyother states. If that is the case--Idaho has already lost--another example of our 'third world status', very exploitable, no power.

Senator McClure I urge you to consider what makes Idaho unique, its mountains, lakes, rivers, and wildlife. A prevailing attitude and that of the current administrations is 'sell it'. Please, don't sell Idaho. Protect the "Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core" in your legislation.

Sincerely,

Ann McQuade

For The Hearing Record

re: Idaho Forest Management Act

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Chris

46 938

Sir:

This is to urge you to include the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core in your bill. I intend to support the full conservationists/Sportsmen's proposal when it is released in October. Also, to urge you not to include "hard release" language in your bill. At least 50% of the remaining 6.5 million acres of Forest roadless land must be protected by your legislation.

Respectfully,
A. McKinstry

(DW)
id. wild

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington D.C. 20510

AUG 29 1983

Dear Patrick

47609

Dear Senator McClure,

I came to Idaho because of Idaho's beautiful wilderness, clean water and air, and its friendly people. Nebraska would give it's eye teeth to have such wonderful wild lands and mountains within its borders. Idaho's wilderness is a national treasure that should be protected at all costs as it is the last bastion of wildlife in the lower 48 states. Tourism is the sustaining business in my area so we cannot destroy our economic base, a renewable natural resource, so that companies from out of state (and country) can take money from Idaho and leave a boom town bust without any compensation. Tourism brings more money into the state coffers than mining and lumbering combined. We cannot destroy one for the sake of the others—this is not sound economically.

Senator McClure, please do not include "hard release" language in your bill. RARE II did not include in its study of wildlands much of the lands that it should have. Let's at least study these areas before deciding their fate.

I would like to see in your bill the following areas protected for our future generations: the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core, the Pioneers, the Smokies, Steel Mountain, the Trinities, Rod Mountain, Scott Mountain, Cache Peak, the Lost River Range, Lime Creek in the Sawtooths, Camas Creek, and Steel Mountain in the Boise National Forest.

Thank you for your consideration on this matter.

Sincerely,

McMas
Patrick McMas
P.O. BOX 1905
Ketchum ID 83340

Molycorp, Inc.

Exploration Department
North 2314 Cherry Street
Spokane, Washington 99216
Telephone (509) 926-2476

46432

union MOLYCORP

Head Office
P. O. Box 54945
Los Angeles, California 90054
(213) 977-6451

August 19, 1983

The Honorable Senator McClure
Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Subj: IDAHO WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

Dear Senator McClure:

Union Molycorp currently owns 87 lode mining claims along the west side of Muldoon Canyon south of Copper Basin in the Challis National Forest, Custer County, Idaho. These were staked in 1980 and 1981 in the belief that they were outside the Pioneer Mountain Wilderness Study Area. The basis for this belief was the January 1979 RARE II map for Idaho. Subsequently the USGS published USGS Bulletin No. 1497 in 1981 entitled "Mineral Resources of the Boulder-Pioneer Study Area, Idaho". The more detailed map accompanying this report showed that most of Molycorp's claims were within the wilderness study area. I enclose a copy of the USGS map which shows the relationship of the wilderness study boundary and Molycorp's claims.

Molycorp wishes to fully explore these claims but their inclusion within a wilderness area would preclude this work under present statutes. Therefore, I propose that the boundary of the Pioneer Wilderness Study Area be modified at this locality so as to exclude the Molycorp claims. I have indicated a possible modification on the map that would accomodate our interests and those of other claim owners in the immediate vicinity.

Current Forest Service regulations are adequate to protect local environmental concerns and provide reasonable rules whereby exploration does not degrade the environment. Therefore, I recommend that the land occupied by

Molycorp claims be dedicated to multiple use so that a chance to utilize new concepts in the search for economic mineral deposits can be employed in this area. To lock up this small parcel of land as wilderness would deprive Idaho of a chance for additional economic development should our exploration efforts prove successful. Idaho has contributed more to the Wilderness System than any other state except Alaska and, therefore, I believe it exceedingly reasonable to exclude the small area shown on the map from wilderness consideration.

Sincerely,

Joseph F. McAleer

JOSEPH F. McALEER
Regional Exploration Manager

JFM/eh

MOLYCORP CLAIMS IN THE
PIONEER MOUNTAINS, IDAHO

Molycorp, Inc.
Exploration Department
North 2314 Cherry Street
Spokane, Washington 99216
Telephone (509) 928-2476

union MOLYCORP

Head Office
P. O. Box 54845
Los Angeles, California 90054
(213) 977-6451

August 17, 1983

The Honorable Senator McClure
Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Subj: IDAHO WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

Dear Senator McClure:

In April of 1983, Bendix Field Engineering Corporation released a report prepared for the U. S. Department of Energy to the open file. The title of this report is "Integration of NURE and Other Data Sets, Southwest Montana and Northeast Idaho: An Orientation Study to Characterize Mineralized Environments". This report indicated that a few areas in northeast Idaho possess a good potential for tantalum mineralization. This metal is important in the manufacturing of capacitors and rectifiers in the electronics industry and in the production of high-temperature, corrosion-resistant superalloys used in aerospace vehicles. Presently the United States imports all of its tantalum requirements.

Two of the areas possessing high tantalum potential are within the Clearwater Natonal Forest and are currently being studied as possible additions to the National Wilderness System. They are identified as follows:

1. The Hoodoo area of 100,100 acres, numbered Q1301 in the RARE II process and recommended for Wilderness by the Carter administration. The Bendix report refers to this area as the Lolo Pluton East.

2. The Big Horn-Weitas area of 237,500 acres numbered O1306 in the RARE II process and recommended for Non Wilderness by the Carter Administration. However, the Idaho Fish and Game Department is asking that 79,300 acres of this area be added to the Wilderness System. The Bendix report refers to this area as the Lolo Pluton West.

Comparison of the Bendix report with the current land status in Idaho reveals that other areas of high tantalum potential have already been included within the wilderness system in Idaho by previous legislation. Therefore I strongly

recommend and urge that the two above identified RARE II tracts be dedicated to multiple use instead of the single use of "wilderness". A multiple use designation would provide those of us in industry the incentive to investigate and possibly develop the potential for this strategic metal within Idaho's boundaries. Current forest service regulations are certainly adequate to safeguard critical environmental concerns while this investigation take place.

Sincerely,

Joseph F. McAleer

JOSEPH F. McALEER
Regional Exploration Manager

JFM/eh

AUG 0 1983

(BW) Wilderness

For The Hearing Record

re: Idaho Forest Management Act

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

46940

Dear Victoria + Lawrence

Sir:

This is to urge you to include the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core in your bill. I intend to support the full conservationists/Sportsmen's proposal when it is released in October. Also, to urge you not to include "hard release" language in your bill. At least 50% of the remaining 6.5 million acres of Forest roadless land must be protected by your legislation.

Respectfully,
Mr. Lawrence G. Mandio
Mrs. Victoria A. Mandio

AUG 1983

1775 Morning Glory Circle
Pocatello, Id. 83201
July 30, 1983

SENATOR JAMES MCCLURE
U.S. SENATE
ENERGY COMMITTEE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

(bw) Idaho Wilds

RE: IDAHO WILDERNESS PROPOSALS

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

46580

Dear Senator McClure,

There are several outstanding areas in the State of Idaho which should be designated wilderness area because of their incredible beauty and paramount resource as recreation areas. They include the following:

1) Salmo-Priest in Northern Idaho; an established band of Mountain Caribou reside there. The only ones in the contiguous U.S.
2) Garns Mountain-- This is a wildlife haven near Idaho Falls
3) Palisades- Another area near Pocatello and Idaho Falls which is truly beautiful. There are no known mineral or fuel deposits of commercial value.
4) Northern Lemhis- While somewhat remote from a large urban center, this area is qualifies in every respect for wildenerness designation
5) White Cloud-Boulder Chains-- This area near Sun Valley and Stanley is one that should absolutely be protected. This area in known nationally and internationally for its beauty. Notwithstanding any mineral value (molybdenum or others) there is not important need for these minerals at the present time and probably will not be for a long time, at least the next 15 years when reviews can be made again. Prohibit mining in this area.
6) SAWTOOTH COMPLETION- Everyone who has been to the Stanley basin knows the beauty of this area. Anyone who has been in that country recently knows the pressure that is being put on the country by the increasing numbers of people. We need more country preserved for more people to enjoy.
7) Payette Crest- French Creek, Lick Creek-SeceshRiver, Needles--A beautiful area which can be seriously damaged by commercail exploitation

8) Great Burn- Cayuse Creek. Kelly Creek and Cayuse Creek are Blue Ribbon Trout Streams. There are so few left that we must protect the ones that do remain.

9) MALLARD LARKINS- The Idaho Fish and Game Commission has identified Mallard Larkins as one of the most critical Wildlife areas needing protection by designation as a WILDERNESS AREA.
10) LONG CANYON_ SELKIRK CREST- This area has been recommended for wilderness designation by the FOREST SERVICE.

I reside in Pocatello and know of other areas that should be included as Wilderness Areas because of their location or important historic value or because they do not have any real economic importanceexcept as recreation areas or wildlife areas.
They include the following:

1) Italian Peaks- Located in the Targhee Forest near the Idaho Montana Border
2) Lionhead- Part of the Greater Yellowstone Eco-System Grizzly Bear Habitat
3) Diamond Peak
4) Mount Borah- The highest mountain in Idaho and a beautiful place. Many people hike and climb this mountain every year. Roads in the area would destroy it.

PERIODIC REVIEW OF RELEASED LANDS

Any areas which are released to multiple use management should not be permanently barred from any future consideration for wilderness inclusion. Times change and people change. One should not try to write a land use law that does not have the capacity to change with the needs of the people.

As the population of this country continues to grow,as there are increasing demands for recreation areas, one must be vigilant to protect the country and its potential Wilderness areas from exploitation. We will only have it as long as we prtect it. Once the wilderness areas are gone they are gone forever.

Wilderness designation of as large an area as is possible will not be injurious to our economic well-being and will preserve parts of our land for present enjoyment and future enjoyment BY ALL PEOPLE and will provide a core for wildlife protection and propagation. These are things of the American heritage that need consideration and protection.

VERY TRULY YOURS,

DAVID H. MAGUIRE

1775 Morning Glory Circle
Pocatello, Idaho 83201

FOR THE HEARING RECORD -- WILDERNESS

AUG 29 1983

TO: Honorable Senator James McClure

We are in favor of the following roadless areas being designated wilderness under the 1964 Wilderness Act:

47605 Acres

French Ck., Lick Ck., Secesh R., Needles (Payette Crest)	100,000
Great Burn - Cayuse Creek	100,000
Long Canyon - Selkirk Crest	100,000
Mallard - Larkins	200,000
Northern Lemhi Range	100,000
Salmo - Priest	100,000
South Boise - Yuba River	50,000
White Cloud - Boulder - Pioneer Mtns.	550,000
TOTAL	1,300,000

We are also in favor of a "roadless area" classification that would allow timber harvest, mineral exploration and extraction, and grazing without any roads in such designated areas. Many areas put in this catagory would return money to the Treasury. Helicopter logging is economically feasible and taking place today, and helicopter mining could become profitable in the near future. If taxpayer's money was not spent to subsidize logging roads, you would see many more helicopter logging operations. Without roads, an area would maintain top quality fisheries, minimally damaged watersheds, and a healthy wildlife population.

We are against a "all now, nothing later" approach that would release all roadless areas not designated wilderness to multiple "road building" use. Multiple use without roads -- a compromise classification!

Sincerely,

David P. Mathews

Elizabeth M. Mathews

David P. Mathews
Elizabeth M. Mathews
Garden Valley, Idaho

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

Senator James Mc Clure
U.S. Senate Energy Committee
Washington D.C. 20510

47602

AUG 29 1983

Dear Senator McClure,

I am a native Idahoan who would like to see Idaho keep its wilderness in its pristine state. Having grown up in these wild lands I see their great value as wildlife habitat. I am an avid hunter and fisherman and know that when their habitat is destroyed they are also. Many recreation dollars come from these wilderness areas and need protection from those who have no sense of their value. Tourism brings in more money for Idaho than both timber and mining combined. Let's not destroy a strong economic resource for those that are on their way out and that are so destructive to our watershed. I want to see the salmon and steelhead runs restored and siltation from industries such as timber and mining run counter to this.

Please do not include "hard release" language in your bill. We need to study these areas further to see if they are to be included for wilderness designation or not.

I would like to see the following areas included in your wilderness bill: the White Clouds, the Pioneers, the Boulders, the Smokies, the Little Wood River, the conservationist's Idaho Endangered Wilderness Core, Cache Peak, Steel Mountain, Scott Mountain, the Lost River Range, Council Mountain, Lime Creek and especially Long Canyon in Northern Idaho.

I appreciate your unbiased consideration on these matters.

Sincerely,

Dennis B. MacFarlane
BOX 295
KETCHUM ID 83340

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

47539

AUG 29 1983

Senater James McClure
Energy Committee
U.S.Senate
Washington,D.C. 20510

Dear Senater Mc Clure:

As an outdoor and hiking enthusiast I have had the opportunity to see alot of the state and its unroaded, unspoiled backcountry. Please save the entire 6.5 million acres as wilderness, now referred to as the Idaho Endangered Wilderness Core. Please include a "no mining" clause in any legislation on the White Clouds, and I urge that only "soft-release" language be employed in any decision.

This beautiful area should be preserved for all of us to enjoy, not for timber and mining industries to make money from. Our wilderness will draw more people and bring more money to Idaho than either of the timber or mining. Thank you for your time.

Deborah M. Lewis

Deborah M. Lewis
Box 4258
Ketchum, Id.

APR 1 1983 (BW Wilderness

FOR THE HEARING RECORD 9531 Dear Paul

Dear Senator McClure,

Thank you for sending me the questionnaire on wilderness. As I will be unable to attend the public hearing in Idaho Falls, I would like to have this letter included in the hearing record.

Idaho is in the unique position of being one of the few states outside of Alaska, with large tracts of land still unspoiled by man's activities. This is the image that Idaho has come to portray in the mind of the nation, and the image it should continue to project. Accordingly, more acreage has been set aside as wilderness in Idaho than in any state outside of Alaska. But be that as it may, many more tracts exist that qualify and should be set aside as wilderness. I cite the following as rationale for such an assertion.

(1) The existing wilderness areas are all in the central and north-central regions of the state. Distances from the northern and southern parts of the state are such that any use of these areas except for extended periods of time is impossible. Research has shown that most wilderness use is by small family or other groups for day hiking and overnight or weekend stays, and not the "hardy, wealthy young backpacker" often referred to by opponents of wilderness. A scattering of smaller wilderness areas throughout the state would encourage and insure the continued recreational fulfillment of large sections of the populace.

(2) One of the most important aspects of the wilderness system is the maintenance of habitat for wildlife. In the case of endangered or threatened species, adequate habitat is almost always a deciding factor in deciding whether or not the species will survive.

The Selkirk Crest-Long Canyon and Salmo-Priest areas are habitat for the Selkirk Caribou, an endangered species, and possibly for the grizzly bear.

The Lionhead or Centennial Peaks area on the Idaho-Montana border is classified as situation 1 habitat for the threatened Grizzly Bear.

The Mallard-Larkins and Great Burn-Cayuse Creek areas also deserve protection for wildlife values, as do the White Clouds-Boulder Mountains areas.

Other areas are habitat for deer, elk, moose, mountain lion, mountain goats, bighorn sheep, and other varieties of wildlife, both game and non-game species.

An expanded wilderness system would help insure that Idaho continue its reputation for diversity and abundance of wildlife.

...

(3) Our wild salmon and trout depend on unsilted gravel beds for spawning. Road building and other developments contribute to the silt loading of streams and the loss of these gravel beds and consequently, to the loss of fish. By protecting sensitive areas in the wilderness system, we can maintain our unparrelleled fisheries.

The Great Burn-Cayuse Creek and White Clouds-Boulder Mountains areas contain such spawning areas and are in need of protection.

In addition, wilderness helps maintain water quality by preserving undisturbed watersheds, serves as a useful research tool for comparing with disturbed areas, and helps maintain a natural diversity as compared with developed, disturbed areas.

Economics is an important consideration in drawing up a wilderness bill. Of course, not all roadless areas should be designated as wilderness. Many areas can support development and use and still provide habitat for wildlife and opportunities for recreation.

Wilderness designation will not be devastating to the timber industry in Idaho. If all RARE II areas were designated as wilderness (something no one is asking for) only about 22 percent of the total state harvest

would be affected.

Jobs should not be affected since the main factor affecting timber jobs today is demand for wood products. Also, when one considers the billion board foot backlog of timber sold but uncut in Idaho, the argument that wilderness designation would cost jobs does not hold water.

Actually, additional wilderness could create jobs in recreation related services and products and help bring money into areas by attracting recreationists.

I urge you to work with conservationists and industry alike to draw up a satisfactory bill.

I feel that any bill must include as a minimum the following areas:

Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest
Mallard-Larkins
Great Burn-Cayuse Creek
Payette Crest
Smoky Mountains-Sawtooth Completion
White Clouds-Boulder Mountains
Nothern Lemhis
Mount Borah
Palisades
Garns Mountain
Salmo-Priest
Centennial-Lionhead
Worm Creek-Cache Crest

The bill should also contain a clause specifically prohibiting mining in the White Clouds-Boulder Mountains area.

I intend to support the conservationists/sportsmen's proposal when it is released in October. It will probably include these areas as an endangered Idaho Wilderness Core.

The Idaho Wilderness Bill should not be tied to the wilderness bills of any other state. I also oppose the inclusion of any language in the bill stating that lands released from wilderness consideration at this time

be excluded from any future consideration.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Paul H. Larsen

Paul H. Larsen
922 Jefferson Street
Montpelier, Idaho 83254

Copies: Governor Evans
Idaho Conservation League

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

AUG 29 1993

Senator James McClure
Energy Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington D.C.

Dear Senator McClure,

Iam writing you today to urge you to protect the last remaining unroaded lands left in Idaho. As a citizen of Blaine County in a well travled tourist area I see the hugh dollar value of this resource. I want to see all of the lands that are still wild and unroaded left in their natural stste. The White Clouds and Boulder Mountains are areas that I use and enjoy often. These high mountain ranges must be saved, because once you violate them they are recked forever.

I also urge you to include the Idaho Endangered Wilderness Core as outlined by the conservationist. I also ask you to oppose any hard release language in any bill that goes through your committee. Please stick up for a wild unroaded Idaho.

Barge Lacy
P.O. 905
Ketchum, Id. 83340
-208-788-4931-

AUG 2 9 1983

4753A

Alan Reynolds
P.O. Box 43
Sun Valley, Idaho 83353

August 20, 1983

Senator James McClure
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
U.S. Senate - Washington D.C. 20510

RE: Idaho Wilderness Bill

Senator McClure,

Please enter this statement in the hearing record for the Idaho Wilderness bill.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the future of Idaho Wilderness and for your concern about this nation's natural resources. From your position as Chairman of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources committee you can help Idaho and the United States form a responsible resource policy, and Idaho desperately needs informed representation on the Hill.

I am a real estate broker in Sun Valley, a fiscal conservative by nature and a conservationist by inclination. My home is surrounded by the Sawtooth National Forest and most of my input will be focused on this forest.

The Forest Service RARE II process has recognized three areas in the Sawtooth Forest as having outstanding wilderness characteristics. These areas have gone through an exhaustive winnowing process which was not negated by the California Rare II court decision. These areas I strongly recommend for inclusion; The White Cloud - Boulders (425,000 acres), the Pioneers (62,000 acres), and the Smoky mountains, which include Lime Creek(45,000 acres), the Smokies - also known as South Boise - Yuba river (106,000 acres) and Ten Mile (200,000 acres).

The White Clouds - Boulder Mountain complex shows the highest wilderness rating of any area in Idaho. These spectacular mountains, lakes and high meadows provide high quality recreation, solitude and accessability for the American public. As a very minimum this area should include on the east side of the East Fork of the Salmon the Herd Peak, Sheep Mountain and Jerry Peak areas, some of which is BLM land already recommended for wilderness. This coupled with the Forest Service study should contain no less than 425,000 acres.

Use conflicts in this and all Sawtooth Forest proposed areas are minimal. There is very little harvestable timber, grazing can continue, and all cost effective mining operations are already working there. The Cypress mine marginality shows that the Asarco claims in the White Clouds are probably not economically justifiable, but they can still be allowed under wilderness management. ORV use will be restricted in some areas now used, but there are over 500 miles of roads and trails in Blaine County alone for ORV use.

The second area I strongly recommend for wilderness designation in our forest is the Pioneers. This mountain range has been recommended as a national park as well as a Forest Service RARE II wilderness. This range contains rocks and ice only, and should be most non-controversial. This proposal has been mapped by the Forest Service and contains 62,000 acres.

The final general area (the Smokeys) includes three units that complement the existing Sawtooth wilderness. They are the Ten Mile area (Boise Forest) 200,000 acres, the S.F. Boise - Yuba river unit 106,000 acres, and Lime Creek 45,000 acres. These acres have been proposed by the Forest Service for inclusion into the wilderness system and definitely should be included in your bill. These areas exclude most timber reserves and protect steep highly erosive soils.

A word about timber - in our neck of the woods it is a consumptive, non-renewable industry that is heavily subsidized by the government through deficit sales. All the "easy" roads have already been built, and the lumber companies won't wait around 125 years for the second growth. With the national budget deficit being the economic issue, what better place to start cutting back? The timber industry has always been demand regulated, not supply limited, so you are not hurting our economy. The near future will see a dramatic increase in tourism revenue and decline in lumber; anticipate this and use it. Besides, at least 75% of our Idaho national forests will be accessable for timber even if all roadless areas were put off-limits.

Concerning release language in your bill, please allow the Forest Service planning process to continue, with a big step forward from your bill. "Hard release" language will certainly be stopped in the House, negating your good efforts. Soft release language can be supported by a very wide constituency.

Other Idaho areas that I feel are worthy of inclusion in your bill include:

The Payette Crest	400,000 acres
Long Canyon	54,000 acres
Mallard Larkins	200,000 acres
Hoodoo Great Burn	180,000 acres
North Lemhis	170,000 acres
Palisades	111,000 acres
Salmo Priest	23,000 acres

I would like to see an acreage tally of 3.5 to 4 million acres in your final bill.

These areas are only remnants of the real wilderness system of 150 years ago. Your vision as a key natural resource leader in our great country should include the next 150 years. You are in a unique position to do this. Make this bill a legacy. Thank you for your attention.

Yours truly,

Alan J. Reynolds

Alan J. Reynolds

AUG 2 3 1983

BW Wilderness Testimony

Hearing Testimony

Michael Privett
route 4 box 106k
Rigby, ID 83442

Dear Michael
10461

Dear Senator McClure,

I would urge you to strive for the adoption of proposal 4 of the Idaho Wilderness bill at the minimum. There are other areas that should also be included that do not appear on the map. Proposal 1,2,3 are not at all acceptable they exclude too many important wilderness areas.

We all realize the importanoe of the timber industry to this state and the country. However, the opening of wilderness areas, many not even capable of producing comercial harvests, would be an unwise decision. It is not the availability of timber that determines jobs in this field it is the demand for the wood products. There is enough timber land available now with a large backlog of timber nationwide.

The opening of roads in roadless areas may threaten the population of wildlife and game fish in these areas. Streams will recieve siltation in sloped areas with unstable soils. The cost of road construction would be bourne in large part by the Forest Service and ultimatly by the taxpayer. In these days of ridiculously high budget deficiets can we afford to build new roades into Wilderness areas at the taxpayers expense. As is many af the forests have been losing money on their timbersales due to the high costs of roadbuilding.

Areas such as White Clouds Boulder Mtn. areas need to be expanded from the 283,750 acres proposed by the Forest Service to more adequately serve as winter feeding ground for elk and deer . The East fork of the Salmon is a salmon spawning stream and should be included

The Salmo Priest wilderness area, part of which is in Idaho contains the last herd of caribou in contiguous U.S. Many other areas such as 49 Many other areas such as Garns Mtn.,Norther Lemhis, Sawtooth completion, Palisades , Great Burn-Causee Creek, Payette Crest, Mallard Larkins, Long Canyon-Silkirk Crest are needed as wildlife habitat. I would urge you to protect these areas with a wilderness designation.

Please work for a wilderness bill for Idaho that will protect the wilderness areas of this state and keep the Idaho bill seperate from other states the wilderness of Idaho deserves consideration of the house on its own merits.

A soft release program would be a much better program. Who knows what priorities we will have 15 years from now. Soft release would allow us to reavaluate in 15 years and decide what is needed at that point for multiple use on wilderness.

Sincerely yours,

Michael Privett

1983 BW Wilderness Testimony

JOHN R. PORTER
ATTORNEY AT LAW
113 SOUTH MAIN P.O. BOX 8174
MOSCOW, IDAHO 83843
208 882-6595

A7300

Dear John

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

August 18, 1983

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: Wilderness Legislation

Dear Senator:

I wish to be counted among those urging the greatest possible protection of our wild and roadless areas. I am particularly concerned about those areas identified by biologists as the most fragile ecosystems most endangered by erosion and siltation from roadbuilding and logging. It would be a tragedy if these areas were spoiled for the sake of a quick one-time profit for anybody.

I also disagree with the concept of "hard release" language. We should recognize our own fallibility and try to maximize the options left open to future generations. "Hard release" looks like an exercise in arrogance.

I have four young children, and I would like for them and their children to be able to enjoy large undeveloped areas that make Idaho special, not just another commercial woodlot.

Very truly yours,

John R. Porter

John R. Porter
Attorney at Law

Valley Helicopter Service

P.O. BOX 54

PHONE
Asotin, Washington
(509) 243-4444

CLARKSTON, WA. 99403

Aug.7,1983 47018

Senator Jim McClure
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

1983

Dear Mr. McClure

I would like to express my openion as to the future classification of the wilderness areas as proposed for Kelly Creek, Cayuse Creek and the Cook Mountain areas.

I am very familiar with this area as I have hunted, fished and done extensive helicopter work in the proposed Wilderness area. I think it would be a vital mistake to attempt to harvest the low value lodge pole pine that is dominant in that area. Roading anymore of that area would be the end of recreational use as we know it now andwould be a reduction of recreational income for the State of Idaho.

The forest reproduction in the clearcuts that have been made in the surrounding areas is almost nil. No more of that country should be decimated until the Forest Service can operate on a cost benifit system that will eliminate deficit timber sales,deficit road building, elimination of hard money road funds and insure that reproduction of timber can be accompolished within five years after harvest. In other words, start operating on a profit basis or leave it alone!!

As it stands now they are fifty years behind on their reforestation timetable , on land they have already harvested. I would recommend that priority consideration be given to reforestation and recreational interests , and less toward spending money with no hope of a return on investment.

Sincerely,

James R Pope

James R. Pope

P.S. Please include my statement as a part of the congressional record on Idaho Wilderness.

BW Wilderness

AUG 8 1983

Liven A. Peterson 2015 SUNRISE RIM, BOISE, IDAHO 83705

The Honorable James McClure
361 Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20510

August 4, 1983

2671 Dear Liven

Dear Senator McClure:

I am responding to your questionnaire on Idaho's wilderness areas by means of this letter. I hesitate to select one of the four options listed because I am not familiar with many of the areas in question. However, I wish to add these comments to the hearing record of August 9.

The present administration's trend towards "deficit" timber sales on Nat'l Forest lands is alarming. For many such sales the costs of road-building, etc. exceed by several times the anticipated income from timber delivered to the mill. These costs are paid by tax-payers and represent hidden subsidies to the timber industry. The damage done by road-building and timber removal to associated watersheds is often significant but not included in the already unbalanced cost-benefit ratio. These subsidies to the timber industry do not square with the announced intent of Reaganomics.

One such sale in the Boise Nat'l Forest on West Mountain (the Arling Duck sale) near Cascade Reservoir is typical. Estimated costs vs. return are about 3½ to 1. We are among several hundred property owners on West Mountain who are appealing the sale because of its potential adverse effects on our water supplies and property values. We believe forest management in that area should be directed towards preserving the water, wildlife, and recreational values.

We recommend that a National Recreation Area be established on the West Mountain Crest extending from No Business Mt. on the north to Tripod Peak on the south. It would be about 30 miles long and average 3 to 4 miles in width. The area would encompass and protect the headwaters of many small streams that feed into the Weiser River basin on the west and the North Fork Payette basin on the east. There are a number of small lakes and trails along this crest, and the timber stands are generally on steep slopes that are uneconomical to log.

I am sure you are aware of the thousands of people that use this general area for recreational purposes both summer and winter. The Fish and Game Dep't. rates Cascade Reservoir as the most heavily fished body of water in Idaho. Establishment of our proposed West Mountain Crest Recreation Area would have little effect on the timber industry since there are few tracts in it where even "deficit" logging sales are practical. Part of it, the Meadow Creek Watershed, is already protected as the source of water for the city of Cascade.

Your careful consideration of this proposal will be much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Liven A. Peterson

Liven A. Peterson

Frances Feuerstein
6355 Hwy 2
Sandpoint Idaho
83864

47578
AUG 29 1983

Senator James McClure
3121 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C 20510

August 23, 1983

Dear Senator McClure,

I am writing to you in reference to the controversy over maintaining America's, specifically Idaho's Wilderness Areas. There is no question in my mind as to the correct action in this matter.
We must do all we can to preserve what we have left in it's most natural state, within this beautiful nation of ours, as well as the rest of the world.
We have, it seems, without consciousness and awareness already deprived ourselves of what is the real essence of our existence in this world. We have eliminated dense forests, destroyed mountain terrain, dammed rivers killing an excess of wild life, polluted our waters and our skies, building a world where most people have no connection to the land that has nurtured them. Their lives have become the manmade products around them without any conscious connection to where the materials for these things have been extracted and the high price it has cost us all.
What is real must be preserved with reason. The wilderness areas of Idaho particularly Long Canyon, the Selway-Priest areas are precious and today made to feel ephemeral. The time is now to quiet the insensitive, sweeping hand of this economic monster that has been created from the illusions of man, as to what is real.
The peace that these areas extend to this excellerated world must be preserved. And to come on just to know in their minds that such a place still exists on this earth.

Enclosed find a copy of Dr. Seuss' The Lorax. Take the moment to look into a universal expression through fantasy of exactly what has been and is now taking place. Please behold it whether you have before or not. It is real - it is now.

I thank You for your time and may the deep primal quiet places of this matter, dispel the illusionary ravenous monster & enter your consciousness.

cont.

Sincerely and with hope

France Pearlstein

Please include this letter and attach information in the hearing record.

IGUST, 1971 From the book The Lorax, to be published by Random House. Copyright © 1971 by Dr. Seuss and A. S. Geisel.

more ▶
67

The Lorax

At the far end of town
where the Grickle-grass grows
and the wind smells slow-and-sour when it blows
and no birds ever sing excepting old crows . . .
. . . is the Street of the Lifted Lorax.

And deep in the Grickle-grass, some people say,
if you look deep enough you can still see, today,
where the Lorax once stood
just as long as it could
before somebody lifted the Lorax away.

What was the Lorax?
And why was it there?
And why was it lifted and taken somewhere
from the far end of town where the Grickle-grass grows?
The old Once-ler still lives here.
Ask him. *He* knows.

You won't see the Once-ler.
Don't knock at his door.
He stays in his Lerkim on top of his store.
And on special pink midnights in August,
he peeks . . .
out of the shutters
and sometimes he speaks
and tells how the Lorax was lifted away.

"Now I'll tell you," he says, with his teeth sounding gray,
"how the Lorax got lifted and taken away.
It all started way back . . .
such a long, long time back . . .

Way back in the days when the grass was still green
and the pond was still wet
and the clouds were still clean,
and the song of the Swomee-Swans rang out in space . . .
one morning, I came to this glorious place.
And I first saw the trees!
The Truffula Trees!
The bright-colored tufts of the Truffula Trees!
Mile after mile in the fresh morning breeze.

And, under the trees, I saw Brown Bar-ba-loots
frisking about in their Bar-ba-loot suits
as they played in the shade and ate Truffula Fruits.

From the rippulous pond
came the comfortable sound
of the Humming-Fish humming
while splashing around.

But those *trees!* Those *trees!*
Those Truffula Trees!
All my life I'd been searching
for trees such as these.
The touch of their tufts
was much softer than silk.
And they had the sweet smell
of fresh butterfly milk.

I felt a great leaping
of joy in my heart.
I knew just what I'd do!
I unloaded my cart.

In no time at all, I had built a small shop.
Then I chopped down a Truffula Tree with one chop.
And with great skillful skill and with great speedy speed,
I took the soft tuft. And I knitted a Thneed!

The instant I'd finished, I heard a ga-*Zump!*
I looked!
I saw something pop out of the stump
of the tree I'd chopped down. It was sort of a man.
Describe him . . .? That's hard. I don't know if I can.

He was shortish. And oldish.
And greenish. And mossy.
And he spoke with a voice
that was sharpish and bossy . . .

"Mister!" he said with a saw-dusty sneeze,
"I am the Lorax. I speak for the trees.
I speak for the trees, for the trees have no tongues.
And I'm asking you, sir, at the top of my lungs . . ."
(He was very upset as he shouted and puffed.)
"What's that THING you've made out of my Truffula tuft?"

"Look, Lorax," I said. "There's no cause for alarm.
I chopped just one tree. I am doing no harm.
I'm being quite useful. This thing is a Thneed.
A Thneed's a Fine-Something-That-All-People-Need!
It's a shirt. It's a sock. It's a glove. It's a hat.
And it has *other* uses. Yes, far beyond that.
You can use it for carpets. Or use it for sheets
on your bed. Or for covering bicycle seats!"

The Lorax said,
"Sir! You are crazy with greed.
There is no one on earth
who would buy that fool Thneed!"

But, the very next minute, I proved he was wrong.
For, just at that minute, a chap came along,
and he thought that the Thneed I had knitted was great.
He happily bought it for three ninety-eight.

I laughed at the Lorax, "You poor stupid guy!
You never can tell what some people will buy."

"I repeat," cried the Lorax,
"I speak for the trees!"

"I'm busy," I told him.
"Shut up, if you please."

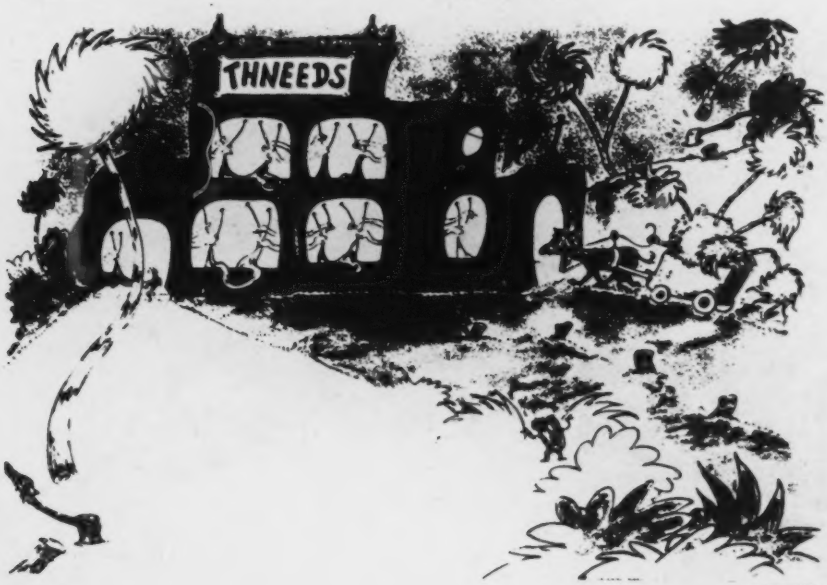
I rushed cross the room, and in no time at all,
built a radio-phone. I put in a quick call.
I called all my brothers and uncles and aunts
and I said, "Listen here! Here's a wonderful chance
for the whole Once-ler Family to get mighty rich!
Get over here fast! Take the road to North Nitch.
Turn left at Weehawken. Sharp right at South Stitch."

And, in no time at all,
in the factory I built,
the whole Once-ler Family
was working full tilt.
We were all knitting Thneeds
just as busy as bees,
to the sound of the chopping
of Truffula Trees.

Then . . .
Oh! Baby! Oh!
How my business did grow!
Now, chopping trees
one at a time
was too slow.

So I quickly invented my Super-Axe-Hacker
which whacked off four Truffula Trees at one smacker.
For each Thneed that I used to make,
now I made four!
And that Lorax . . . ?
He didn't show up any more.

But the next week
he knocked
on my new office door!



The Lorax *continued*

He snapped, "I'm the Lorax who speaks for the trees
which you seem to be chopping as fast as you please.
But I'm *also* in charge of the Brown Bar-ba-loots
who played in the shade in their Bar-ba-loot suits
and happily lived, eating Truffula fruits.

"NOW . . . thanks to your hacking my trees to the ground,
there's not enough Truffula fruit to go 'round.
And my poor Bar-ba-loots are all getting the crummies
because they have gas, and no food, in their tummies!

"They loved living here. But I can't let them stay.
They'll have to find food. And I hope that they may.
Good luck, boys," he called. And he sent them away.

I, the Once-ler, felt sad
as I watched them all go.
BUT . . .
Business is business!
And business must grow
regardless of crummies in tummies, you know.

I meant no harm. I most truly did not.
But I had to grow bigger. So bigger I got.
I biggered my factory. I biggered my roads.
I biggered my wagons. I biggered the loads
of the Thneeds I shipped out. I was shipping them forth
to the South! To the East! To the West! To the North!
I went right on biggering . . . selling more Thneeds.
And I biggered my money, which everyone needs.

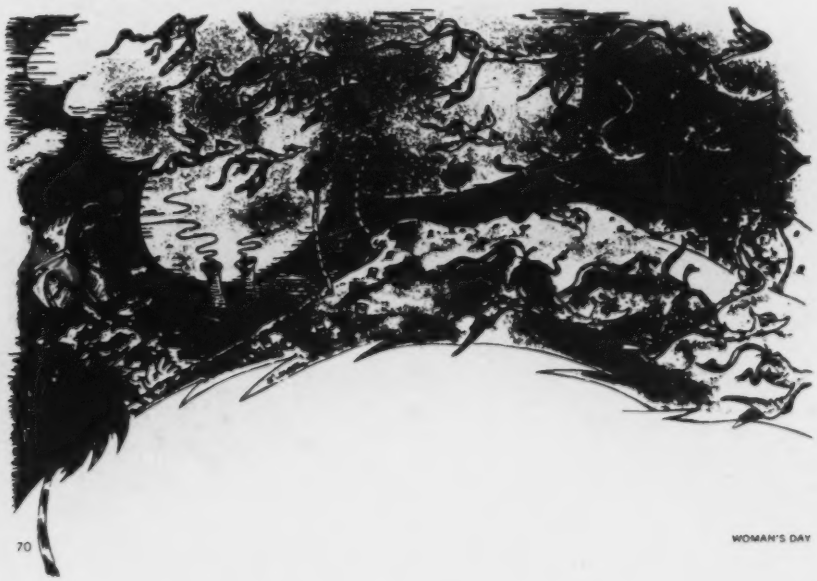
Then *again* he came back! I was fixing some pipes
when that old nuisance Lorax came back with *more* gripes.

"Once-ler!" he cried with a cruffulous croak.
"Once-ler! You're making such smogulous smoke!
My poor Swomee-Swans . . . why, they can't sing a note!
No one can sing who has smog in his throat.

"And so," said the Lorax,
"(Please pardon my cough.)
they cannot live here.
So I'm sending them off.

"Where will they go . . . ?
I don't hopefully know.

They may have to fly for a month . . . or a year . . .
to escape from the smog you've smogged-up around here.



"What's *more*," snapped the Lorax (his dander was up),
"let me say a few words about Gluppity-Glupp.
Your machinery chugs on, day and night without stop
making Gluppity-Glupp. Also Schloppity-Schlopp.
And what do you do with this left-over goo . . .?
I'll show you. You dirty old Once-ler man, you!

"You're glumping the pond where the Humming-Fish hummed!
No more can they hum, for their gills are all gummed.
So I'm sending them off. Oh, their future is dreary.
They'll walk on their fins and get woefully weary
in search of some water that isn't so smeary.
I hear things are just as bad up in Lake Erie."

And then I got mad.
I got terribly mad.
I yelled at the Lorax, "Now listen here, Dad!
All you do is yap-yap and say Bad! Bad! Bad! Bad!
Well, I have my rights, sir, and I'm telling YOU
I intend to go on doing just what I do!
And, for your information, you Lorax, I'm figgering
on biggering, *biggering*, BIGGERING, *BIGGERING*,
turning MORE Truffula Trees into Thneeds
which everyone, EVERYONE, *EVERYONE* needs!"

And at that very moment, we heard a loud whack!
From outside in the fields came a sickening smack
of an axe on a tree. Then we heard the tree fall.
The very last Truffula Tree of them all!

No more trees. No more Thneeds. No more work to be done.
So, in no time, my uncles and aunts, every one,
all waved me good-bye. They jumped into my cars
and drove away under the smoke-smuggered stars.

Now all that was left 'neath the bad-smelling sky
was my big empty factory . . .
the Lorax . . .
and I.

The Lorax said nothing. Just gave me a glance . . .
just gave me a very sad, sad backward glance . . .
as he lifted himself by the seat of his pants.
And I'll never forget the grim look on his face
when he heisted himself and took leave of this place,
through a hole in the smog, without leaving a trace.

And all that the Lorax left here in this mess
was a small pile of rocks, with the one word . . .
. . . "UNLESS."
Whatever *that* meant, well, I just couldn't guess.

That was long, long ago.
But each day since that day
I've sat here and worried
and worried away.

"But *now*," says the Once-ler,
"Now that *you're* here,
the word of the Lorax seems perfectly clear.
UNLESS someone like you
cares a whole awful lot,
nothing is going to get better.
It's not.

"SO . . .
Catch!" calls the Once-ler.
He lets something fall.
"It's a Truffula Seed.
It's the last one of all!
You're in charge of the last of the Truffula Seeds.
And Truffula Trees are what everyone needs.
Plant a new Truffula. Treat it with care.
Give it clean water. And feed it fresh air.
Grow a forest. Protect it from axes that hack.
Then the Lorax
and all of his friends
may come back."

THE END

August 17, 1983

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

SEP 12 1983

Re: Idaho Forest Wildland

Dear Senator McClure:

As a concerned citizen of the State of Idaho, I am writing to you regarding the future of our Idaho Forest Wildland. I understand that you are conducting public hearings during this month of August with the intention of introducing legislation in Congress relevant to the present 6.5 million acres of roadless National Forest Land in Idaho that are not currently part of the National Wilderness System. I am sorry that I have been unable to attend any of the hearings, and am writing this letter in lieu of giving public testimony.

I wish to urge you to:

1. Include in your legislation wilderness designation for the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core of: Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest; Mallard-Larkins; Great Burn-Cayuse Creek; Payette Crest; Sawtooth Completion; White Cloud; Northern Lemhis; Palisades; Garns Mountain; Salmo-Priest.

2. Leave out of your legistaltion any "hard release" language that would ban future wilderness consideration for areas not now classified; and

3. Protect at least 50% of these 6.5 million acres from being opened to roads.

I do understand that there are minor economic advantages available to some few Idahoans if these currently roadless areas are opened; however, I strongly believe that you will best serve your present and future constituents by adhering to the guidelines outlined above.

Sincerely,

Diane J. Joseph
manager of Mikey's Gyros
Moscow Idaho.

August 17, 1983

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

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U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Sincerely,

[signature]
Moscow, Idaho

August 17, 1983

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Washington, D.C. 20510

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Sincerely,

Richard L. White
President Com State Crystals II inc, Boise, Idaho
Vice President Com State Crystal I inc, Moscow, Idaho

August 17, 1983

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U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Sincerely,

Norma J. Ford
(owner Catalina Yogurt)
Moscow, Idaho

August 17, 1983

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Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

SEP 1 2 1983

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Sincerely,

Diane Daniel Shaw

Moscow, Idaho

August 17, 1983

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U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Sincerely,

Attorney at law
Moscow, Idaho

August 17, 1983

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Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

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2. Leave out of your legistaltion any "hard release" language that would ban future wilderness consideration for areas not now classified; and

3. Protect at least 50% of these 6.5 million acres from being opened to roads. preferably All

I do understand that there are minor economic advantages available to some few Idahoans if these currently roadless areas are opened; however, I strongly believe that you will best serve your present and future constituents by adhering to the guidelines outlined above.

Sincerely,

Lynn Cooper Davis / Moscow - Idaho
registered nurse supervisor - Gritman Hosp.

August 17, 1983

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

SEP 12 1983

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Sincerely,

student of U of I
work in downtown business
in Moscow, IDAHO

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Park Village Apts. #16
Moscow, ID 83843
August 12, 1983

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

47133

Dear Senator McClure:

I would like to express my views in favor of increasing the number of wilderness areas in Idaho and I hope you will include them as part of the offical hearing record and will consider them when you prepare the Idaho Wilderness bill for the Senate.

I am a graduate student in range resources at the University of Idaho in Moscow and in my spare time (when I can find some) I like to go backpacking and fishing. When I hike along a stream casting a fly in each pool as I go, I'm in seventh heaven.

Fortunately, there are many areas nearby which can provide this recreational experience, the Upper North Fork of the Clearwater River, Kelly Creek, Cayuse Creek, Fish Creek, and Hungry Creek, to name some of the best. I ask that these and other areas of similar quality throughout the state be designated as wilderness to protect them from the building of roads which would destroy this recreational experience.

If logging roads are not built properly or are built on erodible soil, siltation of streams, lakes and reservoirs may result. This is detrimental to sensitive trout populations and reduces the life-span of reservoirs which provide water for power and irrigation.

Most frequently these roads are built through riparian areas along streams because these are the cheapest and easiest places through which to push roads. Roads anywhere interfer with wildlife, but they are particularly bad in riparian areas. These narrow strips are where the greatest plant and animal diversity occursand roads through them greatly reduce wildlife habitat. And the dust and noise of traffic on stream side roads disturb the fisherman in his/her recreational pursuit.

Not only are roads damaging to our natural resources, but they are also expensive, and I, as a taxpayer, have to pay for them. In fact, road construction costs are so high, that in many areas it costs the Forest Service more to provide access to timber than it receives from the sale. I don't want the fish and wildlife values of the areas I enjoy destroyed and have to pay to have it done. By designating land as wilderness we can protect it from irrational road construction.

Of the five renewable resources of the National Forest: water, wildlife, range, recreation, and timber, only timber harvesting is incompatible with the intent of the Wilderness Act. Since most of the national forest land that has good quality timber with high timber growth rate is already available to the timber industry and there is a currently a large backlog of purchased but uncut timber available, I think the areas recommended in the Forest Service RARE II study and the additional areas recommended by the Idaho Conservation League could be given wilderness protection without hurting the timber industry in the long run.

Land is finite and eventually subsidized timber sales on unproductive land will stop. We can stop it now with this wilderness bill or we can let it stop on its own when all of the old growth timber is harvested,

32-427 O—84——77

and the watershed, wildlife, and recreational value of the land is diminished.

I believe that lands not classified as wilderness through this bill should be administered through the regular multiple-use planning process. The Forest Service need not manage these roadless lands to protect their wilderness characteristics, but neither should they be prevented from considering wilderness as an option in future forest plans. Wilderness is a legitimate multiple-use, and in the future, if the demand for wilderness in the remaining roadless areas is greater than the demand for timber, or if wilderness management is felt to be a more suitable use for the land, then the Forest Service should have that alternative.

I also believe that Idaho wilderness is an important enough issue that it should be considered on its own and not tied in with any other state's wilderness bill.

Thank you for considering my views.

Sincerely,

Bob Patton

Bob Patton

AUG 2 1 1983 (RW) Wilderness Testimony

47336

Route 9 Box 291
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Dear Bernice

The Honorable James A. McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Mc Clure,

Please enter the following statement in the official records of the Idaho Wilderness Hearing held August 11, 1983 in Idaho Falls, ID.

Wilderness areas are an important part of the mix of federal lands in Idaho, but multiple use is needed for most of our public lands. I believe that highly scenic areas which were recommended by the U. S. Forest Service as Wilderness in Rare II should be seriously considered for this designation. As a miniumum, they should be maintained at least roadless until it is demonstrated that developing these areas is essential to the welfare of the country as a whole, not just to the economic advantage of the local community. By retaining these as roadless, we are accepting the opinion of the USFS land planners that these areas are best suited for recreation. If you beleive in the capability of our trained Forest Service personnel to evaluate and determine the best use of our lands in the multiple use concept, then their recommendations on Wilderness and roadless areas should be followed. I am firmly opposed to any legislation which would not, at least, leave this option open.

We are back-packers and are very familiar with the Lemhi, Lost River, and Pioneer ranges, and we agree that the Pioneers and Mt Borah regions have exceptional beauty. Over all, an additional one million acres of Wilderness recommeded in Rare II should be adequate, and we see no need to further expand the Idaho Wilderness Area (formerly Idaho Primitive Area) in central Idaho.

I am disappointed, however, that the issues seem to be polarized only on Wilderness or non-Wilderness with no consideration of legislation which would permit multiple use but also insure preservation of our present environment in Idaho. We need legislation which mandates environmental protection of roadless and especially scenic recreation areas during any future exploration and development. While the USFS does its best to prevent abuse and requires care in explorations, they do not have legislation which demands that the good practices (used by many larger companies) be required of all who use the forest resources. Multiple use is the best way to go on the majority of

our federal lands in Idaho, but Idahoans also want the beauty of their mountains retained. Without firm legislation on mining, lumbering, etc, the land managers are always open to pressure to allow practicies which could adversely affect both the resource and plant and animal life. If you would address legislation which allowed multiple use, but provided guarantees that our beautiful Idaho would not be spoiled, you would get a lot better concensus. I strongly object to any hard-line legislation that mandates multiple use without guaranteeing safeguards for the environment.

Sincerely,

David & Bernice Paige

Bernice.E. Paige

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Dear Senator James McClure:

Idaho has many things to offer to people and to wildlife. There are beautiful areas that are only accessable by foot. We have populations of bighorn sheep, mountain goat, cougar, elk, and wild plant life. This forest land needs the National Wilderness designation to remain as such.

4372

If this area is open to logging the future of this land is grim. Erosion from logging roads causing silt deposits in water may have a negative effect on water quality and on the spawning of trout and salmon. These roads will also have a negative effect on elk herds.

There is a three year 40 billion board feet backlog of timber nationwide. There is no great need for the timber in this area. Mills have shut down in Idaho because of the economy not because of the lack of timber.

The cost of building logging roads is put upon the public through price increases in timber products and through taxpayer subsidy to timber industry. Forest service money that would be used for roads could be put to better use for fish and wildlife habitat improvement.

A 1980 study by the National Resource Defense Council entitled Giving Away the National Forests found that during 1974-1978 in Caribou, Challis, Salmon, Sawtooth and Targhee forests money was lost on timber sales. An analysis on the Jersey Jack timber sale in Nez Perce National forest showed the forest would lose money on the sale.

There is not a need to open this area. The loss would be too great. The populations of wildlife and plant life would surely suffer.

There can be no greater thrill than to be hiking and to spot a mountain goat or a fawn. It would be a tragic loss if the only place to see wild game would be in a zoo. To go into a wilderness area and camp is so pleasurable without the noise of motorcycles or snowmobiles.

Senator McClure, have you been away from Idaho so long that you have forgotten its beauty?

Wilderness designation is necessary to protect this land, the wildlife and plant life. Future Idahoans and others should also have the pleasure to enjoy this beautiful country.

Tourism is Idaho's second largest industry. I believe the more wilderness there is the more Idaho will have to offer to our visitors.

Do not include any "hard release" language in your bill. If this land is not considered for wilderness now, hopefully it will be in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Hedy Ostrogorsky
William Ostrogorsky
4224 Hoover
Boise Idaho 83705

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

47137

Dear Senator James McClure:

Idaho has many things to offer to people and to wildlife. There are beautiful areas that are only accessable by foot. We have populations of bighorn sheep, mountain goat, cougar, elk, and wild plant life. This forest land needs the National Wilderness designation to remain as such.

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Tourism is Idaho's second largest industry. I believe the more wilderness there is the more Idaho will have to offer to our visitors.

Do not include any "hard release" language in your bill. If this land is not considered for wilderness now, hopefully it will be in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Helen Ostrogorsky

HELEN OSTROGORSKY
508 N 13TH ST
BOISE ID 83702

For the Hearing Record

47550

Sue Olson
P.O. Box 852
Cascade, Idaho
83611

August 24, 1983

AUG 29 1983

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sue

Dear Senator McClure:

I write to you reference the crucial issue of deciding how much less wilderness Idaho can afford.

We have already raped our nation from coast to coast, poluting both the air and the water, by farming, mining, and logging. Now we have the opportunity to preserve some of our pristine areas as perfect wildlife habitat, closed to these rapists, and we ask, no we insist, that you help, REALLY help, Idaho and its resources, by making sure as much wilderness area as possible is established.

At the very least, the land described as the "ENDANGERED IDAHO WILDERNESS CORE" must be maintained as Wilderness Area. The people of Idaho must not settle for less.

Also, Senator, we cannot let the Wilderness Bill be worded to preclude future establishing of additional wilderness areas. We are depending on you not to let that happen, you are our representative, our voice, don't let us down.

Listen to the people of Idaho, who love the out-of-doors, the fishing, hunting and natural beauty. We want as much of Idaho remaining the excellent wildlife habitat as is possible.

Idaho needs MORE wilderness area, Senator, WE CERTAINLY CANNOT AFFORD LESS!

Sincerely,

Susan A. Olson

SUSAN A. OLSON

cc: Governor John Evans
State house, Boise

Idaho Conservation League
Box 844
Boise, Idaho 83701

For the Hearing Record

Tim Norton
1208 S. 9th 3rd
Boise, Id. 83701

AUG 29 1983

47564
Id. No. Wilderness

Dear Tim

Dear Senator McClure

I feel that Wilderness is a valuable resource for Idaho and an irreplacable treasure for the future. We need it! Being born and raised here in Idaho my appreciations for the wilderness has become an important and inspirational part of my life. I urge you to support the wilderness bill which will include soft release language. I strongly oppose hard release. I urge you to include The Endangered Idaho Wilderness core in the wilderness designation. I also urge you to include at least 50% of the remaining 6.5 million acres of forest roadless land to be protected in your legislation. Please help keep Idaho wild and beautiful.

Sincerely

Tim Norton

46960

Rod Neumann
P.O. Box 333
McCall, Idaho 83638

The Honorable Senator James McClure
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

I am writing because I will be unable to testify in person at the public hearings on the Idaho wilderness legislation. I would like this letter to become part of the record of testimony for this hearing.

I disagree with the bill you have proposed, which I believe is identical to the Timber Industry Association's, for basically two reasons. First of all, it is a very shortsighted piece of legislation. It represents a continuation of the land as-an-economic-commodity philosophy that has produced the myriad environmental problems that face us today. If we do not have the intellegence and wisdom to preserve a small percentage of the environment upon which all life depends, then what chance of life does the next generation have?

Secondly, the timber industry's plea to keep roadless areas open for timber harvest is based on a misunderstanding and/or a distortion of the facts. The facts are that when the West was settled, the most productive forest lands fell into private ownership. The remaining, less productive lands were acquired by the federal government. These lands were developed for timber harvest under the U.S. Forest Service's multiple-use philosophy. The National Forest lands that remain roadless today are the most unproductive and inexcessible forest lands in the West. The timber industry's argument that they are being deprived of valuable timber does not fly in the face of these facts.

The fact is, as you are aware Senator, that the industry cannot afford to harvest the timber they have already purchased. It is a fact that most of the roadless areas cannot be managed for timber harvest on a sustained yield basis because of their unproductivity. It is also a fact that the pressure for timber from federal lands is a direct result of overharvesting on private lands. The quality of life in Idaho must not suffer as a result of the timber industry's mismanagement of their own lands.

I urge you to find within you the courage and foresight required to say no to the timber industry and yes to the people of Idaho. I ask you at the very least to support the proposal for wilderness designation set forth by the U.S. Forest Service. In particular, the proposed Lick Creek Wilderness Area should be included in the bill. I am most familiar with this area and am certain that the combination of the land's inexcessibility and unproductivity make it unsuitable for timber harvest. In addition, this area is part of the South Fork Salmon River Drainage. Any logging in this area would increase sedimentation in the river and further jeopardize the depleted Chinook Salmon population.

Please take this letter into consideration when drafting the Idaho wilderness legislation. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely yours,

Rod Neumann

Rod Neumann

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

AUG 29 1983

August 26, 1983

SENATOR JAMES MCClure
ENERGY COMMITTEE
U.S. SENATE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

47549

Dear Senator MC Clure:

As hunting season approaches, I am reminded of the reasons that brought me to live in Idaho ten years ago. It is not only a refuge for those of us who have escaped the city for a more rural lifestyle, but for so many endangered animals like the Bighorn Sheep and Mountain Goat. I would like to see all 6.5 million acres (the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core) preserved for future generations. In particular I would urge you to stress a "no mining" clause for the White Clouds. I thank you for listening to the people of your home state who are proud to live in a "last frontier" such as Idaho. We must not let it go!

Sincerely,

Robert Silacci

Robeet Silacci
P.O. Box 154C
Ketchum, ID 83340

AUG 2 9 1983

August 22, 1983

(bw) Idaho

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Dear Senator McClure; 47584

I am writing at this time to express my concern over the current wilderness issue. It has become obvious that the timber industry would like to see 90% of Idaho's forest land wilderness opened for their use. This might make some sense if opening these lands would truly be beneficial to people in terms of higher employment but that hardly seems to be the case. In Idaho alone we have approximately 1 billion board feet of timber backloged, and approximately a 3 year, 40 billion board foot backlog nationwide. This fact, in addition to the cost we (the public) would have to pay to construct logging roads in these areas (through Forest Service appropriations) simply does not justify opening precious wilderness areas and destroying irreplaceable fish and wildlife habitat. Some of Idaho's best wilderness areas are at stake here. Releasing these areas would not increase the demand for timber nor would it change the fact that many jobs have been lost due to replacement of human labor with machinery.

One area of particular concern to me is the West Fork of Mink Creek, Caribou, N.F.. My family and I have had many occasions to ski in this area as well as hike through this undisturbed woodland. My nine year old son has hiked in the area with his Cub Scout group and has been able to identify animal tracks that he would not otherwise be able to find without traveling a great distance from home. To open this area to oil and gas exploration and timber operations would be a grave mistake. Not only would it destroy a wild area that is easily accessible to anyone living in Pocatello, but the increased traffic of logging trucks and other large rigs would present some very real problems to those of us living along Mink Creek Road.

These are only some of my concerns. I can only hope that you will take them into account and make a wise decision. It is interesting to note that most of Idaho's primitive areas were designated during the Great Depression. Even in those severe economic times people believed in preserving the wilderness. Now as we face more hard times economically I hope that you will have the courage to take a stand that will be beneficial to our future generations and not just short term relief to industries problems.

I also urge you to include the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core in your legislation and to not use any language that would permanently ban any future wilderness considerations for any areas not classified now. I also intend to support the full Conservationists/Sportsmen's proposal when it is released. I believe that at the very least 50% of our remaining 6.5 million acres be designated as wilderness. Again, I hope that you will have the wisdom to do all that you can to preserve what is left of our heritage.

Sincerely,

Bonnie J. Shaw

Bonnie J. Shaw

AUG 29 1983

47581

August 22, 1983

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Dear Senator McClure;

Fortunately I am among the employed in the state of Idaho. I am not able to drive a logging truck to one of your hearings on wilderness lands, nor do I have a union or special interest lobby to put on a public display for you. As a self employed professional I have chosen to live in Idaho because of the wild and scenic areas preserved in this state. At the same time if I could not make a living here I would not think it your responsibility or the Federal Governments to create work for me.

It is apparent to me that the reason the lumber industry is pleading for the release of Federally controlled timber is because private industry has not had the foresight to preserve or reforest significant areas. Furthermore it does not seem to matter to the loggers that a tree which takes 100 years to reach commercial size in Idaho can be grown in 10 years in the Southeast U.S.. Perhaps you will recognize our responsibility to future generation in preserving these natural resources.

As an individual I would like to see both large and small parcels of roadless wilderness scattered across the state. Personally I have experienced great pleasure in the relatively small roadless area of West Mink Creek, Caribou N.F.. This area has provided extensive year round activity for our family for years. I feel a strong need to hold and preserve these relatively small areas which by their size and location make them accessable to many. I also think it is a mistake to permanently "release" any roadless lands from future wilderness considerations.

The fate of these 6.5 million acres will undoubtedly greatly affect the future of the state of Idaho. You can either be remembered as a wise leader who helped preserve a real piece of Americas heritage or as one who was politically expedient and engineered the stripping of this "Gem State." History will record your wisdom or folly.

Sincerely,

James F. Shaw

James F. Shaw

For the Wilderness Hearing Testimony

AUG 29 1983

8/26/83

47604

Dear Senator McClure, Dear Pete

I understand that decisions concerning Idaho Forest Wildland preservation (or lack of it) will be made soon. I strongly urge your support, as my legislator, to keep the Idaho wilderness core free of profit making endeavors, such as logging, and more extensive road systems. I am very concerned about erosion problems that already exist from logging roads built in the 50's & 60's that have led to the moratorium on Salmon fishing in our very precious Salmon River drainage.

I believe, ultimately, that encouraging recreational use of these lands by foot or non-power crafts on rivers will benefit our economy more than quick & destructive logging & road building.

Your support for my love of this beautiful state and its precious resources will be reflected with my vote. Thank you.

Jane Shaver
P.O. Box 795
Ketchum Idaho

5-12-83:NRN

AUG 18 1983

FOR THE HEARING RECORD:
Idaho Wilderness Bill Proposal

Note: That portion of this letter to be presented as testimony at the hearing is underlined in red.

18371

Dear Victoria

Sen. James A. McClure:

Although I an unable to attend this hearing in person, I still wish my views to be heard (and so, if allowed, use my voice through Craig and this pen). Thank you, Sen. McClure, for conducting these hearings. May I also thank you for your careful responses to all my letters this past year; while too often we remain in disagreement on the issues, I do appreciate the additional insight into your views and your comments regarding mine.

The subject of these hearings should not be environment vs. industry because without a conscientious preservation of the environment for Idaho, this nation and the global planet, there can be no balance of essential resources. What we must talk about is a cohabitation between environment and industry with an integrity of use imposed on both sides of the issues. Personal profit, whether by individuals or individual industries, as a short term usage of resources will only serve to exploit or destroy Idaho's future both in its overall economic development and its unique character as a state.

We are subject to the laws of nature. Land, water and air represent more than timber, trophies and scenery. They're more than commercial products and pristine playgrounds. They're more than clear-cuts and slag-piles; and they're more than backpacking and wildland habitats. Land, water and air are the atmosphere we must breathe, the climate that must sustain our yields, and the earth that must not be abused into poisoning us.

Precisely what has this got to do with Idaho, you might ask. Idaho is a remote, serene part of the world--but it is part of the whole world. Not just for its lumber and wheat we might sell abroad, but even more, for the ecological health of this planet. I am here, in Idaho, because the air is still good here and pollution isn't oozing through the floorboards here and the people of this state are still close enough to God's country to still care about the quality of a strong, healthy existence. And when people--our neighbors and many of us here--respect and appreciate the privilege of living in this clean, beautiful state, we are eager to accept the obligation od safeguarding the characteristics that make Idaho a unique and worthwhile place to share our lives together.

There is too much crime, too fast a pace, too much psychological alienation, and too much fear of strangers passed on the streets and dealt with in shops--outside of Idaho. There is too little space and too little contact with the roots of the natural world--outside of Idaho. If I wanted more square feet to my home and more locks on the doors to secure it, I'd move to the cities in states with bigger money in their economies. But a lot of people haven't lost touch with riches besides just the dollar bills in incomes and investments. And they should have the choice and right to live in a place like Idaho which provides adequate economy and superlative wealth through its natural state.

(2) FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Idaho needs its wilderness--a lot of wilderness— not just for scenic attractions and varied recreational opportunities. Not just for hunting and fishing. And not just for watersheds, wildlife and fish habitats, and range forage. Idaho, the people of Idaho, needs its wilderness not just for Idaho but for the invested future of this nation and this planet.

And let's not neglect the industrial facts. That wilderness is not a single use classification and it is consistent with a multiple use principle. The Wilderness Act provides both for the staking of new claims and the development of existing claims even though mineral development and wilderness are completely incompatible. The fact that there already is a 3-5 year backlog of sold but uncut timber on Idaho National Forests and no imperative need to open up wilderness to private profiteering by the timber industry. Indeed, what is sold and left sitting now is a future market sold for a fraction of its monetary value should it have been released later, and can in no way best serve either Idaho's environmental or industrial investments.

The fact that wilderness is not the pet toy of a select few individuals because many areas are accessible even to children, the elderly and the handicapped; and many of our national resources are enjoyed by a small percentage of Americans, such as universities, museums and libraries. And most certainly, the fact that there is not too much wilderness already designated. Nationally, from 1965-75, wilderness recreation use increased 66% while the population only grew 10%. Wilderness use has grown faster than general outdoor recreation. The Forest Service predicts that wilderness demand will outstrip capacity in the Pacific Northwest by 1985 if the wilderness system is not increased beyond the currently protected areas and those recommended for protection by the Administration.

Wilderness is not just a vital aspect of Idaho, it is a crucial part of our national heritage. And its forests are not just trees. In a world where the gene pools of our crops and wildlands are alarmingly becoming extinct, we cannot be indifferent to further encroachments on wildlife and endangered species habitats, like those of the Selkirk caribou, grizzly, and the very few wolves surviving in Idaho. If we allow Idaho tax dollars to build single use logging roads from which sedimentation destroys drainage systems and rivers, like White Sand Creek and the headwaters of the North Fork of the Clearwater, then we kill off chinook salmon, steelhead trout and Dolly Varden trout. What would the Idaho Forest Industry Council propose to preserve besides its private enterprise? Only high elevation rock and ice already devoid of trees?

We have heard that industry is closing plants and mills to allow employees to come testify at these hearings. Considering the consolidated interest in private profit and specifically related jobs, this is a good move on the part of industry. But the people in Idaho in favor of wilderness are not consolidated to specific industries, but rather, are scattered throughout all walks of life and economic pursuits. They are not so lucky as to have been given this edge in testimonies. Indeed, many wilderness proponents whose work involves the wilderness directly are state or federally employed, with no chance of a day's release given for testimony, and who well may be in the backwoods working on their wildlands projects. Private recreational outfitters are in the midst of their seasonal peak of business and are unlikely to be able to come here now. And the rest of us work diverse professions where employers hardly establish a practice of closing shop for any number of civic or personal duties. Pro-wilderness people present at these hearings represent greater numbers unable to attend than those from pro-industry, and that very obvious fact is totally inescapable.

(3) FOR THE HEARING RECORD

I must also question the motives behind Sen. McClure's statement that it bothered him to encourage the recreation industry which brings people into Idaho. Recreation and tourism are Idaho's third largest industry. If, as he says, it is lower-paying relative to other industries, how much does that have to do with a failure to adequately promote its growth and further ability to compete with other industries? Many other states are well-known and well-profitted by their recreational opportunities and development. Why not also Idaho which has so much to offer through it? Furthermore, many professionals forego better careers and settle in Idaho precisely to enjoy its scenic and recreational wilderness. Don't they enhance our state as permanent residents?

The American people at large, from states without Idaho's wide open spaces and natural wonders, expend great effort and dollars to come to places where they can experience the wilderness. Congress is taking a consistently stronger stance toward pro-environment and environmental quality, despite Administration opposition, because this nation of people wants wilderness and environmental health today and for all generations to come. Furthermore, consistent with this knowledge, I emphatically oppose "hard release" and "packaging" of these wilderness bills. The will and needs of the people of Idaho and the nation expand well beyond such language and dealings that work against a fair appraisal of environment. These biases against wilderness only serve to treat the issues with the destructive simplicity of a checkers game when lives and concerns of people and the lifeblood of a nation found in its land resources are at stake.

I realize that to many I may seem to emphasize an emotional appeal here. I might rather present my case in a more direct approach to an overall science of the facts. But we orient ourselves differently to the same given information according to personal needs and goals; some persons have little regard beyond their limited ambitions and little concern for any sense of global welfare. Some persons who acquire access to the complicated, integrated relationships between the facts of an issue, like this wilderness issue which is so extensive and critical in all its ramifications, they will only employ aspects of the facts to distort the issue in agreement with their bias, be it profit, power, ambition. Their concern is not for the people of Idaho or even for this nation.

Perhaps what should be most said here is this: 1) In a land of intelligent, conscientious people, we are neither ignorant nor indifferent to all the facts generally inherent in an issue; and that as individuals willing and responsible to the preservation of state, national and global welfare, we are committed to a life principle that promotes a rich, varied, healthy future for all elements of the natural world of which we are an integral part and without which we, as the greatest achievement of evolutionary designs, cannot survive.

And 2), perhaps also what needs to be heard here, emphatically and repeatedly, is that this is not just a nation of economic wealth, but a nation of people—and I certainly include Idaho—who cherish and live by principle. We believe in a freedom of choice, and if that be to have a less new car and a smaller home in favor of preserving the wild, beautiful lands still remaining, and from which has always arisen so much of the inspiration and understanding that has created our principles, then so be it. We believe in a commitment to an ideal, that life is precious and deserving its innate character of existence; that a world of only mc.., manmade products and barren stone mountains leaves us only grave markers under which we will not survive.

(4) FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Do not underestimate the essential, pristine worth of the land and the natural life upon it. Do not underestimate the worth with which the people from all over this nation do or will come to regard it. Do not underestimate Idaho's unique guardianship and opportunities in a natural resource beyond the measurement of just currency. We do not underestimate our commitment to the wildlands which are essential to any reasonable definition of "country."

Specifically regarding the Clearwater National Forest, I recommend Wilderness for: Fish and Hungry Creeks drainages, the boundaries of the Mallard-Larkins be pushed south and east, those of the Big Burn to moved west to include upper Kelly Creek and Toboggan and Cayuse Creeks, Elk Summit as the missing piece to the adjacent Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, and Moose Mountain. And I reiterate, I emphatically oppose "hard release" and "packaging" these bills.

Thank you.

Respectfully,

Victoria A. Seever

Victoria A. Seever
101 S. Almon #2
Moscow, Idaho 83843

Idaho resident these past twenty years: two-thirds of my life.

(BW) Wilderness Testimony

Honorable Senator McClure

August 8, 1983

U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington D.C. 20510

AUG 1 1 1983

27179

Dear Lynne

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Dear Senator McClure

I regret not being able to testify in person, but hope this will let you know my views and desires. I want this letter included in the hearing record.

I am supporting fully the "Conservationist-Sportsman's" wilderness proposal that will be submitted to you in October 1983. The following is a list of areas for which I am very concerned, and some of their respective attributes.

1. White Cloud- Boulder Mountains. I want to see the citizen proposal of approximately 600,000 acres passed. This area has important wildlife and fishery values, including a remanent population of bighorn sheep, and is the headwaters of an important salmon and steelhead fishery. This area has tremendous senic value, and lots of back-country recreation use.

2. Mallard-Larkin. Important for wildlife, especially elk, and mountain goats. High mountain lake fishing opportunities are good here but limited in the region. That makes this area important for local users.

3. Hoodoo, Cayuse Creek, Kelly, Moose Mountain. These are important as a unit in that they are tributary watersheds and all drain to Kelly Creek, a nationally recognized blue ribbon stream with Westslope Cutthroat.

A grey wolf, an endangered species, has been observed in the area. And grizzly bears, a threatend species, has been reported in the area. This area also produces the biggest bull elk harvest in the state.

4. Lost River Range. Includes Borah Peak, Pahsimeroi, and King Mountain.

This is a high rugged area that passes from sagebrush steppe to alpine type vegetation with very little of the mid transitional vegetation zones.

Includes an expanding reintroduced wild bighorn sheep population.

5. Salmo-Priest. This area is part of the Priest River watershed, which has an important bull trout and cutthroat fishery. The only known caribou herd in Idaho resides in this area. This is one of only a few bands to reside in the lower 48 states.

6. Sawtooth Completion. Includes Tenmile East, Tenmile West, and South Boise-Yuba.

This is a natural addition to the existing Sawtooth W.A. It includes high mountain lakes and would spread some of the heavy use in the Sawtooths to less used areas.

7. Payette Crest. Includes French Creek,-Patrick Butte, Lick Creek-Needles, and Secesh River.

Much of the area is highly erodable and drains to the South Fork Salmon River which is an important spawning ground for salmon, steelhead and other trout. Numerous high mountain lakes are found here.

Also many species of big game are found in the area.

8. Pioneer Mountains. This area has dramatic scenery, offers excellent yearlong recreational opportunity. The BLM WSA 'Little Wood River' should be added to the southern boundary of this unit.

9. Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest.. Long Canyon is the last unroaded drainage in the area. It supports old growth forest, a vegetation complex we have saved little of as yet. Also it has potential habitat for caribou and grizzly bear both of which are on federal threatened and endangered rosters.

10. North Lemhis. An area of many high mountain lakes, mountain peaks, and scenic beauty. Wildlife include elk, and mountain goats.

11. Palisades. Very scenic with important wildlife values including moose and bald eagles.

12. Garms Mountain. Very important wildlife habitat, and good fishery. Opens earlier in the spring for recreational use than many eastern Idaho areas.

There are several reasons for supporting the upcomming "Conservationist-Sportsman's" proposal and the preceeding areas.

Even with these proposals over fifty percent of the 6.5 million roadless acres will be designated multiple use. A tremendous backlog of sold but uncut timber remains from what is already multiple use lands. This is true for Forest Service, state, and private lands. Also with present market conditions many timber sales remain unsold. This again is true reguardless of ownership.

Some of the proposed areas contain sagebrush-steppe and old growth commercial timber lands. Little of either of these vegetation types have been designated wilderness to date. It would be fun to show a youngster a live tree that was 500 years old and not a picture.

Do not tie this bill to any other wilderness bills affecting wilderness in other states. I want to see Idaho evaluated as Idaho not against other states.

Also release language consideration must be written such that lands still roadless at the begining of the next forest planing cycle can again be considered for possible wilderness designation. Use of so called hard release language will not allow us to make decisions on a full array of options in the future.

Thank you very much for your consideration of this testmony.

Sincerely

Lynne M. Schnupp

cc Idaho Govenor Evans
Idaho Conservation League
Senator Symms
Rep. Hansen
Rep. Craig

"FOR THE HEARING RECORD"

(BD) Wilderness
August 10, 1983

Senator McClure, 29717 Dear Sally/John

You will be in our city on August 17 for the Wilderness hearings. Unanticipatedly we will be unable to attend. We could like our feelings, however, to be recorded.

We would like to strongly support the Endangered Wilderness Core as described by Idaho Conservationists. We see this only as a bare minimum and would be supportive of any wilderness expansion in our previously beautiful Idaho.

I hope the hearings will show the widespread interest and desire of Idahonians to protect some of our state for exploitation. Thank you.

John and Sally Fox
737 29th St
Lewiston, Id. 83501

(BW) Wilderness Testimony

47289

Dear Debby and Cheri

"FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD"

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

I am writing to express my interest in maintaining the 6.5 million acres of land being considered as wilderness. Of that total area 3.8 million happens to be in the state of which I am a resident. As you know, Idaho is a state where the economy is very largely based on recreation. Although Idaho's economic productivity is important to me, I am writing because my concern is more personal than economic. These wilderness areas are the ones which I personally value as beautiful and totally natural enviroments. We need these wilderness areas to allow people freedom to express themselves in a natural environment.

Senator, please support our wilderness areas and let them remain just that. Allow us the freedoms which they offer, help our state and our people maintain an economic, as well as natural balance, which only wilderness can provide.

Sincerely,

Debby Roper

Debby Roper

Cheri LaPierre

Ann Felice Rogers
1475 South Holmes
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Aug. 22, 1983

Idaho Wilderness

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Ann

5720

Dear Senator McClure:

I am writing in opposition to opening some 6 million acres of National Forest land in Idaho. It is reasonable to consider opening a portion of the 6.5 million acres in a soft release program and I urge you to give most careful consideration to proposals of this nature.

Our local paper quoted you as saying you needed to see concrete figures and not hear about emotions. Something you might keep in mind...many high-calibre, professional people from all over this country are attracted to Idaho by the way of life the vast wilderness affords, not to mention the lack of high levels of air and water pollution, low traffic density, low crime rates, etc. Yet there seem to be no surveys determining just how many of these people are in this state or the amount they contribute to the economy. I believe there is a dollars and cents figure here which is unmeasured.

I urge you to structure any wilderness legislation to leave open the possibilities of including other areas in the system in the future. We have an obligation to protect for the future generations as muchof this land as possible.

Thank you for your conisderation.

Sincerely,

Ann Felice Rogers

Ann Felice Rogers

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

August 1983

AUG 29 1983

47561

Senator James McClure
Energy Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senator McClure:

I spent three days last week hiking the wilderness area of Castle Peak. Living in Idaho with the Pioneers, Boulders, and White Clouds in my own backyard gives me the quality of life that I couldn't find in any other state. I feel very grateful to live in a place where so much unroaded wilderness still remains. That is why I support the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core in the hopes that the 6.5 million acres in question will remain untouched as they are today. The long-term economic advantages will far outweigh the conscienceless actions of the mining and logging industries. Please, if you care about Idaho as I do, let your conscience be your guide.

With sincere thanks,

Rick Robertson

Rick Robertson
P.O. Box 1525
Ketchum, Idaho
83340

(bw)

FOR THE HEARING RECORD ON WILDERNESS

AUG 29 1983

id wild

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate Energy Committee
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Jeff

47601

Dear Senator McClure;

One of the things that makes Idaho so great is its wilderness. It should be preserved for our children and their children to come. Some preservation for timber and mining should be considered but recreation that depends on the wilderness brings more money into Idaho than timber and mining do combined. Roads to these areas silt in our waters, kill our fish and degrade our water quality. Idaho deserves better.

I would like to see the following areas included in your wilderness bill; the White Clouds first and formost, the Pioneers, the Boulders, the Lost River Range, the Lemhis,and the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core. I would also like to see "soft release" language written into your bill.

Thanks for your consideration on these thoughts from the heart.

Sincerely,

Jeff Reynolds

Box 381
Ketchum, ID
83340

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

1303 Ivy Rd #12
Bremerton, WA 98310
August 20, 1983

bw

Senator James McClure
U. S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

I wish to submit the following comments on the Idaho wilderness issue for the hearing record.

First, the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core must be included in your wilderness proposal. These ten areas are the "jewels" of Idaho's roadless areas. They contain prime habitat for endangered species such as the grizzly, mountain caribou and bald eagle and also are of great recreational value (including hunting and fishing).

Second, I support the inclusion of SOFT release language. Times change, peoples values change. Planning should be an on-going, maleable process to reflect the future changes in attitude.

Third, at least 50% of the remaining roadless land(6.5 million acres) should be designated wilderness. I am especially concerned with protection of areas near major population centers,such as Boise. I support the designation of the Trinties, Scott Mountain and Red Mountain areas as wilderness.

I will continue to submit comments as you develope your wilderness proposals. Thank you for this opportunity to express my views.

Sincerely,

Jill Wyatt

Jill Wyatt

George Wuerthner
1209 No. 14th
Boise, Idaho

AUG 3 1983

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear George

47105

Dear Senator McClure:

Please accept the following as testimony on wilderness.

I support wilderness designation for the majority of roadless country left in Idaho. Here-in lies my reasoning.

First, tourism is the second largest industry in the state. People do not come to see clear-cuts and mines. While many of the state's tourists do not actually enter wilderness lands, they derive benefits nevertheless. Vistas of unbroken forested tracts, clear, clean water from stable watersheds feeds rivers they fish. Big game that survives in the pockets of timbers - in security, thermal cover, and forage cover provided by unlogged areas, all benefit these visitors.

Secondly, most of these areas can not be used for other resource extraction without a loss of other multiple use ressources and at a cost-efficient rate. I.e., most of the areas now left as roadless are th t way for several reasons. They are usually steep, highly erosionable terrain. The timber contained in them, is a rule, slow growing and can not be economically managed for timber production. If the timber industry were forced to pay the entire costs of timber harvest including sale preparation, road construction, reforestation, thinning and other management activities, you would, I'm certain, have no takers of the timber on these lands. It is only because of government subsidy that timber can be harvested.

I'm not necessarily opposed to deficient timber sales. There may be otherbenefits associated with the sales. But when timber sales are deficient, and impact negatively other resources such as watersheds, soils, wildlife and most importantly, the roadless resource- then I can not support them. And this is what we face on many of these proposed roadless areas.

Third, we believe we should leave options for future generations to make some decisions. By elimi ating roadless lands we eliminate that future option. By keeping them roadless- a generation from now can decide to log or mine- but then they will have made that decision. Not to mention that technological advances may well mitigate much of the harm done by today's harvest and mining methods.

Another arguement I would like to counter is the idea that wilderness only benefits a small population that backpacks.

I, personally, do not backpack. I have no interest in it. But wilderness designation does benefit me indirectly. I fish those clean sediment free rivers that flow from our roadless country. I hunted the big game that constantly flows from these areas where hunting pressure is less. And I like knowing, just knowing that over that mountain and for quite a few mountains, there is no road. There is plenty of country for me to drive around on. I have no problem getting in recreation. I have taken day hikes into some of Idaho's wildernesses and I can tell you that it doesn't take much to get in. Many areas have roads to the boundary. Thus if you can walk or crawl fifty feet from the parking lot- you have entered the wilderness.

If I couldn't walk, I could raft a river or ride a horse. Admitably not everyone will want to do such a thing. Thats fine. Not everyone wants to ride motorcycles or snowmachines either. It's a personal choice. But I could probably learn to drive a motorcycle just as I could learn the skills necessary to travel into many of Idaho's wild places.

Specifically I'd like to address several wilderness roadless areas which I know personally. I lived near Mackay, Idaho and have hiked in the Borah or Lost River Area. This area has such slow growing timber that a tree eight inches in diameter is frequently over 120 years in age. Harvesting timber here makes no economical sence. In addition, the area is so dry, the timber is the only thing that keeps the soil from flowing down and eroding the mountains even more than they are already- due to over-grazing by cattle.

The Pioneer Mountains, also near Mackay, are another area that should be made wilderness for much of the same reason. I have hiked to lakes there to fish- always for the day. You can reach almost anyplace in the Pioneers in one day. Access is good around the entire area. Yet, it is magnificent country of high peaks, alpine lakes and abundant wildlife. This area deserves wilderness protection.

The Lemhis, also on the Challis Forests, are being heavily logged. This is unfortunate. For throughout the Challis Forest, there is no timber that is worth the cost of extraction. Plus the Lemhis are superb game country. An area I frequently hunt. It is already rather open country and lack of timber makes game vulnerable to hunters. They are harassed from one road to the next with no opportunity to rest. Those not actually shot go into the winter in poor condition and some die. We wind up with less game. Again the

area supports watershed for the spawning runs of steelhead up the Salmon River. Logging in this country has been shown to impact the soils which have little in the way of ground cover to hold them down. Sedimentation of the Salmon's tributaries will spell doom for this run.

Another area on the Challis Forest is the White Clouds. Of course, most people recognize that White Clouds as one of the state's best areas for alpine country. The timber again is of limited value. There are minerals, but I feel we can pass them up. We have other deposits of moly that are presently being developped - for instance the area in the Misty Fiords Wilderness in Alaska. Our nation is in no way stragetically dependent upon this single deposit.

Finally, last year I had the opportunity to hike up the Rapid River by Riggens. I was fishing. And the fishing is just great in this clear wild river. But the surrounding hills were loaded with game. And the entire area was beuautiful as anyplace I have ever seen in Idaho.

All these areas do not support good stnds of timber. We can not afford to ruin the other resources on them. Unfortunately, the Forest Service only gives lip service to other resource values. I know since I have been a forester with the Forest Service. I have core bored those trees in these areas such as the Lemhis and the Pioneers. There is no doubt in my mind, that no conflict would exist if purely economical reasons were looked at. And when you throw in the other values such as the future options, the health of the ecosystem. We find that wilderness i the soundest use of our remaining lands. Let us manage for timber in the lower areas with roads already in place,with good timber growth rates. This is where we should be putting our money. It may be that we must reduce the effective estimate of the Standing Board Feet reserves of many of these forests to reflect what we can really economically, and ecologically manage.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

George Wuerthner

(bw)
Idaho Wilderness Areas

AUG 2 5 1983

Mr. & Mrs. Larry Wright
1210 N. Haskett St.
Mtn. Home, Id. 83647

August 21, 1983

Dear Bobby + Larry

47472

Honorable James McClure:

Let this letter be entered in the hearing record for Wilderness Areas in Idaho. We would like to be on record as being very much in favor of additional National Forest wilderness areas in Southern Idaho. The following roadless areas are places my wife and I have visited and would like to see classified as National Forest wilderness areas:

Borah Peak
White Cloud - Boulder Mountains
Pioneer Mountains
Sawtooth additions
Ten Mile East
Steel Mountain

Borah Peak: The highest mountain in Idaho should definitely be preserved as a wilderness area. Mining activities seem to be a threat to this roadless area. The last time I drove past Mt. Borah in 1981, a new road for mining activities had been cut from Highway 93 and was leading straight up toward Leatherman Pass. This is getting dangerously close to Idaho's highest peak. It would make us sick to see this majestic peak destroyed by strip mining activities sometime in the future. I have climbed to the summit of Mt. Borah and observed the rugged scenery surrounding it. I consider this beautiful scenery to be second to none in Idaho. I have also hiked into the nearby alpine lakes and Leatherman Pass from the east. This is mountain goat habitat. I have studied the complex geologic structures and glacial features to the north and east of Borah Peak. To the student of geology and geomorphology, this area is a valuable outdoor laboratory.

White Cloud-Boulder Mountains: We have hiked into these mountains from the west side, visited the lakes, climbed one of the peaks and enjoyed the view of nearby Castle Peak. We also noticed a lot of mining activity going on in the headwaters of Fourth of July Creek. This present mining activity and the past controversy over molybdenum strip mining potential around Castle Peak tells us that this roadless area is in dire need of protection as a wilderness area.

Pioneer Mountains: These rugged mountains are the second highest in Idaho and can be easily observed for 100 miles or more from across the Snake River plain to the south on a clear day. This area is relatively unspoiled by man and has numerous high mountain lakes scattered throughout. We have passed through the north end of these mountains several times in the past and observed their rugged alpine beauty. We are planning a backpacking and climbing trip into these mountains sometime in the future and would like to see them preserved for this type of use.

Sawtooth additions and Ten Mile East: We have visited both of these areas serveral times in the past and hiked a lot of the trails that lead into them. These areas are both contiguous to the Sawtooth Wilderness Area and would be useful additions to help relieve some of the pressure the Sawtooths are receiving due to high use & overcrowding. I have hiked several hundred miles in the Sawtooth Wilderness over the past 19 years and have watched the number of backpackers and horsepackers grow from a few to the point of overcrowding in this area. The proposed Sawtooth additions on the west and the Ten Mile Creek watershed on the north are not heavily used and can still provide some uncrowded wilderness solitude. We feel these roadless areas are needed to provide relief from the heavy use the Sawtooth Wilderness is now receiving. Besides; these areas both have a distinctive (though somewhat less rugged) unspoiled beauty of their

own that is worth preserving.

Steel Mountain: I have hiked to the summit of Steel Mountain and enjoyed the view of the Sawtooths to the northeast. This is a small roadless area that can provide both solitude and tranquil beauty to the hiker. It is also the home of a small herd of mountain goats. As residents of Mtn. Home, we are forced to drive a minimum distance of about 100 miles (a 3 to 4 hour drive over mountain roads) to get to the nearest wilderness area just east of Atlanta. Presently, this distance is considerably greater than this because of roads that have been washed out and aren't expected to be repaired until next year. The Steel Mtn. area could provide a wilderness that is closer to the people of Mtn. Home and could be reached in a little over 2 hours of driving time.

These 6 roadless areas that I have described are the most important areas to our family. We think they should be preserved as National Forest wilderness areas. We have also listed them in an order of importance which reflects their need to be preserved as wilderness areas in order to keep from being destroyed by mining or logging activities. These areas are all places that we have visited and are familiar with. Although we are not against other roadless areas not mentioned in this letter being designated wilderness areas; we do not feel competent to testify about them since they are unfamiliar to us.

Concerned citizens,

Larry E. Wright
Larry E. Wright

Betty M. Wright
Betty M. Wright

32-427 O—84——79

'383

Beth Workman
723 Pierce
Boise, Idaho 83702

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

26830

Senator McClure:

I am writing in regard to your upcoming legislation concerning the Idaho Forest Management Act. I urge you to include in this legislation the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core and not to include "Hard release" language in the bill. I will be supporting the full conservationists/sportsmen's proposal when it is released in October.

Sincerely,

Beth Workman

FOR THE HEARING RECORD — IDAHO WILDERNESS

T & T NATURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS
Box 91 • Victor, Idaho 83455 (208) 787-2495

34468 8/9/83

Dear Senator McClure,

I am writing to encourage you to seriously consider the Conservationists/Sportsmans proposal for Idaho Wilderness — namely that about half of the remaining 605 million acres of roadless forest land should be allowed to remain that way. Additionally, I object to the "hard release" language proposed in past bills, which would force the F.S. to use all non-wilderness lands for multiple use. Those decisions on what to road + use should be done by the forest personell on an as-needed basis. I favor "soft release" language which will permit the responsible personell to make the appropriate choices without forcing one course of action immediately.

As a Teton Valley resident, I especially encourage you to support Wilderness designation for the West slope of the Tetons and the Gems Mountain area in the Big Holes.

The Palisades area in the Snake R. range is also quite worthwhile — even though it may have some small potential for petroleum production — as of yet, more has been found.

(2)

There are also 7 additional areas identified by ICL as "Endangered Wilderness Core areas" - I have not yet personally been able to visit all of these areas - I hope to hike in them eventually - but I am sure they are as important to the sportsmen of those regions as the west slope and Gores mountain are to me.

Just in case you are inclined to consider me an "environmental extremist", I would add that I am a hard-rock geologist as well as an outdoorsman - and tend to be quite conservative politically and economically. However, I do believe that a substantial portion of our roadless areas should be added to the existing wilderness system, and will support the ICL/ Sportsmen's proposal due out in October.

Sincerely,

Charlie Woodward

Dear Senator McClure, (bw) wilderness views

I was not able to attend the hearing on August 11, and therefore am sending you my testamony by mail. 47111

I would like you to reconsider you views on the Wilderness issue in Idaho. Idaho has the largest % of public lands in the union, next to Alaska. Many of these lands are roadless and virtually untouched. This fact alone is one of the most valued qualities of our state. Tourism is increasing annually in areas such as ours here in Teton Valley. Many of us are dependent on that tourism for our livlihoods. This is also the case in many small towns in and around the mountainous regions of Idaho. To consider opening up Proposed Wilderness areas for timber and mining is unfair to the majority of the citizens of this state. Much of the money from that clevelopement goes only to small interest groups. There are only small amounts of timber and minerals that can be taken out of these areas only to leave their ugly scars. I, being a resident of Teton Valley, am particularly

opposed to the developement of both the Big Holes (Gains Mt.) and the Palisades We use these lands for hiking, hunting and general recreation. We like them the way they are. It is unnecessary to put more roads into areas that should remain a Wilderness.

Please consider this testimony for your vote. There are many of us here that feel this way but have not been heard.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Martha S. Wood
Box 124
Driggs, Id.
83422

IDAHO
HIGHWAY USERS
CONFERENCE

P.O. Box 1384 • Boise, Idaho 83701

AUGUST 26, 1983

14387

Dear Harold.

1983

SENATOR JAMES A. MCCLURE
SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
ROOM 3106 DIRKSEN BUILDING
1ST AND C STREETS N.E.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

DEAR JIM:

THE IDAHO HIGHWAY USERS CONFERENCE IN COMPLIANCE WITH PROCEDURES FOR SUBMITTING WRITTEN TESTIMONY FOR THE PUBLIC HEARINGS RECENTLY CONDUCTED IN IDAHO ON THE IDAHO WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983, RESPECTFULLY ENCLOSE FOR YOU AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE OUR FACTS SHEET ON WILDERNESS LANDS.

THE IDAHO HIGHWAY USERS CONFERENCE IS A STATEWIDE ORGANIZATION THAT IS NON-PROFIT AND NON-PARTISAN AND IS COMPRISED OF HIGHWAY USING BUSINESSES, INDUSTRY, ASSOCIATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS REPRESENTING AUTOMOTIVE,AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS DEDICATED TO THE SAFE AND EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL USE OF THE HIGHWAY SYSTEMS IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST..

RESPECTFULLY:

Harold West

HAROLD WEST, CHAIRMAN
IDAHO HIGHWAY USERS CONFERENCE

CC: ENCLOSURES

IDAHO
HIGHWAY USERS
CONFERENCE

P.O. Box 1384 • Boise, Idaho 83701

AUGUST 26, 1983

TO: SENATOR JAMES McCLURE, CHAIRMAN SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
FROM: IDAHO HIGHWAY USERS CONFERENCE
SUBJECT: IDAHO WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

THE IDAHO HIGHWAY USERS CONFERENCE HAS COMPILED A LIST OF FACTS AS TO THEIR CONCERNS RELATIVE TO CONGRESSIONAL ACTIVITY IN REVIEW OF WILDERNESS LANDS. OUR CONCERNS ARE LISTED BELOW:

- THE HIGHWAY USERS COMMUNITY IS COMPLETELY DEPENDENT ON LIQUID MOTOR FUELS TO MOVE ITS PEOPLE AND GOODS.
- HIGHWAY USERS AND THE NATION CANNOT RELY ON OPEC NATIONS FOR ITS ENERGY SUPPLIES AND MUST NOT SUFFER THROUGH ANOTHER 1973-74 SHORTAGE OF MOTOR FUELS.
- HIGHWAY USERS SUPPORT NATIONAL POLICIES THAT WOULD DEVELOP AND INCREASE DOMESTIC PETROLEUM SUPPLIES.
- ANY LEGISLATION THAT ASSUMES THAT THE EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF OUR DOMESTIC MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES IS NOT COMPATIBLE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION IS WRONG.
- AVAILABLE EVIDENCE CLEARLY SHOWS THAT THE EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THESE RESOURCES IS COMPATIBLE WITH MAINTAINING ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND THAT SUCH OPERATIONS HAVE A MINIMAL AND SHORT-LIVED IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT.
- CONGRESS AND THE NATION MUST REALIZE THAT NATURAL RESOURCES UNDERLIE GOVERNMENT LANDS AND BEFORE LANDS ARE WITHDRAWN, BEFORE CRISIS OCCURS, AND BEFORE AMERICANS FEEL THE EFFORTS OF LEGISLATION THAT MIGHT CREATE SEVERE ENERGY SHORTAGES AT THE FACTORY, AT THE GASOLINE PUMP AND AT THE RESIDENTIAL FUEL TANK.
- THERE SHOULD BE NO LOCK-UP OF ADDITIONAL ACRES OF GOVERNMENT LANDS FOREVER BEFORE AN ADEQUATE ASSESSMENT IS MADE AS TO THEIR MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCE CAPABILITIES.
- WILDERNESS LANDS MUST TRULY REMAIN OPEN TO EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF OUR DOMESTIC ENERGY SUPPLIES FOR A REASONABLE PERIOD OF TIME -- AS WAS INTENDED IN THE ORIGINAL "WILDERNESS ACT OF 1964".

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

AUG 8 1983

(BW) Wilderness Testimony

Cheryl Welch
P.O. Box 1191
Hailey, Idaho
83333

August 7, 1983

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Cheryl

47339

Dear Senator,

I urge you to include in your legislation the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Law. Please do not use "hard release" language in this bill. I believe that at least 30% of the remaining 6.5 million acres of Forest roadless land be protected by your legislation.

Sincerely,
Cheryl Welch

Per The Wilderness Hearing Record

47599

AUG 29 1983

Senater James Mc Clure
Energy Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Judith

Dear Senater Mc Clure:

I was born and raised in Idaho, and left for almost 10 years to explore other states and to get my education. There is no place that I would rather live than Idaho, and this is due in large part to the vast wild lands that we (my family) and I can enjoy together. I would like to see as much of the 6.5 acres of National forest saved for future generations of Idahoans and Non -Idahoans alike, as Wilderness. The economics of the timber and mining profits cannot in the long run outweigh the benefits that Idaho can offer to the world as a "Wilderness" stronghold.

Judith Webb
Box 892
Sun Valley, Idaho
83353

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

26831

Jerry Wegman
119 [illegible]
[illegible], Idaho 83843
August 28, 1983

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

Please include these comments in the hearing record for the proposed Idaho Wilderness Bill.

Regarding the Great Burn/ Cayuse Creek roadless tract, I urge you to include at least the 98,760 acres proposed by the U.S. Forest Service. This area includes the Bighorn-Weitas area that was proposed for Wilderness designation under the RARE 2 survey, and is believed by many to have outstanding value as watershed, recreation, and wilderness, while having low timber values. It includes the famous Kelly Creek, described by Fly Fisherman Magazine as the best native cutthroat fishery in the State of Idaho. It supports one of the largest elk populations in North America. The rare Grey Wolf has been spotted recently.

Unless Great Burn/Cayuse Creek receives wilderness designation, it will be subject to uneconomic logging which will degrade its wildlife and recreation value while bringing in little or no money to the Treasury. In the interests of efficient government and preserving the American wildlife heritage for future generations, I strongly urge you to include as much acreage in this area as possible in the proposed Idaho Wilderness Bill.

Respectfully submitted,

Jerry Wegman

(BD) Wilderness

9836

Dear Rick

Aug 12

Dear Senator McClure,

I am writing in response to your hearing concerning Idaho wilderness areas. I am a sawmill worker & outdoorsman & resident of Northern Idaho. I would like to see Long Canyon, Selkirk Crest, Salmo Priest & Scotchman Peak roadless areas declared Wilderness areas.

Idaho is unique because of its wilderness assets. That is the reason I live here & I'm proud of it. Idaho will never be a wealthy state & I don't care to ever be rich. All I want is a roof over my head, food in my stomach & to live a simple life in the woods. Idaho is, what America was — let them develop the resources of the other states but leave Idaho the way it was. At least a few special areas such as the above mentioned.

The timber & mining interests in these areas are minimal. There are possibly 10-20 yrs worth of materials in these areas but it took hundreds, thousands — millions of years for them to develop. There are proper ways to log & mine on an ongoing sustained basis but it is not very profitable. The people that would like to develop these areas (out-of-staters) would rape the land & then leave (Gulf Resources Kellogg area, Diamond International Priest Lake area & Hecla-Bunker Pacific Magic Springs)

leaving us with just another waste land.

I think it is important to leave a few areas untouched by man & that have Federal protection as such. Why do we have to use all of our resources up in our lifetime? So that a few greedy people can be rich? lets leave something for futher generations.

Thank-you for your time & consideration & hope you can find time in your busy schedule to take a week or two off & bring your family up to N. Idaho for a camping & fishing trip in one of these areas. Then you can really appreciate Idaho's greatest resource.

Respectfully & sincerely yours,

Rick Watt

PS I would like this testimony included in your Wilderness Hearing record.

(PW) Wilderness Testimony

FOR THE LEWISTON HEARING RECORD

47293

2419 Crumarine Rd.
Moscow, ID 83843
8-13-83

[redacted]

Dear Williams

Senator James A. McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

I am opposed to the hasty manner in which the wilderness lands of Idaho are being decided. There is no reason for such a rush. More time should be given to evaluate all areas concerned and provide for more public input.

However, since it appears that the decision is going ahead anyway, regardless of its merits, I want to voice my support for wilderness designation for most of the remaining roadless areas in Idaho.

I especially favor wilderness designation for the following areas in the Clearwater and Panhandle National Forests:

Kelly Creek-Cayuse Creek drainage- All roadless area on either side of Forest Service road 581 that is within this drainage should be Wilderness. This would include the Swamp, Pollock, and Little Moose Creek drainage, all the upper Kelly Creek drainage- above Kelly Creek Ranger Station, and the entire Cayuse Creek drainage, especially Toboggan Creek.
Mallard-Larkins Roadless Area- Entire area, which includes all of the Mallard-Larkins Pioneer Area, adjacent Sawtooth, and Canyon Creek drainages to the north, roadless area along the Little North Fork to the west, the roadless upper part of Isabella Creek to the south, and all roadless area lying to the east, both in the upper St. Joe drainage as well as on the Clearwater side, extending to Forest Service Road 715 and the Black Canyon Rd.,including all the adjacent Elizabeth Lakes and Five Lakes Butte area.
Bighorn-Weitas Roadless Area- Entire upper Weitas Creek drainage above Weitas Card Station and the entire adjacent roadless area to the north, which is bordered on the west by lower Weitas Creek, to the north by the N.F. of the Clearwater, and to the east by the Cayuse Creek drainage. Major drainage in the area is Fourth of July Creek. These areas along with the Cayuse Creek drainage form one large roadless unit that should be protected.
Upper N.F. Clearwater roadless area- Entire drainage above the Ceders, excluding mineralized areas.

These roadless areas on the N.F. Clearwater River represent a unique wilderness situation. These areas are relatively small compared to many wilderness areas and are easily accessible by road. They provide excellent hunting, fishing, and hiking that is accessible to many people.

I have been in all of these areas and cannot understand why there is such a push to log them. Most of this land has been burned over and the only vegitation is brush, the few stands of trees that are there are mostly Lodgepole, which has a small commercial value. It seems it would be a great waste of Federal tax dollars to road these areas for the little return that it will bring. It also makes no sense to keep building roads into these areas when much of timber land that is already roaded is not being replanted and managed for future production, on private as well as Federal land. I encourage you to fly over this land and see for yourself.

I have hunted and fished in these beautiful areas for many years and have seen the campgrounds full of others like me who love the peace and beauty of this area. Most of these people never write letters or attend hearings and their voice is not heard.

For the vast majority of Americans the possibility of owning large tracks of land for enjoyment and privacy no longer exists, and the wild public lands offer the only refuge away from cramped city living and hectic jobs. It is these wildlands which make up the unique character of Idaho and draw increasing numbers of people here to enjoy their beauty and freedom. It is in wildlands that the true Gem for Idaho's lies.

Please save these lands from development for ours and future generations to enjoy.

Sincerely,

William A. Warren Jr.

William A. Warren Jr.

FOR THE LEWISTON HEARING RECORD

(BW) Wilderness Testimony

August 11, 1983

A7193

Dear Linda

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

My name is Linda Fitch Warren. I am the daughter of Jay and Barbara Fitch from Payette, Idaho. Iam writing in connection with the upcoming Wilderness hearings here in Idaho. I wish to notify you of my deep distress over your need to hurry through this most important and regrettable decision. Mr. McClure, this is not an issue which should be decided on quickly. It is far too important to be dealt with in this excelerated fashion.

I do not know how to impress upon you how much the wildlands of Idaho mean to me. I am truly fortunate to have been born and raised in this state, to have learned the meaning of beauty, life, and freedom. To be able to walk freely through lands that have not been destroyed by greed and misuse. Yes, I have seen and sadly known the lands of Potlatch and other misusers of the land and I could argue until I was blue in the face their so called right to destroy something that philosophically they never really owned. But these arguments seem to have no affect on the governing body of this state- for you see I am simply a state employee- not not rich monetarily and about to loss the riches of my home land by actions of those who have no understanding nor concern over its value other than monetarily.

Perhaps you've never really experienced the joy of being alone- so removed that you can laugh out loud, dance, sing. To be able to loss all inhibition, to be able to walk freely through lands that are beautiful in their naturalness. The mountain men understood this need of freedom, that is why they came out here. Most of the people who fled to the west in the beginning were people who didn't fit in with the fast pace of the cities. And this is why people are continuing to come to the west, for a place to breath fresh air, to be able to walk at night with out fear, to be able to fish, hunt and backpack without a pack of people on their heels. What we have here in Idaho is truly special and more and more rare each day. Why would you wish to destroy any of it, simply for a short term investment, and that is all it will be.

Mr. McClure, many people, like myself, have built their lives around the freedoms of this state, and more and more people each year flood to the state to enjoy it and to find some peace. I don't care what you've heard otherwise but we don't want this changed. We want our lifestyle to continue. I've lived from one end of this state to the other and damnit, I'll probably die in this state if people like you don't destroy it for me. I realize I'll probably have to fight the rest of my life to hold on to this gift, but if that is what it takes, I will. And I won't be alone in this fight; we'll just get stronger and stronger.

Unlike some in this state I do not take it for granted. The forests aren't for ever , they can and will be destroyed if not watch and cared for. I have no problem with the wood industry if they are wise and conscient'ous with the cutting and managing of the resource. But regrettably that is not the case. Potlatch lands are a eyesore to all. They consume the lands and leave nothing but devastation behind them. They use minimal management practices and do nothing toward replanting for a future resource. I have been in most of the areas now under fire by you and your peers. I have personally camped and backpacked in many of the areas and been through most of them. I question your wisdom on building roads through most of them- economically your on the lossing end, and I can't figure what other reason you havefor undertaking this mad scheme. Mr. McClure, your values are not my values, nor of many others in this state, other than your own financial peers. We do not want our lifestyles destroyed by a rash and unreasonable decision. I beg you to reassess this decision, don't ruin Idaho-- some of us wish to carry on a tradition- to move freely with the land around us.

Sincerely,

Linda J. Fitch Warren
2419 Crumarine Rd.
Moscow, ID 83843

(Idaho wilderness)

AUG 29 1983

FOR THE RECORD

47563

Sen Richard

Sir:

Concerning your hearings about Wilderness in Idaho:

I do not believe your bill should be written as an either-or situation. I believe there should be some additional areas set aside as Wilderness in Idaho and some lands should be opened to development. But I firmly believe that some areas should be set aside and a decision about them await further study, input, better economic times, etc.

Specifically, I believe that the Kelly Creek-Cayuse Creek and Weitas Creek areas should be placed in Wilderness. The value of the fishery is too great to allow possible damage to it by development. The state has spent too much effort - successfully - to jeopardize this outstanding resource. I also believe the Mallard-Larkins area should be set aside in Wilderness.

Basically, the Idaho Department of Fish & Game's recommendation about Wilderness is a good one.

But again, let me emphasize that the remaining lands should not all

be opened for development at this time. Some should be opened but some should be set aside "in reserve" so to speak.

Thank you for consideration of my views.

Richard S. Wallace
411 North Howard
Moscow Idaho
83843

(PW) Wilderness Testimony

AUG 8 1983

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Noldo Vizza
Route #2 Box 62
Shoup, Idaho
83469

August 17, 1983

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Noldo
47340

Dear Senator,

I urge you to include in your legislation the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core. Please do not use "hard release" language in this bill. I believe that at least 50% of the remaining 6.5 million acres of N Forest roadless land be protected by your legislation.

Sincerely,

Noldo Vizza

Helen Ulmschneider
Scott Mtn. Lookout
% US Forest Service
Garden Valley, Idaho
83622

Idaho Wilderness

AUG 29 1983

Aug. 24, 1983

Dear Helen-

47573

Senator McClure,

I would like to add my comments to the wilderness issue.

I have worked for the Forest Service for nine years, in both timber and fire. I have worked as a logger for Columbia Helicopters and for a private tree farm in northern Idaho. I am a field biologist by training.

There are two proposed wilderness areas in Idaho that I am familiar with, Long Canyon and the Scott Mtn - Peace Rock ridge.

I hiked in Long Canyon this spring to see the old growth trees. It is truly a beautiful Stand of trees. As a biologist, I know that we have to have old growth to provide baseline data. We have to know what happens in nature to be able to manage forests. As a human being, I just plain enjoy big trees. As a logger, I know that logging Long Canyon will not keep North Idaho's timber industry going. Only sustained harvest management of our currently logged lands will do that. This is perfect wilderness material.

I have been the lookout on Scott Mtn. for four seasons, and I also spent a month on Rice Peak L.O, at the north end of the unroaded spine of mountains that extend from Scott Mt. to Rice Peak.

There is prime elk habitat in some of the high basins along this spine – brushy aspen hillsides, elk wallows, marshy meadows. And in the elk habitat live elk – I don't tell people exactly where or how many, but some healthy herds are here.

There is no good timber here – it's too high and rocky. Any roads would create a lot of damage on the steep granitic slopes, and require a lot of maintenance. I know, after driving my lookout road, which is trying to turn back into hillside. This is whitebark pine, subalpine fir, and lodgepole country, with a few old twisted douglas firs. Not logger land.

The only conceivable threat to the area would be mining – though currently there are no discoveries of minerals there. This area should not be roaded, because of the elk, and the damage roads would do. I don't know that it should be designated full wilderness, but it should be put in some kind of status to leave it roadless. Perhaps wilderness is it.

Thank you,

Helen Ulrasclueder

PS. Please include this in the hearing record.

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

AUG 2 9 1983

Senator James MC Clure
Energy Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

47554

Dear Joseph

Dear Senator Mc Clure:

I moved from Oregon to Idaho to avoid the type of development that timber and mining industries have demonstrated in the forests and wild lands there. I do not want to see the type of destruction in the forest that I witnessed there. Please save the 6.5 million acres known as the Idaho Endangered Wilderness Core..Please save it as Wilderness for future generations. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,
JosephTobin

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

(RW) Wilderness

NATIONAL SPELEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science
Dedicated to the exploration, study, and conservation of caves

4 August 1983

P.O. Box 752
Boise, Idaho
83701

Dear Sen

United States Senator
The Honorable James A. McClure
361 Dirksen Senate Office Bldg
Washington, D.C. 20510

38 702

Dear Senator McClure:

I have been asked by Idaho's members of the NSS to urge your support and express our support, for the Idaho Conservation League's proposal which is scheduled for completion in October.

The National Speleological Society, while primarily concerned with spelean resources, generally supports the preservation and wise use of all natural resources and species.

There are several specic things which we do feel are important:

1. At least half of the proposed lands should be protected, especially those in the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core. These lands are vitally important to the protection of the most critical fish and wildlife habitats, recreation and the state's recreation economy.

   Those areas specifically include:

   ---Garns Mountain
   ---Great Burn - Cayuse Creek
   ---Long Canyon - Selkirk Crest
   ---Mallard - Larkins
   ---North Lemhis
   ---Palisades
   ---Payette Crest
   ---Red Mountain
   ---Salmo-Priest
   ---Sawtooth Completion
   ---Scott Mountain
   ---White Cloud-Boulder Mountains

We also feel that legislation barring other lands not included from future consideration, would be extremely short-sighted and foolish.

Thank you for your time and consideration. If you have questions or I may be of assistance please feel free to call on me.

Sincerely,
Jer Thornton
NSS Conservation Chairman

(BM) Wilderness

For the Wilderness Bill Hearing Record

2816 Colorado
Boise, Idaho 83706
August 8, 1983

9794

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Albie

Dear Senator McClure;

I am writing to urge you to include the maximum acreage possible in your proposed bill. I support the full conservationist-sportsmen's recommendations which will be out in October. I especially hope you can see your way to protecting the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core.

I feel that wilderness truly has more value to us and future generations of Idahoans than logging and mining, which are really not economically viable without liberal infusions of taxpayer's money for roads.

Please include "soft release" language in your bill. Please don't lock out areas from consideration as future wilderness.

The numbers of millions of acres may seem large, but from a planetary viewpoint, they are but a tiny poriton of this earth. In most other parts of the world, wilderness no longer exists. We have a treasure here in Idaho which can only grow in value.

Let's not let this great natural resource slip through our fingers. Please do your part to nurture the treasure of undeveloped wilderness and help it grow in value by setting it aside now, before it is too late.

Sincerely,

Abigail J. Thomson

Abigail J. Thomson

(bw) wilderness

August 17, 1983

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

AUG 23 1983

47295

Dear Friend

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: Idaho Forest Wildland

Dear Senator McClure:

As a concerned citizen of the State of Idaho, I am writing to you regarding the future of our Idaho Forest Wildland. I understand that you are conducting public hearings during this month of August with the intention of introducing legislation in Congress relevant to the present 6.5 million acres of roadless National Forest Land in Idaho that are not currently part of the National Wilderness System. I am sorry that I have been unable to attend any of the hearings, and am writing this letter in lieu of giving public testimony.

I wish to urge you to:

1. Include in your legislation wilderness designation for the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core of: Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest; Mallard-Larkins; Great Burn-Cayuse Creek; Payette Crest; Sawtooth Completion; White Cloud; Northern Lemhis; Palisades; Garns Mountain; Salmo-Priest.

2. Leave out of your legistaltion any "hard release" language that would ban future wilderness consideration for areas not now classified; and

3. Protect at least 50% of these 6.5 million acres from being opened to roads.

I do understand that there are minor economic advantages available to some few Idahoans if these currently roadless areas are opened; however, I strongly believe that you will best serve your present and future constituents by adhering to the guidelines outlined above.

Sincerely,

Frances H. Thompson
903 S. Washington, Apt. B
Moscow, ID 83843

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

Senator James McClure
Energy Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington D.C. 20510

#47615

AUG 29 1983

Dear Senator McClure,

Iam directly related to the tourist industry here in Idaho. Thousands of visitors pass through my county on their way to the back country. Some of these people spent money in my jewelry shop. I understand you want input before you make up your wilderness bill. I want you to protect all of the lands left in Idaho and add them to the National Wilderness System. I ask you to include every acre studied now, or at least to wait before you release any lands to industry.

The Idaho Endangered Wilderness Core is a must. It is also a must that you use no hard release language in your bill. Please think of my business and our states tourist industry before you sell out my future and the future of this industry in our state.

Thank you,

Thanks?

Sue Thanas
PO 2658
Ketchum

AUG - 1 1983

ELKHORN
REALTY COMPANY

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

47195

August 13, 1983

Senator James McClure
Energy Committee
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

I am writing to you to strongly urge that you and the committee preserve Idaho's National Forests as wilderness. I understand that the areas under consideration are the Long Canyon - Selkirk Crest, Mallard - Larkins, Great Burn - Cayuse Creek, Payette Crest, Sawtooth Completion, White Cloud - Boulder Mountains, Northern Lemhis, Palisades, Garns Mountain and Salmo -Priest. We have in Idaho the opportunity to keep a vast majority of our land roadless and unspoiled, as an example to the rest of the nation and to assure that future generations will be guaranteed the choice we have had to enjoy the unique wilderness experience, of land "untrammeled by man...". As an avid sportsman and outdoor enthusiast I have had the pleasure of exploring alot of these areas on foot and each one has it's own reason for being saved for posterity, please do what you can to save our Idaho wilderness. I also urge you to use the "soft" release language in any land legislation remaining. Thank you for your consideration and time, please weigh your decision carefully.

Sincerely,

Greg Smith

P.O. Box 7722 • Sun Valley, Idaho 83353 • (208) 622-7722
At the Bell Tower

PLEASE ENTER INTO THE IDAHO WILDERNESS HEARINGS RECORD

AUG 19 1983

In my attempt to prepare my thinking for your consideration I began reflecting upon the importance of your, and our, undertaking. Two quotations came to my thoughts; one from the wag who when discussing Buckminster Fuller said "The future is forever" and the other from the naturalist who gave us the often quoted "In wilderness lies the preservation of the future".

These two thoughts do point out the importance of your decision. These wilderness areas contain unique forms of animal and plant life, they also contain the means of economic exploitation and advantage for many Idahoans.

These issues transend Idaho's borders. The importance of opening previously unexploited areas will have an impact which will be felt far beyond any state boundry. Whith that in mind I urge you to continue study on any area about which there is marked dispute, to opt for the so-called "soft release" approach and to grant roadless status to as many of these acres as possible. I ask for this wiht the thought that the entire counry will receive the greatest benefit in preservation; whether for future use or continued wilderness designation. Any other exploitation would destroy the discreet nature of these areas.

From what I have gathered the report to be released in October of this year will contain the result of study and specific recommendations which I beleive I would endorse. Meanwhile I would urge that since the White Cloud and Sawtooth Ridge areas are situated near population areas and since they can serve the educational and recreational needs of many people of Idaho and other states they receive roadless designation. Such a designation would provide the best, in fact, the only, means of protecting these areas from thoughtless or over-use. If they do not receive such a designation whey will not be preserved for future citizens and future use.

I fear if we do not practice stewardship now these areas will offer nothing for coming generations. The time to protect our future is now.

Adrian Taylor

2120 Cataldo
Boise, Id 83705

16 August 1983

AUG 29 1983 47533

Dear Senator McClure:

As I am unable to appear in person to enter this testimony, I wish it entered in the written record of the Congressional Hearing of Senator McClure's Wilderness Bill conducted August 16, 1983 in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Firstly I wish to address the issue of our specific Idaho Panhandle lands under consideration for wilderness designation: the Selkirk Crest, Scotchman's Peak, Selmo-Priest and especially Long's Canyon areas. Each of these is an unique ecosystem offering distinct value in its maintenance as wilderness.

The Idaho Panhandle receives more annual precipitation than most of the inland northwest. The configuration of the mountains and the micro-climates provided by the undisturbed forested areas strongly influence the precipitation patterns. Given the Northwest's present and future dependence on hydro-power, it seems only prudent to maintain the climate and watershed capacity of as much land as possible. One has only to observe the pattern of deforestation followed by desertification of other parts of the world (Southeast Asia and the Amazon basin for example) to see the consequences. I am sure your staff can procure for you the volumes of scientific information delineating this process.

These areas have economic value far beyond their short term board footage. They are a an investment in the perpetuation of the climate and growth potential of the forests of the entire region,

It should be clear, based on the testimony, that the areas in question have great aesthetic merit. The short-sighted profit seeking of lumber interests is an inappropriate response to the use of land. We should be able to see through "I can make money on it...so give it to me" assertions. There are more ways to profit from forests than to cut them down.

Recreational use is also a valid revenue producer and an excellent tool for the desired diversification of rural economies. This is above and beyond the value of simply holding an asset for future undetermined use.

Thus the second point to be addresses is the banking of this land for future use. The anti-wilderness types have spouted "locking up" as an emotional trigger phrase for years. Designating an area wilderness is a civil act of government; it can be amended if the vaunted national emergency arises. It is impossible to amend cut over, mined or drilled land to wilderness.

This nation has historically responded to changes in the desires and needs of its population through adjustment of policy and law. There is no justificationfor excluding any land from further wilderness consideration as demanded by the timber and mining interests through their "hard language" concept. These people are indicating their lack of faith in the governmental processes of the United States. They are saying, in effect, they don't want to play by the same rules as the rest of the people... saying " you wilderness freaks can have some, we get all the rest...and you can't change your minds...it's all ours now." A continuing cycle of assessment, reassessment and adjustment to actual national need is a more logical method.

It can be proven that the financial viability of the timber industry is far more dependant on the interest rate and general health of the economy than on the amount of public land released for logging. It is also demonstrable that the mining industry is in a worldwide slump. Mines are closed and closing on proven mineral reserves while the industry representatives cry loudly for more access. It is difficult to feel a need to grant more to groups who can't or don't do well with what they presently have. If it is true as we are told that timberland is a renewable resource, then let the profit takers renew and reuse the lands they have already exploited.

We are ranchers, managing our own lands in the "multiple use" concept. We graze, periodically harvest timber and invest in the long term productivity of our land. Our own research and experience makes it clear to us that more efficient timber management and harvesting methods would have a greater effect on increasing lumber supplies cost effectively than would releasing irreplaceable select areas to cut and run logging. Again the question, if this is a renewable resource, why the voracious appetite for virgin land?

We urge that the areas of Idaho under consideration for wilderness be so designated. Further, we urge that the study and consideration of other additional lands be an ongoing process. We would hope our government has the intelligence and foresight to reject the selfish demands of special interests and live up to its responsibility to manage and safeguard the assets of all the people for all the people.

We have a duty to future generations to husband our resources. Given the advances of modern science, some of us may be around to explain to our great grandchildren that we were too greedy, too wasteful, too careless to save anything for them.

Very truly yours,

Linda S. Tauber

T.T. Tauber

T.T. Tauber
2300 Gold Creek Road
Sandpoint, Idaho 83864

(EW Wilderness

46124

Andrew D. Suk
2213 S. Chestnut
Nampa, Idaho 83651
July 28, 1983

The Honorable James McClure
United States Senate
Washington, D.C., 20510

Dear Senator

Dear Senator McClure:

I would like to express my concern regarding the proposed wilderness areas in our home state of Idaho. I understand that you will be holding meetings during the early weeks of August and I do plan to attend. I am not a member of any mining or logging interset, nor am I a member of the Sierra Club or an environmental group, I am, however, a proud citizen of the state of Idaho.

Our state posseses some of the finest "natural areas" in the country. Unlike the products of the timber industry, native habitat and true wilderness is not a renewable resource. Once we decide to mine, log, build roads, or otherwise disturb this existing wilderness, we and all future generations will have lost it forever. It is for these reasons that I am appalled at your recent effort to rush a final widerness decision "once and for all". If a decision is truly needed soon, then it is my feeling that the estimated two million acres proposed by the combined conservation groups would be the best way to insure future generations would not lose out to our hasty decision.

This is not to say that all two million acres are suitable for wilderness designation, but much of this land does warrant further study. Rushing the study process constitutes a gross injustice to the current and future generations of this great state and nation.

I must also expess my dismay in your appearance toward siding with the industrial concerns. It was my initial reaction that attendance of your meeting would be futal, as it appeared your "mind was made up". I trust you'll prove me in err.

Very Truly Yours

Andrew D. Suk

cc The Honorable John Evans

For the Hearing Record

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C.
20510

47048

Sir: Concerning Idaho Wilderness, please include the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core in your proposed legislation. Especially important to me in attaining wilderness designation are the White Cloud-Boulder Mountains, the Northern Lemhis, the Sawtooth Completion areas and the Payette Crest.

Please do not include the "hard release" language in this wilderness bill. Do not ban future wilderness consideration of unclassified areas.

I would also urge you to protect, in your legislation, at least 50% of the remaining 6.5 million acres of U.S.F.S. roadless land.

Sincerely,
Gary W. Stitzinger
Dispatcher- Ketchum Fire Dept.

Senator Jim McClure
361 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

United States Senate
WASHINGTON D.C. 20510
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Place Stamp here

Questionnaire

How should Idaho's roadless areas -- 6.5 million acres -- be managed in our national forests? Do we need any more additional acres of wilderness? If so, how much?

To resolve these issues, I plan to introduce legislation concerning these roadless areas. Called the Idaho Forest Management Act, this legislation will determine which forest lands, if any, should be designated as: 1) wilderness; 2) non-wilderness; or 3) for further study.

I will hold four hearings on this legislation in Idaho in August. Your valuable advice will help guide me in determining the future management of the roadless areas. Referring to the printed maps inside this newsletter, please check the proposal below that best approximates your views.

Question A (Please check only one box)

PROPOSAL 1 -- No additional wilderness..... ☐

PROPOSAL 2 -- 591,628 additional acres of wilderness..... ☐

PROPOSAL 3 -- 1,007,503 additional acres of wilderness..... ☐

PROPOSAL 4 -- 4,519,426 additional acres of wilderness..... ☒

OTHER: Please specify the total acreage and the areas..... ☐

Question B (Please check one box)

Should lands not designated wilderness be made available for multiple uses?

Yes ☐
No ☒

To return your completed form, please fold it so that the Senate address at the top of this page is on the outside. There is no need to stamp it for the return.

United States Senate
WASHINGTON D.C. 20510
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

James A. McClure
U.S.S.
BEK RT.

L

Name)

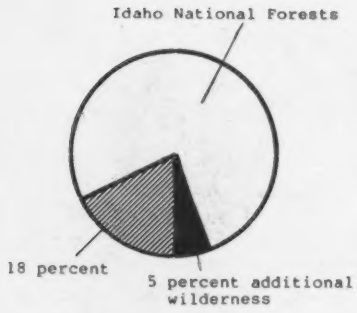
Address

POSTMASTER:
DO NOT MARK ON OR ABOVE THE LABEL — DCR.
ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

Proposal 3

ADDITIONAL WILDERNESS = 1,007,503 acres

Proposed by:
U.S. Forest Service
Carter Administration
[recommended in RARE II study]

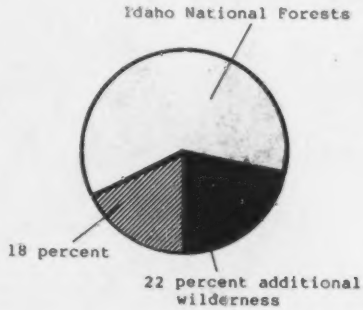


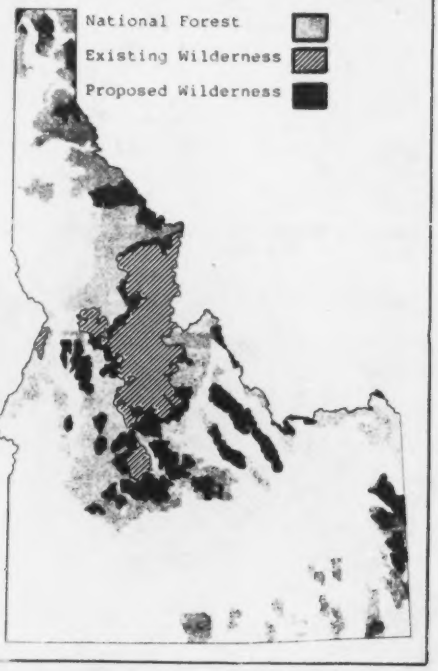
Proposal 4

ADDITIONAL WILDERNESS = 4,519,426 acres

Supported by:
Idaho Wildlife Federation

This proposal was compiled in 1979 and some changes may have occurred. To date, other conservation organizations have not submitted their proposals.





AUG 2 9 1983

1606 10th Avenue
Lewiston, Idaho 83501

August 24, 1983

Senator James McClure
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

re: Idaho Forest Management Act

Dear Senator McClure:

47583

Thank you for your interest in the unroaded areas of Idaho. I regret that I was unable to attend your hearing in Lewiston; I do want this letter included in the Congressional Hearing Record.

The North Fork of the Clearwater River and the surrounding drainage are of particular interest to me both for personal and business reasons. My family has operated an outfitting business there since the 1940s, and I have guided elk hunters in the area for 12 years. Aside from my business interests, I have a strong personal commitment to the preservation of this area in its natural state.

In composing your bill, please do whatever is necessary to prevent further roading. Avoid "Hard Release" language, and support the proposal of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

Yours Truly,

Marvin Stimmel

Marvin Stimmel

AUG 2 9 1983

P.O. Box 307
Mountain Home, Idaho 83647

Summer and Fall:
P.O. Box 134
Pierce, Idaho 83546

August 23, 1983

Senator James McClure
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

1051

re: Idaho Forest Management Act

Dear Senator McClure :

I am writing to comment on the issue of "Multiple Use" vs. "Wilderness" designation of roadless areas of Idaho Please include my comments in the Congressional Hearing Record.

Areas of particular concern to me are the Bighorn-Weitas, Cayunse-Kelly Creek, Pot Mountain and the Great Burn. I know these areas well from personal experience. I began outfitting in Area #10 in 1946 and have done so to date. I have also been a logger and Forest Service employee here, and I have grazed livestock at Chamberlain Meadows, on Cook Mountain and in the Shot Creek drainage. I have walked, driven and ridden horseback over this area for over 37 years,and I know what is here.

The timber will not pay for the roads to take it out, and attempts by Forest Service to hasten regrowth did not impress me. The terracing and planting on Cook Mountain in the 1960s was a costly failure. Roading (and especially clear cutting) cause erosion, disturb the watershed and destroy fisheries and game habitat. I have seen grizzly bear and wolves in these areas. Wildlife specialists report that these species existence is not compatible with roads and logging operations, and I believe these animals are on the endangered species list. According to Fish and Game reports (and my own observations) cow elk do not calve naturally when disturbed, either. The greatest economic value of this area is in recreation, and the "Multiple Use" approach will destroy the resources making this country desirable to vacationers.

"Multiple Use" advocates argue that jobs will be lost if the Forest Service cannot sell Potlatch this pitiful timber. Please consider that my outfitting business employs at least 6 people yearly. I know of at least 8 other outfitters here, some much larger operators than I. These outfitters, unlike the loggers, will not be here just one season, but will have jobs available as long as there is wildlife and scenery. The Idaho Conservation League estimates 32,000 hunter days in this area contributing at least $1.9 million into the general economy of the state every year. This does not consider money from fishermen, trail-bikers, horseback riders or backpackers who purchase licenses, camp gear, guide services and restaurant meals en route to the forest. All this money means jobs (one of them mine!) which will be gone if the proposed roads are built.

I really do not want this area designated immediately as either "Multiple Use" or "Wilderness," but feel pressured to commit myself before the bulldozers appear. Therefore I urge

1. Avoid the use of "Hard Release"language in composing the bill, and
2. Support the recommendations of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

Sincerely,

Gordon Stimmel

cc: Governor Evans and Congressman Craig

GS/tj

AUG 2 9 1983

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING

26230

Senator James McClure
Energy Committee
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure

I am a concerned resident of the Wood River Valley and very much concerned with maintaining the roadless areas of Idaho as "Wilderness". I moved to this area from the east because of the wilderness and the state's protection of the critically endangered areas for fish and wildlife, recreation and Idaho's recreation economy. I want to protect the 6.5 million acres known as the Idaho Wilderness Core. I encourage a "no mining" clause to be included on any legislation concerning the White Clouds, where I have spent many enjoyable days. This area is my "backyard" and I urge you to protect it.

Please do not include "hard release language in your bill which would permanently ban any future Wilderness consideration for any areas not classified now.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter. I want to protect something that is very dear to me, my "backyard".

Sincerely,

Lyn Stallard

Lyn Stallard
Box 550
Ketchum, Idaho 83340

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

P.O. Box 4335
Ketchum, Id 83340
August 26, 1983

AUG 29 1983

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

47607

Dear Senator McClure:

I recommend the following areas be designated as wilderness :

1. Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest
2. Mallard-Larkins
3. Great Burn-Cayuse Creek
4. Payette Crest (French Creek, Lick Creek-Secesh River, Needles)
5. Sawtooth Completion (Tenmile East and West, South Boise-Yuba River)
6. White Cloud-Boulder Mountains (no mining!)
7. Northern Lemhis
8. Palisades
9. Garns Mountain
10. Salmo-Priest

The last area, Salmo-Priest, is particularly important to conserve, because it contains an established herd of mountain caribou; the only such herd in the contiguous United States. Tourism and outdoor recreation appear to be the industries with most potential for Idaho. Please do not sell us out by subsidizing the timber industry.

Sincerely,

George Staley

2542

IPAMS Testimony on Idaho Wilderness Protection

Laura Spangler -- State Vice-President

I. Testifying on behalf of IPAMS, the trade association representing over 1700 independent oil and gas operators and service companies in the Rocky Mountain region.

II. The Rocky Mountain oil province is making a significant contribution to the nation's energy supply (over 250 million bbl. of oil and 1400 Bcf of gas annually). While Idaho has no current oil/gas production, it is part of the Overthrust Belt, the most promising find since Prudhoe Bay. Development of the Belt is expected to add 180,000 bbl/day and 1.3 Bcf/day of gas by 1987.

III. IPAMS' Position:

A. Idaho already has the largest U.S. wilderness system outside of Alaska (3.8 million acres). Idaho's remaining roadless areas (6.5 million acres) should be explored for their oil/gas and other mineral potential before being locked away by wilderness classification.

B. Certain lands may be especially sensitive or unique; however, oil and gas development is generally compatible with environmental protection. Proper operational techniques minimize land and habitat disturbance; any impacts are temporary and reclamable. Moreover, a plethora of environmental statutes--National Environmental Policy Act, Federal Land Policy and Management Act, National Forest Management Act, Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, Endangered Species Act, National Historic Preservation Act--provide comprehensive protection for lands undergoing resource development.

C. Given the mineral potential of Idaho's roadless areas and the relative dearth of exploration vis-a-vis other mountain states, the large size of Idaho's existing wilderness, the compatibility of oil and gas development with land and habitat preservation, and the presence of numerous protective statutes for the environment, IPAMS recommends that no substantial additions be made to Idaho's wilderness sytem.

1) Further, those lands not designated as wilderness should be permanently released from continual study and restriction. They should be placed into multiple use management, including the exploration for and development of petroleum and other mineral resources.

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

46959 Aug. 5, 1983

DEAR SENATOR McCLURE,

I AM WRITING YOU ABOUT THE IDAHO WILDERNESS ISSUE. I HAVE WORKED FOR THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOR THE PAST 5 SEASONS; 4 of these ON the Kelly CREEK RANGER DISTRICT OF CLEARWATER NATIONAL FOREST where the proposed Moose MOUNTAIN, GREAT BEAR / CAYUSE CREEK AND Upper North FORK wilderness AREAS ARE located. IN MY WORK with the FOREST SERVICE I have helped to set up MANY timber SALES AND worked ON REGENERATING ACRES AND ACRES of CLEARCUTS — IN other WORDS, I'M NOT WHAT you would CALL A STRICT PRESERVATIONIST. However, AS A FORESTER AND RECREATIONIST I AM STRONGLY IN FAVOR of designating All these AREAS AS wilderness.

The MAIN REASON for MY position is the low volume AND low QUALITY timber that these AREAS hold COMPARED to other AREAS ON the RANGER district. The proposed Moose MOUNTAIN wilderness, FOR INSTANCE HAS NO timber AT All. The MOUNTAIN is BASICALLY A big ROCK pile - though it is STRIKINGLY BEAUTIFUL. I

support the Forest Service in their recommendation to make all 18,373 acres of it wilderness.

The other two areas (Great Burn/Cayuse Creek and the Upper North Fork) do contain a little bit more timber. However much of it, especially at the higher elevations, is low quality lodgepole pine - one of the least desirable and lowest value timber species. In addition, the remoteness of Kelly Creek and the proposed wilderness areas make the harvesting of lodgepole pine totally uneconomical; especially considering the cost of roadbuilding into these areas. Any roadbuilding for logging of these areas would have to be heavily supported (more than usual) by the taxpayers and, in effect, would subsidize the timber companies. I am not in favor of subsidizing any private company. We do not need socialized logging.

I would also like to voice my support for the proposed Mallard - Larkins wilderness; again for its low timber values and its beauty.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely
David Snyderman
Kelly Creek Ranger District
Box 1209
Orofino, ID 83544

AUG 29 1983

Dear Senator McClure

47617

We are writing you because we are concerned about Idaho's Wilderness and National forest lands We have used these lands for a long time and have a great appreciation for as. It has given us many pleasures and good times. Please put our letter on the official hearing record. We ask that you do not sell ~~any~~ any of our Wilderness land or National Forest lands

284 Sorenson Ave

Sincerly
Melvin L. Poppleton
Anne Poppleton

FOR THE HEARING RECORD Aug. 30, 1983

To the honorable Senator James McClure,

In reading the papers recently I have become more concerned with the controversy surrounding the 47802 decision between "wilderness" versus nonwilderness.

Having worked for the forest service for the past 4 years, I am aware of its moves to use large sums of money to push roads into even nominally productive & often monetarily unfeasible timber areas.

Therefore, I am supporting the designation of wilderness for the "Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core" as proposed by the Idaho Conservation League.

Although I am in favor of the whole package I am particularly

Concerned + wish to express my support for designating the following areas as wilderness:

- the Elk summit area adjacent to the Selway Bitterroots for its excellent moose habitat
- the Great Burn / Coyuse Creek area which also includes truely invaluable wildlife habitat
- The Long Canyon area
- The Payette Crest area
- The White Cloud and Boulder Mountains area.

Thank you for listening to my concerns as a citizen + believer in the state of Idaho,

Cynthia C Hunte
1023 S. Blaine St
Moscow, ID

August 16, 1983

1983 (BID) Wilderness
46208

James A. McClure
United States Senate
Committee on Appropriations
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. McClure:

I am sorry I could not make the hearing in Lewiston on August 17.

I would still like to express my views on this matter with this letter.

I live at Cook Ranch on Big Mallard Ck. in the Nezperce National Forest. This is one of the area's on debate right now. It is set up to be logged within the next few years.

I make my living here with summer guests but most of all our big business is hunting.

If this area is logged in will in time Ruining us as far as

hunting is concerned. To log this area would make it accessable to poachers! etc., with the Roads that would have to be put in to get the timber out.

To actually log this area is foolish. The timber here is small, at least the vast majority of it is. It would not even be profitable to log this area. The Roads that have to be built would cost more than the timber does.

Most of these trees in this area are over 200 years old, and only 10" to 11" on the stump, hardly good timber.

There is not enough Rainfall in Idaho to really be a good lumber producing state. They clear cut these areas! that's as far as it goes. They clean up the brush, but I myself

Page 2

have never seen them replant an area & when they do the new trees never take, not enough rainfall.

The soil is very fragile here & over use causes the soil to break down & erode. It gets in stream beds & ruins fisheries, not to say what it does to the Salmon River by the time it gets there.

I think the best use for this area is Wilderness, & set up for recreation use only, especially since recreation brings in more money than logging does to the state anyway.

And with the surplus of lumber they have now, & with timber sales already set up for the next ten years in other areas, why fool with an area that won't

even be profitable anyways.

There are other areas that already have been logged & have Roads into them, why not continue to log these areas instead of ruining more countryg for the Forest Service to say their managing the timber is a false statiment I think, Its more like butchering it.

So in conclusion, I say to put this tract of land into the primitive area, do not log it, log somewhere where its more profitable, like Oregon & Washington

Thank You
Ralph Gormley
Cook Ranch
Air Star Rt.
Cascade, Id 83611

Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Deering
Rt. 2, Box 250LL
Sandpoint, ID 83864

AUG 11 1983

(bio)

Senate J. McClure. Wilderness
35404

I have seen 65 years come
and go and I know the need for
wilderness where people
can find refuge from our civilization
as it is developed upon it.
I also know that we must
preserve everything for the future.

I have no doubt but with
our new technologies with com-
bined will be the whole planet
in the name of profit and progress
not what then.

I am positive as one can be of
anything that we need wilderness
for our spiritual health.

Some how we must see our civ
limits however, at some life
existing, leaving where we may
choose to wander.

I ask as a voter for wilderness

[illegible]

"To The Hearing Record"

MS YVONNE DEERING
ROUTE 2 BOX 250 LL
SANDPOINT ID 83864

Aug. 7. 1983

Senator James McClure
U. S. Senate
Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Washington D. C. 20510

Dear Senator

I would like to go on record as supporting the areas in the Panhandle National Forest for wilderness.

I am particularly interested in the Selkirks and Long Canyon. These are so few roadless areas left in the United States and once we put in a road we can never again call it wilderness.

It is important that we save areas for our wildlife and the Selkirks

are one of the only areas left where we could still have Grizzly Bears and Caribou. If we leave these areas alone these animals will have a chance to make a comeback.

Long Canyon represents only 100,000 board feet of wood products which is less than 1/2 years worth of Boundary processing timber for the mills in the area, and then Long Canyon would never again be the same.

Please consider carefully before you do anything that would take away our wilderness.

Yvonne Lering

8-19-83

TO Senator James McClure 47276
RE: "THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD"

DEAR SIR:
I AM WRITING TO GET MY VOTE IN ON THE IDAHO WILDERNESS ISSUE.
I URGE YOU TO REFLECT UPON THE POSSIBILITY OF OUR BEAUTIFUL STATE LIMITED TO A FEW LESS ACRES OF WILDERNESS AREA. IT MEANS SO LITTLE NOW WHEN THE IDEA OF "AS FAR AS THE EYE CAN SEE" STILL APPLIES HERE BUT I AM A FOURTH GENERATION CALIFORNIAN AND, BELIEVE IT OR NOT, I USE TO LOVE IT THERE. I COULD LOOK OUT OVER THE OCEAN "AS FAR AS THE EYE COULD SEE". THEN THE OFF SHORE DRILLING WENT IN WHICH OFCOURSE WAS VERY NECESSARY AND PROFITABLE - MY FATHER WAS AN OIL FIELD WORKER. THE PEOPLE IN THEIR ENDEAVOR TO BE CLOSER TO NATURE BUILT THEIR HOUSES ON, SOMETIMES OVER, THE OCEAN AND SUDDENLY CALIFORNIA WAS A BATTLE GROUND BETWEEN PEOPLE AND NATURES FORCES. SOME-THING DIED IN MY SOUL AND IT DIDN'T AWAKEN AGAIN UNTIL I GOT INTO THE MOUNTAINS AND LOOKED AROUND AT GODS HANDYWORK UNOBSTRUCTED BY MAN. PLEASE FIND THAT SPOT IN YOUR BEING WHICH CRIES OUT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF OUR MOST PRECIOUS AND-YES-ENDANGERED RESOURCE OUR LAND AS IT WAS - IS - AND CAN BE FOR US, OUR CHILDREN AND THEIR CHILDREN

UNSPOILED BY MANS WELL INTENTIONED DESIGNS.
THANK YOU GREATLY FOR YOUR TIME I AM
RESPECTFULLY - SHARON HENDERSON - HAILEY, IDAHO

25 August 1983

Senator James McClure
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

AUG 29 1983

Dear Senator McClure, 19962

I am writing to request that when you introduce wilderness legislation in Congress that you give careful consideration to all roadless and wilderness areas in Idaho.

As I am sure you are aware industry already has received a tremendous amount of our most productive National Forest lands. The timber industries already have a back log of areas of purchased but uncut timber.

Recreation is a very large and important industry in Idaho. People come to see the beauty we have to offer. I have personally experienced hiking through a wilderness area and crossed onto lands that have been clear cut. It is hard to explain to

you the emotional feelings that race through someone's mind; shock, disgust, anger, pain and even hate. It leaves a lasting scar in your mind and heart as well as on the land.

I hope that you will support what is being termed as "soft release" language. This would allow the remaining roadless lands not included in the bill to be reviewed in normal forest plan updates.

As a resident of North Central Idaho-living along the Clearwater River the wilderness and roadless areas along the drainage system are of particular importance to me. There are many other fragile areas throughout our beautiful state; The Great Burn, White Clouds, Sawtooths, Salmo-Priest, just to name a very few. All of our wildlands are important.

In closing I'll once again ask you to help protect wilderness areas not only for the people of Idaho and

our visitors. But most importantly for the wildlife and plants trying to survive in their natural habitat.

Please include my letter in the official hearing record.

Sincerely,

CharlAnn Gregory

CharlAnn Gregory
14615 Highway 12 #C-11
Orofino, Idaho 83544

For the Hearing record.

5698

AUG 8 1983

Aug 2-83

Dear Senator McClure:

Have just returned from a wonderful trip to the head of the Lochsa River, a short vacation trip, and what beautiful scenery we have. I make several of these every summer to explore the true natural uniqueness that is Idaho.

I truly hope your Committee will preserve the Elk Summit in a wilderness System, with just enough road access to truly enjoy the natural beauty and wildlife that we have. By the way, Jim Lyons is a motorbiker (a slow one for a 74 year old) to help us avoid these cotton-picking logging rigs on narrow roads. Sincerely, T. L. Cerupke - 102 Orchard Moscow, Id

AUG 1983

6479/3

Karen A. Buxton
P.O. Box 3024
University Station
Moscow, ID 83843
August 1, 1983

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

I am writing to express my support of more wilderness area in Idaho. I think that it is important to consider an Idaho wilderness bill on its own without being tied to wilderness bills in other states.

I am principally concerned with the protection of the Lochsa Face in the Powell Ranger District. This is a favorite spot for my husband and myself. We love to fish and hike in this area because it is so unique in the state of Idaho. The vegetation is lush and thick with many ferns. Because there is so much rain, much of the vegetation is of the type only found in marine climates.

I fear that the logging and road building in areas ajoining the Lochsa face may already have damaged this area. Last summer while my husband and I were hiking along White Sand Creek, we were caught in a great cloud burst. The sparkling blue-green creek and the lovely Lochsa River turned to a muddy brown during the rain storm. I think that we must protect this area, so that the trout populations have a chance to survive. Waterways choked with silt will inhibit their spawning ability.

I will be unable to testify at the August 17 hearing to be held in Lewiston, but I wish to have my letter included in the hearing record.

Sincerely,
Karen A. Buxton

cc: Governor Evans

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2083758787 POM TDRN BOISE ID 120 08-08
0351P EST 15:52 EST

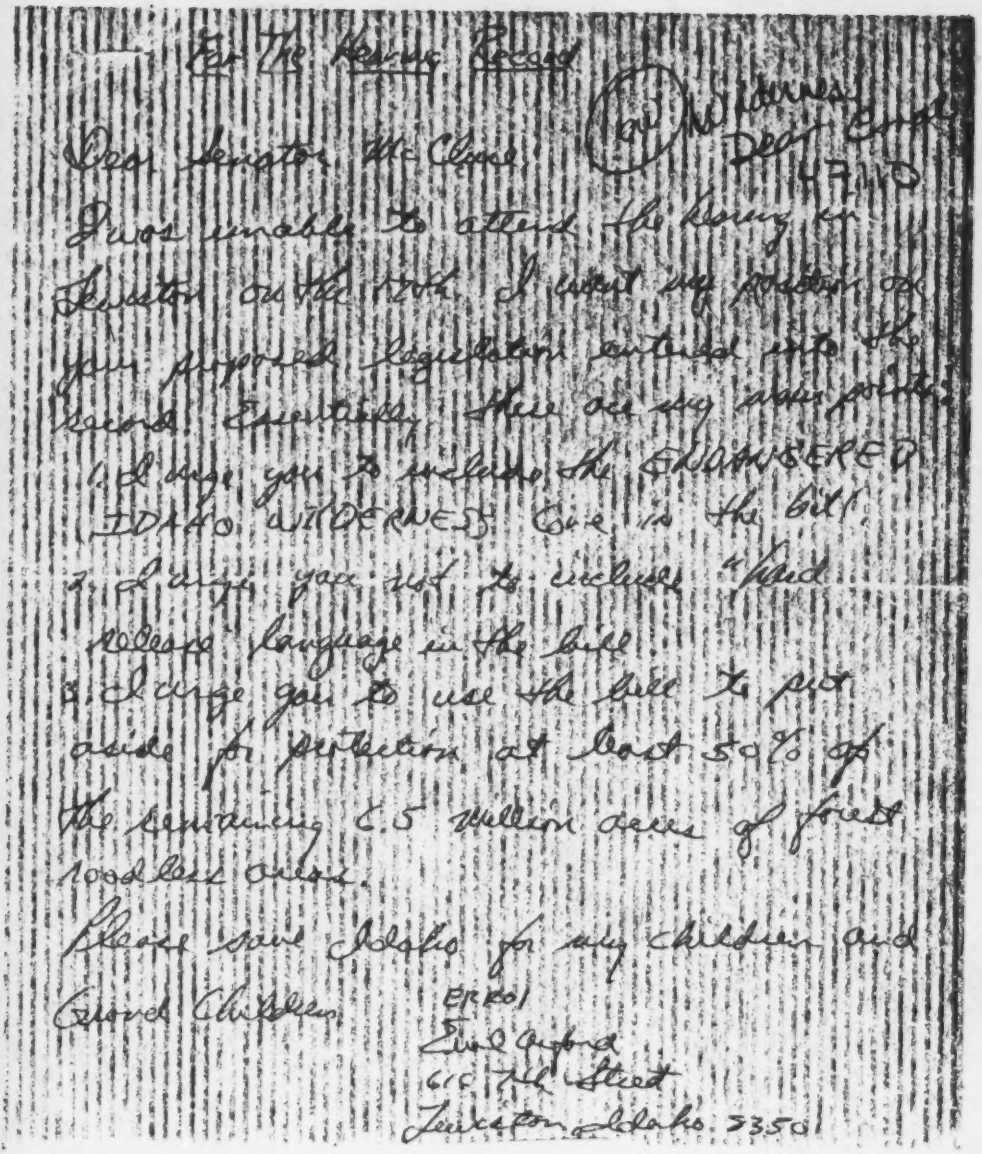
western union **Telegram**

SENATOR JAMES MCCLURE
CAPITOL CHE DC 20510

APPRECIATE YOUR ACTION IN RESCINDING EXECUTIVE ORDER 12348 RE LAND SALES. NOW WE ASK YOU TO CONSIDER LONG RANGE VALUE OF SAVING OR BANKING OF IDAHO'S TREMENDOUS ASSETS, WILDERNESS AND RESOURCES THEREIN. IT IS NOT IN THE SOCIAL OR ECONOMIC BEST INTERESTS OF THIS COUNTRY TO ALLOW THE PROFIT SEEKERS TO GRAB THIS LAND FOR IMMEDIATE EXPLOITATION. I PERSONALLY RESENT THE POWER LOBBYING EMPLOYED BY ALL INTERESTS IN THIS MATTER. OVERKILL SEEMS TO BE THE MODUS OPERANDI AND IT SELDOM BENEFITS THE AVERAGE AMERICAN. THE BOWERS FAMILY WOULD LIKE TO GO ON RECORD AS FAVORING AT LEAST 2 MILLION ACRES OF WILDERNESS AS A HUMAN RETREAT AND A BANK FOR THE FUTURE. PLEASE INCLUDE THIS MAILGRAM IN THE HEARING RECORD.
CHET BOWERS FAMILY 6912 RANDOLPH DR BOISE ID 83709 2083758787
6912 RANDOLPH DR
BOISE ID 83709

15:52 EST

IPMPOMX ASH



For the Hearing Record

Dear Senator McClure

I was unable to attend the hearing on Senator Church's bill. I want my position on your proposed legislation entered into the record. However, there are many points I urge you to include the ENDANGERED IDAHO WILDERNESS Case in the bill.

1. I urge you not to include "Grand Roadless" language in the bill.

2. I urge you to use the bill to put aside for protection at least 50% of the remaining 6.5 million acres of forest roadless areas.

Please save Idaho for my children and Grand Children.

Eric Ford
616 7th Street
Lewiston, Idaho 83501

45795

John Andrechak
600 Grouse Cr. Rd.
Sandpoint, Idaho 83864

Dear Senator,

As a citizen of North Idaho, I ask you to protect the heritage and natural ~~beaty~~ beauty of this area by presenting a Idaho Wilderness Bill, including the Long Canyon drainage, Selkirk Crest, and Scotchman Peak. I believe Wilderness protection is necessary for these areas, as wilderness offers aspects to the quality of life of ~~my~~ this part of Idaho, my home, which are ~~pre~~ pricless. Wilderness can provide natural diversity, promotes water ~~qau~~ quality and protects wildlife

Your effort will be appreciated

Yours truly,
John Andrechak

(P.S) Please include my letter into the N. Idaho hearing record

Ruth D. Andreas
620 Main Street #15
Sandpoint, ID 83864

AUG 29 1983

47608 August 25, 1983

Senate Office Building
Washington D.C.

Dear Senator McClure:

I support the inclusion of Long Canyon, Selkirk Crest, Salmo-Priest area and Scotchman's Peak in your Wilderness bill.

Idaho is a beautiful state - and uniquely so. Lets keep it that way.

Please include this letter in the hearing record

Sincerely,

Ruth Andreas

(Ed Whitwell

AUG 1 1983

Steve J. Anderson
P.O. Box 1203
Orofino, Id. 83544
28 July 1983

Dear Senator McClure: 18822
Dear Steve

On your questionnaire concerning Idaho's Wilderness Areas, I have marked the "Other" box. I can't list by name all the areas I would like included as Wilderness because I don't have a map in front of me listing them. I would recommend Proposal 3, believing the Forest Service would know best since most of the lands considered are Forest Service managed. In addition to Proposal 3, I would like to see the Idaho Fish + Game's additional proposals added to the acreage of Proposal 3. Some Fish + Game additions are the Mallard-Larkins, Kelly Creek and Hoodoo areas.

I have a request. Since I won't be able to attend the Lewiston meeting in August, I would like to go on record as supporting Proposal 3 in addition, the areas proposed

by the Idaho Fish & Game Department. Also there is some private land, Railroad owned, within the proposed Mallard-Larkins. I support the purchase or trade of these acres, so that no private lands would occur within the proposed Wilderness.

Your issue update statements, as read and interpreted by me were biased towards non or little wilderness.

Most of the lands designated wilderness or proposed wilderness are primarily marginal timber production sites due to the high elevation, short growing season, shallow soils and very sensitive land forms. Ultimately road building costs are high, transportation costs are high since mills and urban areas are further away than past or current timber cutting sites.

Take a look at some areas already harvested at high elevations or sensitive sites. Are these classified as stocked with saplings or seedlings? Are the roads still on the slopes? Some of these, I would classify as mined not managed. Do we know how to reforest these high elevation sites? Can we

manage these areas wisely without degradation to soil productivity and water quality? Would it be wiser for the Forest Service to fund research into growing trees quicker on our nation's forests that have high timber production sites?

Lastly, your concern about no roads in wilderness; access is highly restrictive, foot, horseback or raft is one sided. These sites are areas of non-impacted lands that perpetuates healthy populations of big game and sport fish. These areas can act as pools where populations of animals and fish can migrate away from and inhabit sites that have had roads built or timber harvested from them. You and I both know its hard to place a dollar value on 1 elk or 1 trout, but Idaho generates millions of dollars to the economy from all activities associated with hunting and fishing. From guns, food, gas, tackle, meat processing, etc.

I would appreciate hearing your views on the cost-effectiveness of harvesting timber in marginal timber growing sites. Are [redacted] the costs of road building, planning and reforestion greater than the income generated by timber harvest! How about adding the cost to the state and business community to less big game and fish as a result of more roads and logging activity!

I trust your decision on this issue will reflect not only Idaho's concern but also the concerns of all United States Citizens.

Sincerely,

Steven J. Anderson

...needs of wilderness? If so, how much?

To resolve these issues, I plan to introduce legislation concerning these roadless areas. Called the Idaho Forest Management Act, this legislation will determine which forest lands, ... four hearings on this legislation in Idaho in August. Your valuable advice will help guide me in determining the future management of the roadless areas. Referring to the printed maps inside this newsletter, please check the proposal below that best approximates your views.

Question A (Please check only one box)

PROPOSAL 1 -- No additional wilderness..... ☐

PROPOSAL 2 -- 591,628 additional acres of wilderness..... ☐

PROPOSAL 3 -- 1,007,503 additional acres of wilderness..... ☐

PROPOSAL 4 -- 4,519,426 additional acres of wilderness..... ☐

OTHER: Please specify the total acreage and the areas..... ☒

Proposal #3 in addition to the areas the Idaho Fish & Game have proposed for specific high quality populations of ~~fish~~ sport fish and big game.

Question B (Please check one box)

Should lands not designated wilderness be made available for multiple uses? As long as it's wise multiple use and not abuse! Yes ☒ No ☐

To return your completed form, please fold it so that the Senate address at the top of this page is on the outside. There is no need to stamp it for the return.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

James A. McClure

U.S.S.

BLK. RT.

JUL 18 1983

323750-0AY C1HH ✓

MR. STEVE J. ANDERSON

BOX ~~1702~~ 1203

OROFINO, ID 83544

L

POSTMASTER:

DO NOT MARK ON OR ABOVE THE LABEL -- OCR.

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

FOR THE HEARING RECORD August 5 1983

Dear Senator McClure

We have already written to you to state our view on land use in Boundary County.

We repeat to you now that we are in favor of maintaining Long Canyon in Boundary County as an un-roaded canyon. Please include Long Canyon in your Wilderness Bill and preserve for posterity this unique area. As for Boundary County, this is our last unroaded drainage. We will only be poorer if we hock this jewel.

Sincerely
Bo Leyden
Gene Leyden

Bo + Gene
Leyden
Rt 1 Box 240
Bonners Ferry Id. 83805

July 8, 1983

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Dear Senator McClure,

I have lived in Northern Idaho for eight years. I have always been employed in timber and lumber related industries. I am presently employed by Louisiana-Pacific Corp. I would like to see Long Canyon saved from development. Please include it in your wilderness bill. It is the only un-roaded drainage left in the entire Selkirk mountain range. I feel that with better forest practices and management techniques we can have ample timber resources for our lumber-based economy here in North Idaho. Long Canyon is only a small portion of our timber land. It should be saved so future generations may enjoy its beauty.

Sincerely,

Mark Sawyer

PHONE 267-2852

ST. ANN'S CHURCH

POST OFFICE BOX 58 — BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO 83805

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

July 11, 1983

Senator James McClure
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator McClure,

I am writing you as Pastor for the past ten years of St. Ann's Catholic Parish here in Bonners Ferry to urge you to include Long Canyon in your Wilderness Bill.

I have a personal interest in helping to preserve this last bit of frontier in our area. I have hiked and fished throughout Idaho these past 40 years and Have found nothing to approach the beauty of Long Canyon.

Yours truly,

D W Simmons

(Rev) D. W. Simmons,
Pastor

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Sen. McClure,

July 7, 1983

I am writing about the issue of Long Canyon as a wilderness area. I would like you to put Long Canyon on your wilderness ~~are~~ bill. I feel the area is small enough not to seriously effect the logging industry but large enough to allow nature to make a beautiful natural wilderness area, which we need as there are fewer and fewer around and going fast. I feel Boundary County is an important ~~county~~ to keep a wilderness area, a 'natural' place for tourists & backpackers, if we don't all our people as well as tourists will end up traveling to Canada just to see a 'natural' wilderness area.

Our family depends on the logging industry however this is an important ~~issue~~ to us! Thank-you for your

time.

Sincerely
Shaun Mideke

Shaun Mideke
Rt. 1 Box 474-B
Bonners Ferry ID 83805

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Route One, Box 491
Paradise Valley
Bonners Ferry, ID 83805

Senator McClure
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator McClure,

I urge you to include the Long Canyon area of Boundary County in your impending Idaho Wilderness Bill.

Long Canyon is one of those extremely rare places left that remains a true wilderness area. The forest is impressive, not logged over, and many forms of wildlife live there, some of which are rare or endangered in the United States. The exquisitely beautiful Long Canyon should be preserved as wilderness for generations to come, and should not be destroyed for any short-term economic benefits, especially since most of the county is already available for timber-harvest operations. The Bonners Ferry economy has gotten along for some time without the logging of Long Canyon, and can surely continue to do so.

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

One of the reasons I live in Boundary County is its remoteness and relatively undamaged forest and mountain ecosystems. I always take candidates' environmental positions into consideration when I vote, and I am sure you are aware of the large numbers of wilderness fanatics in North Idaho who are much more single-minded on the issue than I am (who also vote).

Very Sincerely Yours,

Lindsey J Smith

Route 1, Box 491
Paradise Valley
Bonners Ferry, Id 98505
August 7, 1983

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

The Hon. Senator Mc Clure
Capitol Hill
Washington. D. C.

Dear Senator McClure,

As my job prevents me from attending your coming wilderness hearing, I am forwarding my views in this letter.

I am particularly interested in the Long Canyon area of Boundary County. I urge you to include this area, along with the the adjacent Selkirk Crest, in your upcoming Idaho wilderness Bill. As you are no doubt aware, Long Canyon is the last major unroaded drainage in Boundary County, with an impressive stand of old growth timber. It forms a beautiful corridor for foot travel to the Selkirk Crest, and offers an outstanding wilderness experience itself. I've often visited this area, for hiking, fishing, and nature study, and am always impressed by its beauty, richness and variety. It is certainly comparable to the many fine wild areas I've been to thraghout the country.

A well balanced forest use plan should certainly include this small portion of wilderness, as well as the much greater portion available for timber harvest

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

and other non-wilderness uses. The slight economic impact on our community from designating Long Canyon as a wilderness area would quite likely be overcome in time by the benefits to the county in having such a fine wilderness area.

Once more, I urge you to include the Long Canyon, Salkirk Crest area in your wilderness bill, and to give serious consideration to other smaller "local" wilderness areas throughout the state.

Thank you for your attention.

William Siler

William Siler

For the hearing record

We are among many people who very much value the few natural wilderness areas unblemished by progress. Surely the Selkirk Crest & Long Canyon area can be left to its unique beauty in exchange for the one time comparatively small amount of money it might render in timber. Nature's own management has always been the truest & will continue to do so if allowed.

With sincere hopes that you will decide to include as a wilderness area the Long Canyon / Selkirk Crest ——

Terry & Barbara Kingsland

For Hearing Record

Senator McClure

We hope you will give valuable consideration for the Wilderness designation of the Salmo-Priest, Selkirk crest, Long Canyon, Scotmans Peak, Mallard Larkin and Grandfather Mountain ecospheres. We believe that the multifarious utility that wilderness accomodates ie. Wildlife and fish habitat, watershed protection, superb outdoor recreation and wild range forage for commercial livestock, plus the added benefit of tourist generated demand for services make for ~~second~~ sound wisdom and connected sense for these discripted areas.

Sincerely,
Robin Ballou
Michael Ballou

PH. HAMER
STAR Route 1 Box 515
BONNERS FERRY - IDAHO 83805.

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Honorable Senator McClure,

As a resident of Bonners Ferry, Boundary County, and Lumber mill worker, I am very concerned by the Long Canyon issue.

Our County's economy depends a great deal on Loggin, and lumber production, so does our family budget. I want to see our mills running and our people working.

Nevertheless, I firmly believe that Long Canyon must be designated as Wilderness. It's uniqueness cannot be overly emphasized. It is the last untouched drainage in the Selkirk Range and should remain as such.

Very Sincerely
Ph Hamer

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Star Rt 1
Bonners Ferry, Id 83805
August 10, 1983

Dear Senator McClure,

We regret that we are unable to meet with you in person, so we are taking this opportunity to strongly encourage you to include Long Canyon as a wilderness area in your upcoming Wilderness Bill.

We in Boundry county are very fortunate to have such a beautiful area untouched by the devestating effects of machinery. From most any place in the county one can see the effects the logging industry has had on the environment.

We refuse to believe that the economy of the county is dependdat upon the timber

contained in Long Canyon. If this were so, then when the timber was removed it would follow that logging operations in this County would have to leave this Country in order to survive.

I am a high school Industrial Arts teacher but have been a logger in the past and am well aware that with proper forest management the timbered areas that have already been harvested should meet the needs of the logging industry. However, because of mismanagement they are not producing to their projected ability. There is no reason to believe that Long Canyon would be any different.

My wife is a Registered Nurse and we have two children. We have traveled most every back road in the County and all that can be seen are piles of brush and clear-cut areas

that leave everything to be desired.

Long Canyon is the one place where a person can go without being faced with the devestation that is the sure result of the logging industry.

Jobs may result from such a procedure, but if its just a stop gap for a failing economy are we just stalling it off for a couple years?

Thank you for considering our opinion.

Sincerely,
Dave and Rosanna Reid

Ann Sorensen
222 Witham Rd.
Encinitas, Ca. 92024
August 7, 1983

The Honorable James McClure
Senator from Idaho

Dear Sir:

As a frequent visitor to Northern Idaho I am concerned about the proposed wilderness areas. I have backpacked in the Scotchmans Peak area and found it an area of unparalled beauty — even in a rainstorm! I have been looking forward to an opportunity to explore Hang Canyon with its virgin growth. As I know from Scotchmans Peak and other nearby areas, second growth forest is never as wonderful as untouched wilderness. The undergrowth is not as extensive and much of the animal life has departed.

Having had experiences on the Pacific Crest Trail in the Sierra Nevadas of California, I firmly support the need for the Selkirk

Crest Wilderness.

All the people need to know we have pristine wilderness. Even if we cannot explore it ourselves, we need to know that it is there as a part of our country's past and as a place of recreation for future generations.

As a California resident I have written my Senators, Pete Wilson and Alan Cranston on this issue.

I sincerely hope that you will think of all of the people, not just those in the logging industry.

Sincerely,

Ann Sanson

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

August 1983

I strongly endorse the Idaho Panhandle Forest recommendations to designate the following areas as wilderness:

Salmo - Priest
Selkirk Crest
Scotchman
Mallard - Larkin

I also support the adoption of a roadless designation for Long Canyon. Such actions will preserve for generations to come the chance to enjoy Idaho's unspoiled rugged beauty.

Beverly J. Harmon
622 East 13th
Post Falls, Idaho 83854
773-5279
(or 667-6141 ext 255)

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

AUG 29 1983

Senator James Mc Clure

Energy Committee

47610

U.S. Senate

Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Tanya

Dear Senator Mc Clure:

Idaho is known for it's wilderness, not for it's timber and mining industry. People flock here every year from all over the world to enjoy our mountains, hiking &skiing, and our wild rivers. They come to experience the "true wilderness" experience because there are so few places that still offer it. Let's save 6.5 million acres now under consideration as wilderness and make Idaho #1 in Wilderness acreage. We all need more wilderness for the future and Idaho has the unique privilege of being able to offer it. Thank you for your time.

Tanya Smith
Box B168
Ketchum Id.
83340

COMMITTEE FOR IDAHO'S
HIGH DESERT
P.O. BOX 463 BOISE, IDAHO 83701

February 17, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands & Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-340
Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: S-2155, The Utah Wilderness Bill.

Please include the following in the official Senate hearing record.

The Committee for Idaho's High Desert (CIHD) is a statewide, grassroots organization working to maintain a quality environment. While our primary concern is for the protection of Idaho's high desert and the resources which depend on it, we're also interested in all land management issues and particularly in Wilderness designation at this time. Between the State of California v. Block decision on RARE II and the present National Forest Management Act (NFMA) planning process, this is indeed a critical time for Wilderness designation of lands managed by the Forest Service.

Unfortunately Utah has not seen the success that Idaho has in securing strong Wilderness legislation. This is certainly a peculiar situation considering the outstanding Wilderness quality of so many areas in Utah, quality that equals many present Wilderness areas in Idaho. It is our strongest desire that our sister-state receive the protection of these lands that only formal Wilderness designation can give.

Of CIHD's several hundred members, many use the lands being considered in this bill. The Mt. Naomi area is a particular favorite, probably because it is so close. As you may be aware, the Idaho conservationists' Wilderness proposal for Idaho (which CIHD participated in drafting) asks for 16,000 acres of Wilderness for the Mt. Naomi area in Idaho. Of course the state line is not a natural boundary; the area in Utah together with that in Idaho make a natural unit. We agree wholeheartedly with the Utah delegation that Mt. Naomi should be designated Wilderness. However, we would prefer to have the 49,000 acre allocation of the Utah conservationists' proposal. The low development potential combined with the popularity of the area for back-country uses make this a unit that should not be compromised.

Another area of grave concern is the High Uintas Primitive Area. It is appalling that this area has not received formal Wilderness designation before now. This area together with the Lakes unit is highly acclaimed by all who've visited the area. It is unfortunate that so much exploitation has already been allowed in this area of relatively low developmental resource value. Timber in the area is marginal in value, oil & gas potential appears to be well outside the roadless region, and the boondoggle proposal of the Central Utah Project should be buried once and for in view of the excess

water presently available to the Wasatch Front. For this unit, we request that the committee genuinely consider the 659,000 acres proposed by Utah conservationists.

While we're less familiar with the other proposed areas, we do strongly support the Utah Wilderness Assn's proposal for these areas. All factual evidence is in favor of the amount of Wilderness designation that they propose. Consider the trade-offs presented. Timber, oil & gas, and hardrock minerals potential are meager at best in the units proposed. Yet fish & wildlife protection and watershed protection are critical in these areas.

Our final contention is with the release language used in this bill. While soft release may be a legitimate element considering the Block decision, the release language in this bill is contrary to all that we as a nation have been moving toward in the last 20 years with respect to land management. Why did we include Wilderness consideration in the NFMA but to have a continuing opportunity for Wilderness recommendation. With the release language of this bill, we take away that option from the land agencies and the public. The present Utah bill is weak as it is; why then preclude the possibility of future Wilderness study and recommendation (which is essentially what will happen if such is prohibited for 30 years)?

Thank you for considering our comments,

Randy Morris
Chairperson,
Committee for Idaho's High Desert

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